

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

N^o. CXVII.

REPORT

ON THE

FISCAL ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POOTANA STATES,

1873-74.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA :

THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT PRESS.

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REPORT
ON THE
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
RAJPOOTANA STATES
For 1873-74.

No. 3635-825P., dated Camp Jadun, 21st September 1874.

From—Agent, Governor-General, in Rajpootana,

To—Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Department.

I HAVE the honor of submitting the Annual Administration Reports for the year 1873-74, received from the several Political Agents subordinate to the Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana, eighteen in number.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be my duty to review these reports and to submit a general report of my own.

But it will be in the recollection of the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council that, shortly before the close of the year under report, *i.e.*, in the month of April last, His Excellency permitted me to proceed on privilege leave and appointed Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Beynon, Political Agent, Jeypoor, to officiate for me during my absence.

On my return to office early in July I learned that my *locum tenens* had punctually prepared the usual Administration Report, and that it wanted little more than completion of some Returns to be ready for signature.

The preparation of these details was found to occupy a longer time than had been anticipated, and signature was proportionately delayed: but not the less did it seem to me fair that the credit of the report should be accorded to its author.

Accordingly, I beg to transmit the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Beynon, and I need do no more than preface it by a

few remarks enumerating the principles and objects involved in the endeavours which have been made towards improving the administration of these Native protected States since my assumption of office on 21st June 1873.

1st.—The State of Kotah having become so utterly embarrassed and disorganized as to render the active interference of Government absolutely necessary, I had to elect between the radical measure of placing the State in the hands of an European officer and the experiment of appointing a Native gentleman to administer the State. I preferred the latter course as being more in accordance with Native prejudices and ideas, more likely to be continuous in growth, less liable to sudden retrogressions when the State should be restored to its hereditary Ruler, and less liable to misinterpretation by the public mind in general.

The experiment has as yet proved quite successful and is introducing beneficial reforms in every branch of the administration. The Political Agent, Harowtee, Captain Berkeley, and the Minister, Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, deserve much credit for their arrangements in Kotah.

2nd.—A minority in the State of Dholepoor had occurred, and Sir Dinkur Rao had volunteered the gratuitous aid of his wide experience and great administrative ability. But considerations of health compelled Sir Dinkur to request relief from the cares of State, and Major Dennehy, an experienced officer, was appointed guardian of the youthful Chief, and administrator, with a Council of State affairs. Solid and useful results have already followed on this arrangement. Under this *régime* the guardianship of the Prince and the chief administration of the State are combined in the person of one officer. Hence it may be expected that while the future Ruler is gradually trained to habits of business and administration, and while he is insensibly imbued with the manners and sentiments of an educated gentleman, the State itself will simultaneously find its finances retrieved, its general administration set in order, its judicial system improved, its land surveyed, and its revenue settled.

3rd.—The State of Ulwur, which had for some years been confided to a British officer to the removal of its hereditary Chief from power, still continues in this necessary but abnormal condition. Not the less, however, do I bear in mind that the present mode of administration was in its origin declared by Government to be of a non-permanent character, and my desire is that everything practicable should be done

so to reform the habits and character of the Chief as that he may safely be hereafter entrusted with certain if not with full powers. Meantime the administration has been energetically and usefully carried on by Captain Cadell, aided by a Council. Great and solid improvements have been introduced, while a satisfactory and inexpensive land survey and settlement have been nearly completed by Captain Powlett.

4th.—Without dwelling on the petty States of Lawa and Shahpoora there is yet another State in the affairs of which we have intervened to a degree greater than that which our policy ordinarily accepts. I allude to Bickaneer where, on the demise of the late Chief, dissension culminated almost in anarchy. The crisis was regulated by Captain Bradford and afterwards by Captain Burton, who has had a difficult position to maintain, and is still striving to adjust feudal differences. Last January, wearied with the complaints of the Thakoors, Zenana and Durbar, I accorded an interview at Jeypoor to the Thakoors and organized a Committee for the amicable adjustment of outstanding grievances. The Committee has worked well, and a few days hence the Maharaja and his feudatories will meet me on neutral ground at Sambhur Lake in view to amicable adjustment.

5th.—Among the more delicate questions to be dealt with was that of the relation of the great feudatories or Thakoors towards the heads of the several States, and their behaviour in regard to harbourage of bandits and border feud. The first instance that came prominently to my notice was that of a feudatory in Meywar who, falling into a boundary dispute, insulted the officer deputed by the paramount power to settle it. The Court of Oodeypoor pleaded inability to coerce their feudatory, but I insisted: the feudatory submitted to my demands and the example had a good effect.

Later in the season a powerful feudatory of the small Kishenghur State defied his Chief as he had done any time during the past generation. It appeared that some thirty years ago his insubordination had become so intolerable as to induce our Government to threaten active interference. No practical result however followed, and it seems that the Thakoor was induced to believe that a similar course of inaction would obtain on the present occasion. Six months' grace was accorded to him, and every opportunity was afforded him of submitting, but he remained obdurate. Artillery was called for from Agra and preparations made for coercing him, when at the very last hour, and after attempting every variety

of evasion and subterfuge, the feudatory surrendered and tendered fealty in person in the form demanded from him. This example had immediate, widespread, and, I trust, lasting effect. Certain refractory Princes or Nobles in the large States of Marwar and Meywar shortly afterwards accepted terms.

6th.—Earnest endeavours have been made to reduce the number and arrange for the settlement of the numerous border disputes. A Return called for showed that there were 262 *known* instances of these disputes, and it was more than suspected that many other instances would be found on enquiry. Instructions recently issued provide for the settlement of a large proportion of these vexatious and dangerous quarrels, and a Code of Rules mainly borrowed from those obtaining in Central India has been compiled for the guidance of Border Settlement officers.

7th.—Certain borders long harassed by the inroads of gang robbers and border outlaws and others attracted serious attention, more especially on the borders of Marwar and Meywar. Considerable success has attended our efforts to pacify these borders, and a term has been agreed upon with the States themselves at the expiration of which if the States be unable to capture the marauders and settle the border we shall co-operate with our local forces. The method of procedure I have desired to pursue in these difficult affairs is to induce the outlaws to surrender and settle down to industrial life on receiving pardon for the past: failing this to hunt them down and severely punish at the hands of the States concerned every village or feudatory that shall harbour the outlaws and, finally, to induce the several States to abandon their present pernicious system of fines, a system which practically tends to enrich unscrupulous official underlings while it drives the accused party to ruin and desperation.

8th.—Much attention has been given to instances of mail robberies and dacoities in general. These crimes are obviously on the decrease. Formerly crimes of this nature were frequently connived at or left unpunished, or allowed slowly to disappear from the record as undiscoverable. The present rule is that criminal cases of this nature shall never be lost sight of until they are detected and punished. When the criminals find that adequate punishment is certain to overtake them; when officials and others learn that connivance or harbourage is full of risk and unremunerative; and when the States find that the paramount power persists in demanding

punishment, all parties concerned will contribute towards preventing crime and saving themselves trouble.

9th.—Attention has been turned to improved modes of procedure in respect to the criminal or predatory classes and tribes such for instance as the Bowreeas, Meenas and others. The main question here is, shall the States expel these uncivilized tribes or shall they allot them lands and endeavour to settle them in industrial life under reasonable conditions of guarantee or surveillance? My own opinion has been strongly in favor of the latter course as being more humane, more practical, and more consonant with the obligations and aspirations of a paramount civilized power. It seems to me that the theory of expulsion of these criminal tribes means in practice immediate injury to a neighbouring territory and ultimate extermination of the tribes themselves.

10th.—Shortly after joining office my attention was attracted to the confusion and irregularity in the appeals which were submitted by the International Courts to the Appellate Court of the Agent to the Governor-General. I drafted a few simple rules of procedure which were approved by Government and have, I trust, simplified the course of justice. A mode of procedure is now under consideration for the lower International Courts as well on the civil as on the criminal side.

11th.—The question of the extradition of criminals has been under consideration and when disposed of will prove of considerable practical use to the States concerned.

12th.—In like manner the reorganization of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department in Rajpootana has received my most earnest consideration, but I am by no means prepared to say that I am satisfied with the department itself or with any scheme which has as yet suggested itself to me in substitution of the present system.

13th.—The Rajpootana State Railway has been energetically prosecuted, and it is now practicable to travel by rail without interruption from Jeypoor to Ulwur, Bhurtpoor, Agra, and Delhi. The line will shortly be open to Ajmere, and I sincerely trust as well from commercial as from military and general considerations that the Government of India may be pleased at an early date to sanction the immediate completion of the line: thus connecting Ajmere with Ahmedabad. And this earnest hope is not expressed from any feelings of mere provincialism but from a conviction dispassionately arrived at, that great and numerous as are the claims of other lines, the construction of those lines

even, if sanctioned, should not be permitted to involve for any lengthened period the postponement of the Ajmere and Ahmedabad line. Police organization rules and regulations have of course been introduced along the State line of rail.

14th.—Great and satisfactory progress has recently been made under the superintendence of Colonel Williams in the boarding-houses of the Mayo College, Ajmere. From the date when Lord Mayo founded this College in 1870 down to the time when I first visited the premises in July last year, nothing had been done towards erecting the buildings of this institution except that a foundation stone and foundation had been laid for the Ajmere boarding-house. The favorable change in the progress of these buildings has been mainly due to a change in engineering and other supervision. I hope that the College buildings may be ready in the early part of next year for the reception of the youthful aristocracy of these States.

15th.—I could extend my observations; but I recall that I am writing an introduction and not the report itself. Yet I would not conclude these prefatory remarks without recording my obligations to the gentlemen who have co-operated with me in dutifully carrying out the Agency of the Governor-General in these States.

Annual Report of the Rajpootana Agency for 1873-74, drawn up by
 LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. H. BEYNON, *Officiating Agent to the*
Governor-General.

1. *Rainfall and crops.*—With the exception of Bhurtpoor, where the monsoon was unprecedentedly heavy, the rainfall throughout the Province was, as a general rule, rather below, than above, the average quantity. It was also capricious and unseasonable, and the khureef crops almost everywhere suffered more or less in consequence.

2. The Harowtee Districts and the Bickaneer and Bhurtpoor territories appear to have fared worst.

In the first named, about a four-anna crop only was secured; while in the two latter it was little short of a total failure; in Bickaneer, from excessive drought, and in Bhurtpoor from exactly the opposite cause.

The spring harvest, on the other hand, was universally good, in many of the States fully compensating for the deficiency of its predecessor, and, singular to say, nowhere more so than where the khureef, or rain, crop scarcity had been greatest, namely, in Bhurtpoor, Bickaneer, and Harowtee.

3. The cotton cultivation sustained some injury by the severe frosts that prevailed in the early part of the year; but the poppy flour-

ished in Meywar and Marwar, and is said to have yielded an unexceptionally large out-turn. Altogether the agricultural results of the year may be regarded as favorable.

4. *Health*.—The general health of the Province was good. Save small-pox of the mild and less fatal type, which prevailed to some extent in the Kishenghur and Harowtee States in the early part of the year, there were no epidemics.

5. Excepting in one or two instances, such as Kotah, where disorder and disorganization was more of a chronic character, the administration of the different States has been on the whole progressive.

6. In the Meywar State it is satisfactory to observe for the first time in many years, a tendency to cordiality and co-operation between the Maharana and his Thakoors, the absence of which in the past has stood so much in the way of securing a vigorous and healthy administration. The first fruits of these changes are the introduction of improved and much needed measures of sanitation, and the diminution of crime generally throughout the territory. There is yet, however, much room for improvement; but I trust to the wisdom and earnestness of the Chief, and the judicious influence of the Political Agent, to see steady and fruitful progress in the good work already commenced.

From the measures that have recently been set on foot for reconciling the petty Chiefs subordinate to the Meywar Durbar and adjusting their differences, I hope ere long to see the feuds and party strife (in some instances of a most serious character) which have hitherto characterised their relations, effectually overcome.

7. The Jeypoor State continues to maintain its high and deserved reputation for civilization and advancement, qualities for which it undoubtedly stands pre-eminent in Rajpootana.

It would be impossible to over-rate either the usefulness of its institutions or the munificent liberality with which they are supported; while the untiring and successful efforts of the Maharaja himself to promote the prosperity of the State, and the happiness and well-being of his subjects are beyond all praise.

8. The relations subsisting between the Maharaja and the petty Chiefs and Thakoors of the State are of the most cordial nature, and this applies no less to Shekawatee (once, and but very recently, so notorious for the recusance and lawlessness of its Chiefs) as to Jeypoor proper, a circumstance which speaks much for His Highness and his Government.

The educational institutions both for boys and girls are prospering and the attention to sanitation is increasing, while now that the preliminary and tentative part of the scheme has succeeded, there is every hope of having the capital provided, at an early date, with a plentiful and much needed supply of wholesome drinking water.

9. In Marwar, since the accession of the present Maharaja Jusrunt Sing to the Guddee, in March 1873, affairs have made steady progress and fully justify the anticipations that were formed of his intentions and his ability as a Ruler.

Regular Courts of Justice have been established and are reported to be popular and working satisfactorily; medical charities have been

provided, and a land settlement is being arranged; while the measures that have been organized by His Highness for the repression and better control of the criminal tribes of his State, and his personal share in carrying them out, is praiseworthy. Altogether the state of affairs in Marwar, though far from what it is to be hoped they may yet be, is promising.

A reconciliation has at last taken place between the Maharaja and his younger brother, Zorawur Sing, whose unlawful proceedings in connection with his pretension to the Guddee on the death of their father, Maharaja Tukht Sing, had caused his alienation to Ajmere under the orders of the Supreme Government; since the reconciliation Zorawur Sing has resided at Jodhpoor.

10. Major Cadell's administration of the affairs of the Ulwur State continues to bear fruit. The people are contented and prosperous; and the financial condition of the State, which prior to the interposition of our control was hopelessly ruinous, is now most promising.

Irrigation and other reproductive works receive a large share of attention; and the financial success of the administration may be judged from the fact that while under the Maharao Raja an excess of expenditure over receipts was the rule, the result of last year's operations exhibits a surplus of over (3) three lakhs of rupees.

The breeding of cattle is being attentively and successfully studied at Ulwur; and the breeding stud for horses and the cattle farms, conducted as they are on the most approved principles, are a most interesting sight.

11. One of the more recent reforms is the adoption of the British weights and measures, and the British copper coin throughout the territory. The introduction of these has been satisfactorily accomplished, and the change is reported to be popular with the masses.

12. During the year under report, owing to the retirement of Sir Dinker Rao from the management of the Dholepoor State, the political supervision of the territory was transferred from the Eastern States Agency at Bhurtpoor, and was formed into a separate political charge under Major Dennehy of the North-Western Provinces Railway Police, who has also been entrusted with the education and training of the young Chief during his minority.

The work of the administration progresses favorably against, however, no small share of opposition on the part of interested persons, by the Zenana faction more particularly.

The State debt is being gradually paid off. The imperfect system and procedure of the Law Courts as they obtained under the rule of the late Rana have been corrected: while the Police administration has been so reformed and improved that crime, more particularly dacoity and highway robbery, has almost entirely disappeared.

13. The education of the young Rana progresses satisfactorily, and the Political Agent writes most promisingly of the future of his youthful charge.

14. With the exception of Kotah, which will be noticed in another portion of this report, there is nothing that appears to call for special remark from me respecting the other States subordinate to this Agency.

15. The Bickaneer administration has not improved, and general discontent continues to prevail amongst the Thakoors and ryots of the State.

The appointment, however, of the present Maharaja's father to the post of Minister of the State, and the decision to submit the subject of the Thakoor's grievances to a Committee of Enquiry, may, it is hoped, help in bringing about a more satisfactory state of affairs.

16. The affairs of the State of Kotah, a Chiefship under the Harowtee Political Agency, had for years been drifting into a condition of hopeless embarrassment and anarchy such as induced the Government of India to take steps for placing the administration of the State in competent and trustworthy hands.

This resulted in an application to the Maharaja of Jeypoor for the services of his late Prime Minister, Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, Bahadoor, C.S.I., and the final installation of that officer to administer the Kotah State.

The Nawab entered on his duties in February 1874 and found everything in utter confusion; and there were no accounts worthy of the name. An application for claims showed, however, that money had been borrowed from any one who was willing to lend quite regardless of cost, and on the most ruinous conditions; and that by a reckless course of extravagance the debts of the State had accumulated to as much as 90 lakhs of rupees while the net revenue was barely 20 lakhs.

As the adjustment of the claims against the State promises to be an arduous and difficult task requiring time which the Nawab Faiz Ali might more profitably employ in the reorganization and reform of the administration, it is proposed to delegate the duty to a select Committee composed, as far as possible, of independent and disinterested members. The work of retrenchment has already begun.

Establishments of an inefficient or dispensable character have been abolished, and others of a beneficial and profitable kind substituted. By these reductions it is estimated that an annual saving of upwards of eight lakhs of rupees will be effected.

The authority of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, which the Maharao and his officials were at first inclined to disregard, if not indeed resent, has now become firmly established, and the people have already begun to appreciate the change of Government; and I think that, with one of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan's experience, judgment, and administrative ability, there is nothing now required but time to bring about a sound, popular, and successful form of Government.

17. *Bengal Famine*.—The call for aid in behalf of the Bengal famine was, with scarcely a single exception, most liberally responded to by the Chiefs and people of Rajpootana.

The Jeypoor State contributed Rupees 61,000, 25,000 of which was subscribed by the Maharaja personally. The Kotah State also came forward most handsomely, as much as Rupees 20,000 having been remitted, Nawab Faiz Ali Khan's personal contribution being Rupees 5,000.

The other contributing States were no less conspicuous in aiding as far as their means and circumstances permitted.

18. In the Marwar territory and in the vicinity where it borders on Meywar the number of dacoitees was somewhat more numerous than in the preceding year. This is attributable in a great measure to (1) the increased desperation of one of the more notorious of the marauding gangs since the attack made on them in January last by the Marwar Police, in which they lost five of their number, and (2) from their being aware that they will now not receive quarter, and are being hunted down by the police.

In all the other States the reported instances of dacoitee were exceedingly rare.

Of the desperate cases reported for the whole of Rajpootana the three following, for which the Marwar State is responsible, are the most serious.

In one a party of Sikh merchants, while travelling in Marwar, was attacked by a body of armed men mounted on camels, who plundered them of 17 camels and killed one of their number on the spot in his attempt to resist the dacoits.

The International Court of Vakeels awarded the sufferers Rupees 1,330 as compensation and Rupees 300 blood-money to the relatives of the murdered man.

The second occurred near the "Dewair Pass" which leads from Marwar-Mhairwarra into the Ajmere district, where a band of Meenas had committed a dacoitee on a "Bunjara" (trader) attended with violence. The police took up the tracks and, coming upon the gang at one of their well known haunts in Marwar, were fired upon, when a head constable of the police, a Naik of the Mhairwarra Battalion, and the head man of the Dewair village were killed, and their dead bodies afterwards mutilated by the Meenas.

The Meenas fled to their hill fastnesses on the Meywar-Marwar frontier, but the Maharaja of Jodhpoor took prompt action and six of the most notorious of their number were slain.

The third case relates to a dacoitee committed in the Pahlunpoor State by Marwar subjects, in which one of the attacked was killed on the spot. The dacoits were pursued by the local police into Marwar where two of them were arrested, and they have since been made over to the Pahlunpoor Durbar for trial.

19. *Mail robberies.*—The year has been unusually free from mail robberies. There were in all six (6) reported attacks, namely, three (3) in Meywar, two (2) in Kotah, and one (1) in Marwar, but in none were the contents of the mail bags tampered with. Of the three Meywar cases, the reports in two instances turned out to be groundless; while in the third, the extent of the depredation was the theft of some inconsiderable personal property belonging to the runner who carried the mails.

In both the Kotah cases the attacks were frustrated. The investigation into the Marwar instance is not yet concluded; but, as the person by whom the bearer of the mails was attacked had been formerly a postal "runner," there is every reason to believe that his motive was a personal one and not plunder.

20. *Banghy mail robberies.*—There was but one banghy mail robbery during the year, which occurred near the village of Birman in the Serohi State. The matter, however, was promptly enquired into and

resulted in the recovery of the whole of the contents of the mails as well as the capture of the culprits (two in number), one of whom was the runner himself.

Both were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment each in the Agra Jail.

This very marked improvement is due to the more fitting importance with which the question of the security of our mails has now come to be regarded by the Chiefs of Rajpootana, and the more adequate and successful measures that have lately been adopted by them (but more particularly in the Jeypoor, Bhurtpoor, and Marwar territories) for the protection of our lines of postal communication within their respective jurisdiction.

21. *Predatory tribes*.—The Jeypoor and Ulwur Meenas have not made themselves criminally conspicuous in any way during the year under report.

The village roll-call system and local supervision have been maintained, and evidently with good results, if we are to judge by the comparatively few dacoitees that have taken place during the past twelve months, either at home or abroad, in which these Meenas were concerned.

In the Ulwur State the restrictive rules were enforced with greater rigour than ever.

22. The Bheels, who inhabit the hilly tracts of Meywar, have been also less troublesome. This is attributed to the opening out of the road from Oodeypoor to Kherwarra; and the Maharana contemplates experimenting in a similar way in respect of the more unruly of the khalsa (Crown) Bheel Pals, by providing the country with roads and facilitating communications; and there can be no doubt that such a course cannot but exert a powerful and beneficial influence on the *morale* of a class of people like the Bheels, whose crimes are for the most part the result of ignorance arising from their comparative isolation and far removal from centres of civilization, and their proverbial belief in witchcraft and other superstitious practices.

23. The Meenas of the Kherar, near Deolee, may be now said to be perfectly reclaimed. The Political Agent describes them as being "as peaceable as they were formerly turbulent."

24. The expulsion of the Moghees of Nimbahera (a pergunnah belonging to Tonk), which was noticed in last year's report, has not altogether put a stop to their excesses.

They still continue to make occasional forays and to baffle capture, but the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee has admitted one or two of the more notorious of them as approvers which will doubtless assist our getting at, and exterminating, the remainder.

A number of arrests has been effected during the year of the criminal Bowreeas of Marwar, a very numerous predatory class, but believed to be less violent than the Meenas.

25. The arrangements adopted by the Marwar Durbar in 1872 for their surveillance, and noticed in last year's report, are reported to have worked well, but as their scattered condition is so opposed to any

effectual control, the Maharaja proposes to localize them, making over land to them for cultivation on advantageous terms.

I doubt very much the success of the scheme, although it may be worthy of a trial.

26. The Meenas of the States of Meywar, Marwar, and Serohi are still giving trouble, and the condition of the triple border has been most unsatisfactory.

This is attributed to the state of desperation to which the Meenas are reduced by the feeling that their cause is now a hopeless one.

Although their numbers have lately been diminished by attacks made upon them they are yet sufficiently powerful to do considerable mischief; and the fact that, when pursued, they invariably make for their haunts in the hilly fastnesses on the Meywar-Marwar frontier, where it is impossible to use disciplined troops, renders their subjugation all the more difficult.

They possess, again, sympathisers, if not actual supporters, in the three different States of Meywar, Marwar, and Serohi and when pursued or hard pressed in the one State they have only to make for another, and the country being a hilly and difficult one, they thus baffle all attempts to capture them.

27. Owing to this intermixture of jurisdiction it is obvious that whatever the opposing measures may be, to be effective they must be co-operative on the part of the Durbars concerned, and this has been at last recognized by them, and they have been informed that if by the end of November next the peace and tranquillity of the border are not effectually restored, the Supreme Government will no longer refrain from interposing its authority and making arrangements for securing peace.

Both Meywar and Marwar are now actively engaged in the cause, and sanguine hopes are entertained by them of being able to exterminate the gangs within the stipulated period.

28. *Education.*—With scarcely a single exception the progress of education has been favorably noticed in all the principal States subordinate to this Agency. In Jeypoor and Ulwur more particularly so. But satisfactory as this may be, the educational provision is yet very far from adequate to the requirements of the country.

As an illustration of this I cannot do better than take the progress and condition of the Jeypoor State with regard to education for the past ten years. In 1864 the total number of Vernacular Schools in the territory was about 120, and the aggregate attendance nearly 3,000, at the present period the number of these institutions is said to be 408 and the pupils something over 8,000. This is no doubt a very gratifying increase; but if we take into consideration the proportion which these figures bear to the area and population of the territory, some idea may be formed of the numbers to whom the advantages of education must be yet unknown. Taking the area of the territory at 15,000 square miles and the population at 1,750,000, which is a fair estimate; and the number and attendance of the educational institutions of all denominations (English and Vernacular) at 412 and 8,800, respectively (which is according to the latest Returns furnished by the Durbar), we have scarcely

a school to every 36 square miles of territory or one to every 200 of the population. A very notable and happy feature in the year's results is the marked progress made in female education.

29. In the Ulwur territory two (2) girls' schools have been opened, and the institutions at Jeypoor and Oodeypoor, which have existed for many years, are favorably noticed by the Political Agents.

Considering the area of the different States, the greatest general progress has been in Ulwur, where no fewer than sixteen (16) new schools were opened during the year, exclusive of the two girls' schools already adverted to.

30. Allowing, however, for the extreme conservatism of the people, the disfavour with which education has always been regarded by the better class of Rajpoot Chiefs and Thakoors, amounting with many to an absolute denial of not only the usefulness but the propriety of it, and the care with which these ideas are fostered by those interested in the discouragement of education, we may very well congratulate ourselves on the advancement that has already been secured.

31. *International Courts of Vakeels.*—The subjoined Statement indicates the number of cases disposed of by the Lower Courts of Vakeels, and the cases of appeal disposed of by the Upper or Appellate Court between the 1st January and 31st December 1873.

A G E N C Y	Number of cases pending at beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	A P P E A L S T O U P P E R C O U R T.						
							Pending at the beginning of year.	Made during year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining at close of year.
						<i>Rs. a. p.</i>							
Meywar ...	97	46	143	120	23	23,206 13 8	3	18	21	6	2	4	9
Marwar ...	141	164	305	230	75	24,381 14 4	1	17	18	3	...	3	12
Jeypoor ...	16	178	194	180	14	14,340 0 0	6	8	14	5	...	1	8
Harowtee ...	24	134	158	139	19	10,808 11 7	1	8	9	4	...	1	4
Total ...	278	522	800	669	131	72,737 7 7	11	51	62	18	2	9	33

32. The following Statement exhibits the character of the cases adjudicated by the Courts distinguishing the offences against the person from those against property:—

	Meywar.	Marwar.	Jeypoor.	Harowtee.	Total.
<i>Offences against the person.</i>					
Murder	5	2	.....	1	8
Assault with wounding ...	5	.....	1	.....	6
Total ...	10	2	1	1	14
<i>Against property.</i>					
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances ...	2	21	2	.....	25
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances ...	31	60	42	20	153
Gang robbery with aggravated circumstances ...	1	.....	.....	1	2
Gang robbery without aggravated circumstances ...	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Theft with aggravated circumstances ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...
Do. without ditto	15	29	28	20	92
Cattle-lifting ...	18	80	60	24	182
Premeditated dacoitee ...	.....	.....	.....	19	19
Arson ...	.....	1	4	1	6
Burglary ...	.....	.....	1	8	9
Miscellaneous ...	43	35	37	41	156
Kidnapping ...	.....	2	3	.....	5
Poisoning ...	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total ...	110	228	179	138	655
GRAND TOTAL ...	120	230	180	139	669

33. *Public Works.*—The report on the Public Works of Rajpootana is submitted separately through the Secretary of that department and therefore will not be noticed in this report.

34. *Rajpootana State Railway.*—The Rajpootana State Railway has been completed, and opened for both goods and passenger traffic, as far as Dowsa, in the Jeypoor territory, a distance of 112 miles from Agra; and the location of the line further west progresses satisfactorily.

In all probability the line will be open for traffic to Jeypoor by the first week in September, and the branch line to the Sambhur Lake by the end of November 1874.

Perfect cordiality has been maintained between the Railway Engineer officers and the Political authorities concerned, and the recent authorization of the latter to hear and dispose of disputes of a civil nature between the Railway employes and the local population has removed the difficulty which has hitherto stood in the way of dealing with the matter.

35. The organization of the Railway Police is being proceeded with under the direction of the Officiating Superintendent of the Force,

Mr. White. The head-quarters of this officer have not yet been determined, pending a decision with regard to the location of the Traffic Manager's head-quarters, it being considered desirable that they should be as near to each other as possible.

The question is at present under consideration.

36. *Rajpootana Corps.*—The Deolee Irregular Force and Mhairwarra Battalion have been inspected by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Nusseerabad; and the Erinpoora Irregular Force and Meywar Bheel Corps, the former by the Brigadier-General Commanding at Deesa, and the latter by the General Commanding the Ahmedabad Division, and have been favorably noticed in all matters regarding drill, discipline, and efficiency. These reports have been furnished to Government in the Foreign and Military Departments in the usual manner.

37. *Dispensaries and Vaccination.*—As this subject will be fully noticed by the head of the Medical Department, to whom the report from the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination has been submitted, it is unnecessary for me to do more than furnish the usual Table showing the working of the Rajpootana Dispensaries and Hospitals during the year under report.

Abstract of the working of the Rajpootana Dispensaries (including patients treated in the Jail Hospitals) and Vaccination for the year 1873.

NAME OF STATE.	Number of institutions, including Jail Dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.	Vaccination performed.
Bhurtpoor	13	67,793	26,154
Jeypoor	No	Returns.	
Oodeypoor	2	5,403	1,873
Pertabghur	1	2,538	No Returns.
Jhalra Patun	1	4,358	2,454
Kerowlee	1	6,683	582
Kotah	1	3,522	1,240
Marwar	3	7,172	5,459
Mullanee	No	Returns received.	
Ulwur	3	13,203	18,778
Tonk	1	9,671	2,776
Deolee	1	1,260	184
Khetree	No	Returns received.	
Serohi	1	1,471	1,086
Indurghur	1	929	No Return.
Dholepoor	3	9,054	1,233
Kherwarra	1	944	101
Banswarra	1	2,413	78
Bickaneer	1	2,945	57
Aboo	1	2,389	614
Anadra	1	2,022	
Sambhur	1	197	No Returns.
Public Works Department	1	391	Ditto.
Shahpoora	1	3,367	163
Ajmere and Mhairwarra ...	5	20,606	12,944
Beawur	1	1,549	No Returns.
Todghur	1	1,364	Ditto.

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MEYWAR.

38. Major Bradford, the Officiating Political Agent, having joined the Meywar Agency only a short time before the close of the year, furnishes but a brief report.

In the form of the administration little of importance occurred.

The post of Prime Minister, which was vacated by the death of Kotharee Kesree Sing in 1872, has not been filled up, the work being carried on by an official designated the Moonshee of the Mahekmeh Khas, who is the medium of communication between the Chief and the various branches of the administration for the transaction of all State business.

Major Bradford does not consider this either a judicious or convenient arrangement; and that it has not already made itself felt more injuriously than it has, he ascribes to the influence of the Political Agent and the readiness of the Maharana at all times to seek and follow his advice.

39. For the first time in many years a satisfactory report is given of the Maharana's relations with his feudatories. No fresh difficulties occurred during the year; and the elevation of the Bindhur Chief to a seat in Durbar, noticed in last year's report, and from which some trouble was anticipated, has passed off quietly.

40. The dispute with the Maharana's Gosain of the Nath Dwara Shrine is still open.

The Durbar has confiscated his Meywar villages; but more decided and vigorous action is needed to check the priest's defiant attitude, which, it is believed, is in no small measure fostered and encouraged by the zenana influence.

The Maharana's recent order, however, withdrawing the privilege which he has hitherto enjoyed of having a representative Vakeel with the Political Agent may have the effect of humbling and bringing him to terms.

41. As anticipated by Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson in last year's report, the Chief's intention of introducing a 10 years' land settlement has proved a failure, and the scheme has been abandoned, which is very much to be regretted. The conservatism of the officials is said to be the cause. The lands are now farmed to the ryots direct for a money payment instead of in kind as has hitherto been the practice.

42. There has been no improvement since last year's report in the administration of civil justice; and the Political Agent looks for none until a more efficient and independent class of men are at the head of the Courts.

If the Durbar's statements are to be relied upon, crime, particularly dacoitee and highway robbery, has sensibly diminished.

Suicide has, however, to some extent increased.

43. The system of taking payment of Court fees by stamps instead of money was introduced in the month of August last, and, the Durbar states, beneficially both to the State and to the people.

44. Her Majesty's mails were on three different occasions reported to have been attacked. One report, however, turned out to be untrue, and in the other two instances the mails were neither plundered, nor was robbery the object of the attack.

45. The jail was creditably managed. The average daily strength of the prisoners was 187, and the total number of casualties by death 3.

The general health of the convicts was good.

The Maharana is anxious to introduce the intramural labour system, but the jail building is not large enough for the purpose.

Instead of huddling the convicts indiscriminately together as at present, it is proposed to classify their offences and separate them accordingly.

46. Although the rainfall was below the average, the crops were, on the whole, better than might have been expected.

The opium yield was unexceptionally good.

47. The Maharana's mining experiments, which were noticed in last year's report, have proved a failure, and been abandoned. The difficulty was in removing the water in the mines by manual labour, and the Chief was not disposed to incur the cost of providing machinery.

48. The Oodeypoor portion of the road between the capital of the State and Ahmedabad has been well pushed on; and the bridges and culverts are being constructed.

49. Although the Telegraph line passes through the territory, there has been no office opened, and the Political Agent remarks that the necessity for one at Oodeypoor is much felt.

50. The revenue for the year is stated to be Rupees 26,51,382 and the expenditure Rupees 24,23,829, giving a surplus of Rupees 1,37,453.

The decrease in the income, compared with that of the previous year is accounted for chiefly by remissions made to the farmers of bad crops, and by a falling off in the customs receipts generally.

51. The number of opium chests brought to the scales at Oodeypoor was 8,068 or 3,153 more than in the preceding twelve months, and this has much assisted in making up the deficiency under other heads of receipt.

52. At the dispensaries which continue to be popular, 5,241 patients obtained relief, and vaccination was successfully practised.

53. The Maharana's endeavours to improve the much needed sanitation of the city against the prejudices of the people are beginning to bear fruit. A suitable conservancy establishment has been entertained, and what is of the first importance, a scheme for supplying the capital with a sufficiency of pure and wholesome drinking water, is receiving the Maharana's attention.

54. Education, both English and Vernacular, has progressed favorably. The girls' school is doing well but a more efficient mistress is required.

PERTABGHUR.

55. The Political Agent has nothing eventful to report. The receipts and expenditure are much the same as they were for 1872-73, namely, nearly four (4) lakhs of rupees.

A criminal return has been furnished by the Chief which shows a much larger extent of crime than is creditable to the administration.

BANSWARRA.

56. The Political Agent was unable to visit this locality. He considers, however, that affairs are not in a satisfactory condition, and that they require looking after.

57. The grievances noticed in last year's report as existing between the Maharawal of Banswarra and the Rao of Ghurree have not been settled.

58. A serious encounter is reported between Banswarra and Pertabghur subjects in connection with the disputed border village of Boree Reechree, in which there were 31 killed and 58 wounded, nearly all of whom belonged to Pertabghur.

The matter is under enquiry.

59. With a view of more effectually coping with the Bheels, who had again become troublesome, a special police force has been entertained by the Durbar.

HILLY TRACTS.

60. The general health of the people was unexceptionally good.

The dispensary was well attended, and European medical science and treatment have become more popular.

The rain-fall was above the average, and the crops abundant.

61. The Political Superintendent considers that the opening up of the road from Oodeypoor to Kherwarra has not been without its influence in quieting and civilizing the turbulent Bheels through whose country it passes, and he suggests a further trial of the experiment in respect of some of the more unruly khalsa Bheel Pals, which the Maharana has decided to act upon at an early date.

62. He further notices the gradual weaning of the Bheels from their superstitious belief in witchcraft, and a proportionate diminution of the atrocities which goaded by that belief they are not unfrequently encouraged to commit.

63. The Meywar Bheel Corps under the command of Major Gunning was inspected twice during the year and reported on favorably.

64. The estate of the Rawut of Jewas, the largest of the Bhoomia Chiefs, is reported to be deeply in debt.

He has promised, however, to retrench his expenditure at once, and make arrangements for paying his creditors.

65. The Parah, Madree, Thana, and Chanee Chiefships are all favorably noticed.

DOONGURPOOR.

66. The remarks regarding the rain-fall, health, and crops of the Hilly Tracts apply equally to Doongurpoor.

67. Since the Minister's death in February last the Maharawul has taken the administration into his own hands, and the Political Superintendent reports with a marked change for the better. In the conduct of affairs there are associated with him his own son and three or four of the principal kamdars.

The marriage of the Maharawul's daughter with the Jeysulmere Chief which had been so often postponed, took place last December.

68. Regarding the smaller Chiefships of the Kotrah district under the Meywar Agency, there is nothing of any importance to notice.

JEYPOOR.

69. There was a full average rain-fall, but it was unseasonable, and severe frosts prevailed during the early part of the year. Notwithstanding these misfortunes, however, the crops were good.

70. The Durbar's Returns show an expansion of trade, but a decrease in the income. There was, however, a small surplus, and the exchequer is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

71. The Durbar's relations with its tributary Chiefs and Thakoors and the bordering States, were of the most cordial character, and no fresh border disputes of any importance occurred.

72. To obviate these border differences as much as possible, the Maharaja has made application for the services of a British officer to make a proper settlement and demarcation of the whole of his territorial border; the question is under consideration.

73. Civil and criminal justice continues to be administered with a very fair amount of honesty and impartiality. Indeed the administration generally is favorably reported on. This is attributed mainly to the personal supervision of His Highness, to facilitate which, and to bring the working material of his Government more directly under his eye, he has provided a spacious block of buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Palace in which all the State offices have been located.

74. The prison organization at the capital is reported excellent, and the Jail all that could be desired. Sanitation at the capital has received attention, and the Municipal Committee have worked creditably; but in the districts there is not much improvement in this respect.

75. No epidemics prevailed, and the general health of the people was good.

76. Public Works have been pushed on with great vigour; the total amount disbursed (Rupees 4,07,855) being considerably larger than in any one previous year.

77. The public Garden advances towards completion, but the great want experienced is a plentiful supply of good water, for providing which a scheme is under consideration.

The whole area, 75½ acres, is now pretty well under cultivation, but it will take some time to complete the extensive ornamental masonry works which are under construction.

78. My predecessor in his last year's report noticed the progress made in the construction of the "Mayo Hospital."

It is now proposed to convert this into a "Town Hall" and "Museum," for which it is believed it will be more suited. The subject is under consideration. The building has cost Rupees 32,000 (instead of Rupees 80,000), the original estimate.

79. The city water supply works have been completed, and are now in working order as far as the Palace grounds are concerned. If considered satisfactory, after a fair trial, the scheme will be extended so as to supply the city generally as well as the public garden.

80. The work on the Jeypoor portion of the Jeypoor and Tonk Road is far advanced, and the Executive Engineer expects to be able to complete it by the month of October next. The Tonk section has been delayed for want of funds, regarding which an urgent representation has been addressed to the Tonk Durbar.

81. Works of irrigation have received, as usual, a large share of the Durbar's attention; and a scheme of considerable importance, and calculated to reclaim an extensive tract of valuable, but hitherto neglected land, has been taken in hand by the Executive Engineer.

An interruption has been caused to the progress of the work on the great Ramgurh reservoir by the preferring of an appeal by the Bhurtpoor Durbar, which is at present under the consideration of Government.

82. There was no instance of mail robbery during the year under report; and the Durbar's protective measures have worked satisfactorily.

The Imperial postal service is favorably noticed by the Political Agent.

83. Education continues to progress, but the Political Agent considers that there is yet to be overcome much of that conservative prejudice, on the part of the people against education, which has hitherto so greatly impeded its growth.

At the Maharaja's College the attendance has increased nearly 31 per cent. during the year under review; and out of nine students who competed at the last Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, seven were successful.

84. The school for the sons of the Thakoors and nobles of the State was better attended than usual, and the examination passed by the boys in the month of December last was very creditable.

85. The Girls' School has also improved in attendance and popularity. There are 167 girls borne on the rolls, and the average attendance was 146. Praise is accorded to the Head Mistress, Miss Joyce, for her able management of the institution.

86. In last year's report allusion was made to the retrenchments that had been necessitated in the expenditure of the "School of Arts," and the evils which it was feared would arise therefrom.

It is gratifying to find that, while the Durbar's wishes have been fully carried out, and the expenditure kept strictly within the annual allotment of Rupees 15,000, not only has the financial success and general

usefulness been improved, but the attendance has increased nearly 12 per cent.

Mr. Scorgie, the Principal, has made a beginning with the elementary instruction of the pupils in reading, writing, and arithmetic, from which good results are anticipated.

For the year under report the average cost of educating the pupils was Rupees 144 per head. In 1872-73 it was Rupees 296.

The liabilities incurred during the period of the late Principal's incumbency are being gradually paid off.

Mr. Scorgie acknowledges the personal interest taken in the institution by the Maharaja, and his ready assistance in aiding his proposals and suggestions for the advancement of the school.

87. The moral and social condition of the province of Shekawattee continues most satisfactory, and will now compare favorably with that of the best regulated parts of the State. The Durbar's relations with the petty Chiefs of the province are most cordial.

The Khetree and Seekur Chiefships are favorably noticed.

The State debt of the former is being gradually liquidated. Both Chiefs being minors, the administration of their estates is in the hands of managers who are discharging their trust with praiseworthy honesty and ability.

KISHENGHUR.

88. Although the income somewhat exceeded the expenditure owing to extraordinary and unforeseen causes, the general results were on the whole favorable.

There were fair average crops, and the general health of the people was good.

89. The notable event of the year was the submission in the month of February last of the Raja of Futtehghur, a vassal of Kishenghur, who had long endeavoured to maintain his independence of the Durbar.

90. The administration of the State continues to be conducted by the Maharaja personally, assisted by his two sons; and the Political Agent, who recently visited the place, speaks highly of all that came under his observation.

LAWA.

91. This petty Chiefship has at last succeeded in extricating itself from the pecuniary difficulties which have so long embarrassed it.

The year was a favorable one; and the Political Agent hopes to be able with the proceeds of the last spring harvest to pay off the whole of the remaining debt, and to make a commencement with works of irrigation, which the soil and locality so much favor.

There is now a very promising future for this small but interesting place.

92. The Thakoor is said to fully appreciate the aid we have extended to him in tiding him over his difficulties.

The management of the estate is said to be ably conducted by one of the Thakoor's relatives and with the full consent of the Thakoor himself.

MARWAR.

93. Except in the more western portions of the State, the rainfall is said to have been pretty good.

The grain crops were generally much below the average, but opium and cotton, the cultivation of which latter is extensive, fared much better.

The general health of the people was good.

94. The Political Agent, Major Walter, mentions a commendable movement on the part of the Maharaja for introducing a much needed land settlement, and for providing bunds and other means of irrigation, from which great advantages are anticipated.

95. Major Walter eulogizes the personal character and ability of the Maharaja.

Since his installation in March 1873 he has introduced many administrative reforms, established regular Courts of Justice, and exerted himself most strenuously for the advancement of civilization within his territory. In restraining the Meena and other predatory tribes whose violence has of late become so notorious, His Highness has been specially and successfully vigilant.

96. The defective prison accommodation, so long and so much felt, has been at last remedied. A suitable jail has been provided; and the services of an experienced Jailor and two warders from our own provinces have been secured.

97. A new dispensary has been opened at the capital; and another is about to be established at Nagore.

98. The breach that existed between the present Maharaja and his younger brother, Zorawur Sing, since the death of their father in February 1873, has happily terminated; and Zorawur Sing now resides contentedly at the capital.

99. There was no case of mail robbery during the year. An assault on a runner carrying the mail bags is reported; but is believed to have been actuated by motives of a personal nature and not plunder.

100. The Marwar and Serohi frontier, once so notorious for its turbulence and want of safety, is favorably noticed by Major Walter. This improvement he attributes to the excellent management of Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell who controls this border.

101. Considerable progress has been made in the demarcation of the boundaries between Ajmere, Mhairwarra, and Marwar. The boundaries of only 10 villages remain uncompleted.

102. The work performed by the International Court was satisfactory.

There were 214 cases disposed of; and the number undecided, which was at the close of 1872-73 114, is this year only 43. The reduction in the number of cases filed from 211 in 1872-73 to 143 in the year

under review indicates the improvement that is being effected in the moral condition of the people.

MULLANEE.

103. Now that the Police force has been augmented and made more efficient, Major Walter anticipates much improvement in the future administration of this district.

The boundary settlement work between Mullanee and Marwar has progressed satisfactorily.

There was but one heinous crime committed during the year, namely, the murder of a child for its ornaments. The perpetrator, a woman, was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

104. The great annual Tilwāra fair, for which Mullanee is famous, was more largely attended and more successful than for many years past. As many as 30,000 bullocks, the principal live stock brought, are said to have been exhibited.

JEYSULMERE.

105. The Political Agent having been prevented by press of work from visiting this district, is unable to give much account of it. He proposes however to visit it during coming rains.

The crops are said to have been pretty good; and the prices of food grains were not higher than usual.

106. Some trouble is said to have been caused by the Bhattees, a roving predatory class in Jeysulmere; and the Political Agent hopes, when he proceeds to Jeysulmere, to be able to induce the Chief to take strong measures for restraining them.

HAROWTEE.

107. The rainfall was above the average, but the continuous absence of sunshine very much retarded the monsoon crop, which was little more than a four-anna one. It was more fortunate, however, with the spring crop, which yielded a full harvest.

With the exception of small-pox which prevailed to some extent in the villages round Deolee, and in the station itself, during the cold season, the public health was on the whole good.

108. The Political Agent notices the urgent necessity there is for providing suitable ferry arrangements for crossing the Bunass River, the flooding of which during the rains not unfrequently cuts off all communication between Deolee and Nusseerabad for weeks together, and this on political grounds alone is unsatisfactory.

109. The Chiefs under the Harowtee Agency responded well to the call for assistance towards the Bengal Famine Relief Fund.

Excepting by Kotah, the tributes and contributions due to Government were regularly paid.

BOONDEE.

110. The Government is conducted almost exclusively by the Maharao Raja personally. He rules with a just but firm hand, and is respected by his subjects, but he is extremely conservative, and wedded to ancestral customs.

The income is approximately estimated at eight lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure at about the same.

Complaint is made by the Durbar that the tribute payable to Government under the Treaty of 1818 is burdensome.

111. The work on the Boondee section of the Deolee and Nusseerabad road has considerably progressed.

112. The police arrangements are unsatisfactory, and thefts and robberies are frequent. The Chief's serious attention has been drawn to this matter.

113. The Political Agent reports the jail as clean, ample, and well ventilated; and, with the exception of a lad incarcerated for murder, and who has since had his punishment modified, he considers the prisoners well cared for.

The dispensary exists but in name, and furnishes a striking example of the disfavor with which new institutions are regarded at Boondee.

KOTAH.

114. The ruinous condition into which this Chiefship has for some years been drifting, and the Chief's helplessness to cope with the difficulty himself eventuated, with the Chief's consent, in the appointment, by Government, in the month of February last, of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, C.S.I., late Prime Minister of Jeypoor, to the charge of the administration.

Reforms are now being briskly but judiciously made.

115. A rough land survey to admit of a short settlement is being executed; roads, education, and various other measures are receiving attention; while retrenchments and corrections of the scandalous misrule of the past, where they can be profitably made, are being carried out.

116. The Political Agent writes hopefully of the administrative ability of the new Minister, and applauds his tact and judgment in so soon establishing his authority and popularity against so much opposition and intrigue on the part of those interested in his overthrow.

117. The accounts are confused and untrustworthy; and the State debts as far as it has been yet possible to ascertain amount to some 90 lakhs of rupees, while the net Crown revenue is not believed to be more than 16 lakhs.

118. To pay the troops and liquidate the more pressing claims, a loan of Rupees 6,00,000 has been raised on the guarantee of Government.

The Civil and Criminal Courts which were found to be mere engines of oppression have been entirely reformed; and a careful weeding has been made of the more corrupt officials and servants of the State. Two attempts were made to rob the Government mail, but both were frustrated.

JHALLAWAR.

119. There was nothing notable in the administration of this Chiefship.

The Political Agent eulogizes the personal character of the Chief. The annual revenue is estimated at about 20 lakhs, and there is a debt of some 14 lakhs, which the Durbar is exerting itself to liquidate.

The Courts of Justice are represented by the Political Agent to be a mere farce. The jail, which is under the superintendence of an Eurasian, is said to be clean, ample, and well ventilated.

The dispensary is also favorably noticed.

TONK.

120. The management of affairs is in the hands entirely of the Minister, Sahibzada Oobeydulla Khan.

121. The financial condition of the State has not improved. The revenue suffered by the failure of the rain crops, and there has been little done in curtailing the excessive expenditure.

The last instalment of Rupees 25,000 of the Government loan of Rupees 1,00,000 was paid off with interest, and the donation and allowance for the Ex-Nawab were discharged punctually.

122. The Courts of Justice are favorably noticed by the Political Agent; as also the jail, with the exception of the diet, which the Political Agent considered was insufficient, and which has been since increased at his suggestion.

123. The school has made some progress; but it is not yet up to the mark.

The dispensary is well conducted and popular.

The predatory Moghees of the Nimbera Pergunnah have been quiet, and their number has been considerably reduced, many of them having been expelled by the Durbar.

In the cold season an epidemic of small-pox prevailed, otherwise the public health was good.

SHAHPOORA.

124. The failure of the rain crops, and the unsatisfactory nature of the contractor's tenders, prevented the introduction of the five years' land settlement which it was proposed should be inaugurated last year. Tenders have, however, been again invited, which this time it is to be hoped may be more successful.

After paying Rupees 28,000 towards the liquidation of debts, and expending nearly as much on irrigation schemes and works of public utility, there was a surplus of Rupees 45,000.

The balance of the State debt is now Rupees 70,000.

125. The school, dispensary, and jail are favorably noticed by the Political Agent.

The Meena population was quiet, and no excesses were committed.

The border dispute with Meywar, noticed in last year's report, is still pending.

EASTERN STATES.

BHURTPOOR.

126. The rainfall was excessive, so much so that the canals and rivers in the territory overflowed their banks and inundated the country for miles around; villages were literally swept away by the flood, the capital itself being saved with great difficulty. The result was the almost total destruction of the winter crops, but the saturation which the land received benefited the spring crop which yielded an unusually full harvest.

127. The total income of the State was Rupees 29,44,990, and the expenditure Rupees 28,34,434, leaving a surplus of Rupees 1,10,556.

The new 10 years' revenue settlement has been completed and with very favorable results. In the land revenue alone there is an increase reported of Rupees 3,26,382.

128. The Civil and Criminal Courts continue to work well and are favorably noticed by the Political Agent. The procedure observed by these tribunals assimilates with that in vogue in the Courts of our own provinces.

The new Post Office near the Railway Station has been completed and occupied.

129. No mail robbery occurred during the year, and the protective arrangements which were introduced some three years ago are being satisfactorily maintained.

130. No fresh boundary disputes of any consequence are reported: and the Maharaja is about to make arrangements for having a proper and complete demarcation made of the whole of the frontier of his territory which borders on the British districts of Agra, Muttra, and Goorganm.

131. The jail continues to be ably supervised, and the strength of the prisoners has somewhat decreased.

The general health of the convicts was not so good as usual, which is attributed to the long duration of the hot winds, and the unusually heavy and unseasonable monsoon.

The various roads in and around the capital, as also the imperial communications, have been maintained in fair order.

The city walls and moat embankment repairs have been pushed on, and are approaching completion.

132. The Bhurtpoor section of the Rajpootana State Railway has been completed, and the portion connecting Agra with the capital, a distance of 33 miles, was formally opened for traffic in the month of October last.

133. The dispensaries have, under the able supervision of the Agency Surgeon, Dr. Spencer, worked well, as has also the Vaccine Department.

The exceptionally heavy rains and the long duration of the hot winds interfered considerably with the general health of the people, which was not so good as it usually is.

134. Forest conservation continues to be well looked after by an establishment maintained for the purpose.

In addition to the imperial postal communication, the Durbar maintains a district postal service of its own, the postage charged being one-quarter anna for each letter irrespective of weight or distance.

The manufacture of salt continues to be industriously and profitably followed. The State revenue from this source alone was for the year under review Rupees 2,90,927.

The progress of education was satisfactory.

KEROWLEE.

135. Although the revenue was less by Rupees 9,540 than it was for 1872-73, there was a surplus of Rupees 1,608.

The total receipts were Rupees 4,97,542, and the disbursements Rupees 4,95,934.

No regular land settlement has ever been made, and the annual assessment system is the one in vogue.

136. The rains were much more favorable than they were in the Bhurtpoor territory, and there was very little inundation. Severe frosts, however, in January damaged the winter crops considerably, but the spring crops yielded an average outturn.

The road from Kerowlee to Hindown in the Jeypoor territory, and the new bazaar for Koongaon, one of the chief towns of the State, are being pushed on to completion.

The jail, though small, is clean, airy and well looked after. There were 31 convicts undergoing imprisonment at the close of the year.

137. There were no epidemics of any kind, and the general health of the people was good. Vaccination was successfully carried out and appears to be becoming popular.

Education is not encouraged by the Chief, and no progress has been made.

The school at the capital in which English, Persian, and Hindee are taught, is the only educational institution in the State worthy of notice.

ULWUR.

138. No stirring events have occurred; but the year has been one of steady progress.

139. The people are contented and happy, and appear to appreciate the efforts which are being made by our officers to improve their condition.

The increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the land revenue demand which it was found necessary to impose has occasioned no dissatisfaction.

Although a much larger area than usual was under cultivation, the crops, owing to the unsteadiness of the rains, and the severe frosts in the early part of the year, were not more than 30 per cent. above the average. Under more favorable circumstances the outturn would have been considerably more.

The total estimated receipts for the year amount to Rupees 22,56,409, and the expenditure to Rupees 19,38,313, giving a surplus of Rupees 3,08,096. The amount proposed to be paid towards the liquidation of debt is Rupees 3,13,050, reducing the cash balance, which at the close of the previous year was Rupees 6,90,204, to Rupees 6,85,250.

The revenue has increased almost under every head, but chiefly from land and customs, the accession in the former being Rupees 1,41,000, and in the latter about Rupees 32,000.

These results point to the advantages of the temporary settlement made by Captain Powlett, and to the more efficient and successful control of the Customs Department.

140. The whole of the miscellaneous debts of the State have been paid off, with the exception of an item of Rupees 4,952, which is under consideration, and seven lakhs of the ten lakhs of rupees borrowed from Government have been repaid. The balance still due to Government including interest is about Rupees 4,30,000, which it is proposed to discharge in three half-yearly instalments, the last of which will be due in November 1875.

141. The land settlement operations are now being brought to a close, and Captain Powlett is to be complimented for the speedy, careful, and satisfactory manner in which the work has been carried out.

142. Civil justice was satisfactorily administered; the best criterion of which is the fact that out of 1,325 cases disposed of during the year, only 10 were appealed.

Although the total number of criminal cases is larger than in the preceding year, it is pleasing to know that the increase is not in the more serious offences, which have sensibly diminished.

In theft cases nearly 22 per cent. of the stolen property was recovered.

143. The police arrangements have been creditably conducted. The Meenas have been well restrained, but the Political Agent remarks that the experiment which was made to colonize them in the neighbourhood of the capital, though not a failure, cannot be called a success.

There were no mail robberies or attempts at mail robbery within the territory during the year.

144. The jail, which has been described by the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana as the best in the Native States, has been ably managed. The daily average number of prisoners for the year was 448, the sick-rate 1.73 per cent., and the death-rates 8.9 per mille.

Discipline was well maintained, and the intramural labor system has been remunerative.

145. The amount expended on public works was Rupees 1,69,869 against Rupees 85,178 in the preceding year, and the estimated amount for the current year is Rupees 1,70,000, while reproductive works, such as railway feeder roads, irrigation schemes, &c., have received a fair amount of attention. Charities, local improvements, and such like, have not been neglected.

The Political Agent continue to entertain the highest opinion of Pundit Shimboo Nath, the Native Engineer in charge of this department of the State.

146. Education has made 'considerable progress. Sixteen new schools were opened during the year; but the strongest evidence of the success and popularity of the schools is the fact that the headmen of several villages have spontaneously applied for them.

The tutorial staff has been improved; and the total number of scholars has increased nearly 15 per cent. There was a falling off in the attendance at the Thakoor's school, but the Political Agent attributes this to the straitened circumstances of this class as a rule; and it is proposed to overcome the difficulty by defraying the cost of boarding some of the boys of the more needy parents at the expense of the State.

Two girls' schools were opened during the year. This branch of education has made marked progress.

Moonshee Kanjee Mull, the Inspector of Schools, is favorably noticed by Captain Cadell.

147. The dispensaries, in all three in number, afforded relief to 13,203 patients, about the same number as in the preceding year. The proposed new dispensaries have not been opened, the chief difficulty being, it is said, the scarcity of good Native Doctors to put in charge of them.

The vaccination operations were very satisfactory, they are nearly double what they were in 1871-72, and the Superintendent, Dr. Downie, believes that one-half the children born in the State during the year were vaccinated.

148. Captain Cadell regrets that he has not been able to curtail the army expenditure more than he has.

The hereditary nature of the appointments in the cavalry and fortresses, where alone there is room for retrenchment, is pointed out as the cause.

149. The cattle farms, stud, stables, and other domestic institutions have all been admirably managed by the able Superintendent, Khawas Sheo Buksh; similar remarks apply to the forest conservation of the State.

A still further reduction, without in any way destroying its efficiency, was effected in the Commissariat Department. The cost of this department, which was nearly four lakhs of rupees a year when the Maharaja governed, is now reduced to little more than half that amount.

150. The whole of the long disputed border between Ulwur and Jeypoor, nearly 260 miles in length, has been laid down, and it only remains to have the pillars erected, which is being done.

151. Captain Cadell remarks that but for the delay caused by the draft of material from Ulwur to the Bengal Famine works, the Ulwur section of the Rajpootana State Railway would have been completed.

The most perfect harmony was preserved between the Railway employes and the local officials.

152. The only change in the postal arrangement was the establishment of a local post to connect the several towns with the capital.

This institution promises to be of great benefit to the State as well as a convenience to the public.

153. Instead of the house tax which was formerly levied the Municipal Committee now impose octroi dues, by which means the receipts have been increased from Rupees 8,000 to Rupees 22,000 per annum.

The new tax is popular with the masses.

154. The standard weights and measures of British India have been introduced without causing dissatisfaction.

The British copper coinage, coined and supplied by our Government, has also been adopted, and with favorable results.

155. The Raja of Nimrana has not occasioned any trouble to the Durbar during the year, and has paid tribute to it at the rate of Rupees 3,000 per annum.

156. The Political Agent favorably notices the members of the Council, but more particularly Thakoor Lukdheer Sing and Pundit Roopnarain.

DHOLEPOOR.

157. During the year under review, the failing health of Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I., necessitated his retirement from the office of Minister to the State, thus depriving it of the services of an able, painstaking, and conscientious administrator.

At Sir Dinkur Rao's suggestion Major Dennehy (of the North-Western Provinces Police) was appointed to succeed him; the education of the young Chief during the minority being one of the principal duties to which he was to devote his care and attention.

By this arrangement the connection of Dholepoor with the Eastern States Agency ceased, its political control being vested in Major Dennehy, who was gazetted an additional Political Agent of the 1st Class.

158. A proper form of Government on the plan suggested by Sir Dinkur Rao, and approved by the Government of India, has at last been fairly introduced.

The different departments of the State, with the exception of the Customs Department, in which there is yet some room for improvement, are all favorably noticed by the Political Agent. This has been accomplished against no small share of opposition, more particularly on the part of the zenana party, and speaks well for the choice made of the Executive Officers, and of the energy, care, and judgment with which they have devoted themselves to their duties.

159. The Political Agent fears that the gross income may not be quite as large as that originally estimated by Sir Dinkur Rao, owing to the necessity that has since arisen for making revenue remissions where either the extreme poverty of the land, or the excessive demands made under the old *régime*, and on which the estimates were for the most part framed, appeared in justice to demand the indulgence. ardent retrenchments, however, continue to be made, and attention is being directed to the extension of cultivation and the development of the resources of the State generally. The State debt has already

been considerably reduced; and Major Dennehy hopes to be in a position ere long to have the whole liquidated.

160. The working of the civil and criminal courts is favorably reported on, and so is the police administration of the State.

Crime has very sensibly diminished; and it is a notable circumstance that not a single case of dacoitee or highway robbery occurred within the territory during the year.

161. Education and training of the young Chief progress very favorably, and the Political Agent writes most hopefully and confidently respecting the future of his youthful charge.

The relations subsisting between the Political Agent, the young Chief, and the Sirdars and officials of the State are of the most cordial and happy character.

The results on the whole may be regarded as satisfactory and promising, and most creditable to Major Dennehy and those associated with him in his delicate and responsible duties.

BICKANEER.

162. The scarcity and unseasonableness of the rains, on which the Bickaneer State almost exclusively depends for its agriculture, were so great that at one time there was imminent danger of absolute famine. Timely showers however in October and January averted the calamity and secured about an eight-anna harvest. The grass crop was almost a total failure, as also the "bhroot," a description of wild grass, the seeds of which are extensively consumed as an article of food by the poorer classes of the country.

Excepting small-pox, which prevailed to some extent in the months of March and April, and dengue fever in April and May, there were no epidemics, and the general health of the people was not unusually bad. The total deaths from small-pox is estimated at between three and four thousand.

163. The administration is unfavorably reported on, and a feeling of general discontent is stated to exist amongst the principal Thakoors and the subjects of the State generally.

So notorious did this become that it was considered necessary by the Agent to the Governor-General to draw the young Chief's serious attention to it, reminding him of the promises by which the late Maharaja pledged himself to reform the administration, and of the duty that devolved upon him as his successor, to carry out these promises.

Personally the Maharaja is believed to be well disposed, but the intrigues and machinations of the mutsuddes and other interested persons about the Court are too powerful against his youth and inexperience.

164. In the month of December last the State lost a valuable aid by the resignation on account of ill health of the President of the Council of Management, Pundit Munphool, C.S.I. In the Pundit's place the Maharaja has placed his own father, Maharaj Lall Sing, whom the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General describes as a shrewd man, well disposed, and always amenable to advice and counsel.

Much of the new President's success however will depend on his ability to work harmoniously with his coadjutors; and he has the great advantage over his predecessor in possessing not only the entire confidence of the Chief but the benefit of a social standing which must of itself carry weight in the public estimation.

165. In many parts of the territory the condition of the ryots is anything but satisfactory. They are in many instances subjected to gross oppression by their Thakoors and Sirdars; and these being either too powerful to be meddled with by the Durbar or being able to stave off its displeasure the redress of the ryot is next to an impossibility.

All these circumstances have, as a matter of course, seriously impeded the prosperity of the country and hindered the Durbar in the collection of its revenues. In two instances of payments being demanded the Thakoors opposed the collection until an armed force had been sent to coerce them, but happily there was no need for resorting to extreme measures.

166. An improvement is reported in the administration of civil and criminal tribunals of the State. Subordinate Courts with powers to dispose of minor suits, which did not previously exist, have been established, which enables the Council to devote its undivided attention to the more important business of the State.

167. Some necessary augmentation has been made in the strength of the army, causing an additional charge on the revenues of about Rupees 1,800 a year. The force has been paid up, it is stated, to the end of March last; and no complaints on this score have of late reached the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General.

168. The income for the year under review, excluding Rupees 2,78,334 which was borrowed to pay off the discharged establishments on the present Maharaja's accession to power, is stated to be Rupees 9,39,430; and the expenditure, not including Rupees 1,94,870 repaid on account of borrowed money Rupees 9,68,964, leaving a deficit of about Rupees 30,000. The Durbar informs the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General that retrenchments have been carried out which will reduce the future yearly expenditure by some Rupees 1,04,000.

169. The debt due to the different Agency Bankers on account of decrees of the International Courts, and amounting in all to about Rupees 43,000, has not been liquidated; but the Maharaja promises to give this matter immediate attention.

170. The first instalment of Rupees 15,000 of the late Maharaja's subscription of Rupees 50,000 towards the Ajmere Mayo College was paid last January, and likewise Rupees 6,000 for the construction of residences for the Bickaneer pupils whom it is proposed to send to the Mayo College.

171. The dispensary at the capital worked excellently; but vaccination is apparently unpopular.

172. Three (3) important and long standing boundary disputes between Jeypoor and Bickancer were enquired into and satisfactorily settled by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General and the masonry pillars have been erected.

173. The relations subsisting between Captain Burton, the Maharaja and his councillors are of the most friendly and cordial character.

174. The triple border of Jeypoor, Marwar, and Bickaneer was perfectly free from dacoity during the year, a circumstance which the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General attributes in a great measure to the improved administration of the Shekawatee portion of Jeypoor and the more active measures lately taken by the Marwar Durbar for restraining its lawless subjects. As a proof of a comparative security of the triple border, Captain Burton notices the marked reduction that has taken place during the past few years in the rates of insurance on merchandize passing the frontier. These, which in 1867 ranged from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., are now something less than one (1) per cent.

SEROHI.

175. The rain-fall, which was above the average in all but the eastern portion of the State where it was exceedingly scanty, was not seasonable, and the khureef crop suffered considerably. The rubbee sowings were less extensive than usual, but they thrrove, and the yield was on the whole an average one.

The general health of the people was good, and no epidemics prevailed.

176. The new Tehseeldar of Rohera, Fuzl Hossein Khan, has been dismissed by the Durbar for misconduct. No successor has yet been appointed.

177. The long standing boundary dispute in respect of the village of Azaree has been satisfactorily settled.

178. The main road was free from robberies and excesses during the year; but in other parts of the territory the Bheel and Meena bands have been unusually active. Co-operative measures are, however, about to be taken by Meywar, Marwar, and Serohi for the extermination of these lawless gangs within their respective borders.

179. One attack was made on Her Majesty's mails but the whole of the letters and parcels were recovered. The perpetrators were the bearer of the mails himself and an accomplice, both of whom were sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.

Kara Dull, a notoriously dangerous outlaw, who has long eluded arrest, was hunted down and killed by a party of Jalore and Pahlunpoor police. They also succeeded in capturing another proclaimed dacoit, belonging to the same gang, who is being tried by the Pahlunpoor Durbar.

180. The Jalore pergunnah has been tranquil, and no case of gang robbery occurred in it.

The same remarks apply to the Marwar-Serohi border, but the Political Superintendent considers it a question if this tranquillity will long continue should the present police supervision be removed. This question is now before Government.

181. The Civil and Criminal Courts are favorably noticed and so are the school at Rohera and the dispensary at Serohi.

182. The metalling of the Serohi section of the Agra-Ahmedabad road progresses slowly, and the description of the work does not satisfy the Political Superintendent.

The new cart road from Mount Aboo to Anadra at the foot of the Mount approaches completion.

The telegraph wire was not tampered with during the year.

Crowding and bad ventilation is reported in the jail ; but the general health of the prisoners has not suffered owing, the Political Superintendent considers, to the sufficiency of diet and the employment of the greater number of the convicts on out-door labor.

183. The expenditure exceeded the receipts by about Rupees 1,000 owing to some extraordinary expenditure which was unforeseen when the Budget was prepared.

The State debt, which is nearly a lakh of rupees, continues as large as ever, notwithstanding the Chief's promise to curtail it.

MEYWAR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 185-33P., dated Oodeypoor, 21st May 1874.

From—Officiating Political Agent, Meywar,

To—Officiating Agent, Governor-General, Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward the Annual Report of the Meywar Political Agency for 1873-74, and in doing so would beg to state that I only took charge of the office in the middle of the month of March, since which time its current duties, in addition to making myself acquainted with affairs generally, have precluded my drawing up as full and carefully prepared a report as I should wish to have done.

1. *Administration.*—No change has taken place in the administration of the State in the course of the past twelve months.

His Highness continues to attend personally to everything, but he has in constant attendance an official styled the Moonshee of the “Muhukmeh Khas,” on whom devolves the duty of submitting every matter to him and of transmitting orders thereon.

2. Mehta Punna Lall, the person who occupies this position, is a connection of the late Kotharee Kesree Sing, who, on more than one occasion, filled the post of Prime Minister, or “Purdhan,” as the official is termed in Meywar, and who died in 1872, having resigned the office some time previous to his death. Since when the function of Minister has remained vacant.

3. From the short time I have been able to observe the working of this arrangement I cannot think it by any means a healthy or beneficial one, for the Moonshee of the “Muhukmeh Khas,” from the fact of having no acknowledged responsibility, is able at all times to shelter himself from public censure with the injunctions of the Durbar, although it is very evident that more often than otherwise these orders emanate from himself, whilst the Chief at the same time is impelled to accept as his own every act of this irresponsible person, lest he should appear to be in any way guided by him.

4. It is entirely to His Highness' very amiable disposition, and that he is at all times most anxious to seek the advice of the Political Agent, that the administration of the State works so smoothly as it does.

5. Since I took up my appointment scarcely a day has passed without my having an interview with His Highness, and I cannot speak too highly of the very friendly spirit with which he is ever ready to discuss any subject connected with his State, always showing a willingness to receive and, as far as I can judge, act on any suggestion made to him. I would also remark that in conversation on public matters, His Highness shows far more than ordinary intelligence and discernment, indeed it has been quite a matter of surprise to me, that any one brought up in the luxurious indulgence, that life as head of a Native Court affords, without even the slightest knowledge of the world beyond Oodeypoor, should possess so many admirable qualities, and I might add

capabilities for ruling. In every action the loyalty of His Highness is most apparent, and it is his evident desire to rule the State strictly in accordance with the wish of Government. There is little doubt that an opportunity of visiting other parts of India, where he could observe the progress that is being made, would be very beneficial to His Highness, and ensure the introduction into Meywar of many desirable reforms.

6. As far as I am able to form any opinion, the Maharana Sumbhoo Sing is by no means adverse to innovation and improvement, and it is alone the want of knowledge how best to advance these that acts as a check upon their introduction.

7. When judging of progression in Meywar, it should be remembered how its very situation and difficulty of access preclude it from profiting to the same extent as many other Native States in the rapidly advancing civilization of those parts of India directly under British rule, and when we are inclined to cavil at the slowness with which the ground is gained, it is well to consider the utterly disorganized condition of the country but a few years ago.

8. *Relations with tributaries.*—The relations between the Meywar State and its tributaries, it is well known, have ever been a source of constant anxiety and trouble, and it is therefore a matter of satisfaction to learn that the past year has been a comparatively uneventful one in this respect. It is true that Maharaj Sukut Sing, the uncle of the Maharana, whose claim to succeed to the Bagore Estate has been noticed in previous reports, attempted at one time to create a disturbance, which obliged the Durbar to move a force into the district to bring him to order—he was eventually brought a prisoner to Oodeypoor, and is still there under surveillance, and I trust that no feelings of reluctance to coerce a near relative will induce the Maharana to release him until he affords reasonable security for his future good behaviour.

9. I regret to say that the dispute with the Maharaj Gosain, of the Nathdwara Shrine, to which reference was made in paragraph 20 of last year's report, still remains unsettled. The villages belonging to the Gosain in the Meywar territory are still under confiscation, but he continues to act in a defiant manner towards the Durbar.

10. I am inclined to hope that, since the distinct order lately received that the Gosain is not to have a Vakeel with the Political Agent, a settlement of this long standing dispute will not be so difficult a matter. The unchecked defiance he has shown cannot but act in a most injurious manner on the tributaries of the State generally.

11. There have been two vacancies by death amongst the 16 Chief Sirdars during the year under report, *viz.*, Khooman Sing, the Rao of Asin, who died in the month of September 1873, and has been succeeded by his son, Urjun Sing, a man of 20 years of age; and the Rao of Amait, Chutter Sing, who died in November 1873, his son, Seonath Sing, a boy of about five years of age, succeeds him.

12. The successions to the estates of two or three of the smaller Sirdars who have died in the course of the year, have been duly recognized without any trouble or soreness arising.

13. As regards the case of the attachment of the village of Tusvareea, referred to in paragraphs 22 to 25 of last year's report, the

decree of the Durbar was so far carried out that the Roopahailee Thakoor was compelled to relinquish the village, but it was thought advisable with a view to prevent any further bloodshed between the Thakoor of Lamba (Bagh Sing) on whom it was conferred as blood-money, and Seonath Sing, the Roopahailee Thakoor, for the Durbar to keep possession of it till such time as the Lamba Thakoor can himself hold it.

14. *Surveys*.—The Topographical Survey parties have again been working in the Meywar Districts under Captains Charles and G. Strahan and Lieutenant Holdich, but as no reports of the work done are furnished to this office, I know not what amount of work has been accomplished during the past season.

15. *Settlement*.—The difficulties anticipated by Colonel Hutchinson with regard to the carrying out by His Highness of the settlement of the land, have, I imagine, proved correct, for the Durbar now reports that no person of any note, either Patel, Zemindars, or any body has come forward prepared to take land for a term of years, and that therefore the intentions of His Highness in respect to the settlement have been relinquished, and arrangements have been made to farm the land to the ryots direct at easy rates for a money payment, instead of under the old system of taking a share of the produce.

16. I am unable to offer any opinion as to the cause of the want of success in the attempt to lease villages, nor should I on so short an acquaintance with the district, like to venture to remark on the advisability or otherwise of the system, which is now reported as having been adopted.

17. *Police*.—The Police continues in the hands of Moonshee Samin Ali Khan, of whose reappointment to this charge mention was made in the report for last year. I have observed that the feeling on the part of many of those about the Court towards this official is far from friendly, no doubt to a certain extent attributable to his having been brought into the State during the minority, and his still being regarded as a *protégé* of the Agency. His rôle is therefore a somewhat difficult one in controlling the Police arrangements and administering the Criminal Court.

18. I have on more than one occasion had to find fault with the district criminal officials, for the want of energy shown in the manner their duties are performed, and the immediate attention that has been given to the question, indicates the earnest desire that exists on the part of His Highness the Maharana to put matters on a proper footing.

19. I have appended a Return supplied by the Durbar of the cases settled in the Criminal Court during the past year, also of those still pending, in order that it may be compared with that given in last year's report.

20. The Return shows a decrease in the number of dacoities, and also a small diminution in those of highway robbery, but thefts on the other hand have increased. I am told that crime generally in the khalsa or Crown pergunnahs has certainly diminished, and that many cases and those the most serious appearing in the Return are imputed to Maharaj Sukut Sing, who, during the time he was in rebellion against the State,

allowed the discontented and even the criminals from other States to join his party.

21. I regret to observe that 108 persons are shown by the Return to have committed suicide, being a larger number by 17 than were reported last year.

22. The Returns appended, marked B. and C. of the criminal occurrences that have been reported to the Political Agent, show a very marked difference from those of last year. I hope they may be a correct indication of the decrease of crime in the State.

23. During the year it has been three times reported that the Government mails had been attacked, but on enquiry it was shown that in no cases had the mails been plundered. On one occasion the complaint had arisen in consequence of the drunkenness of the runner who gave a false alarm; on another it appeared the runner was suspected of stealing some sugarcane from a field of a village in the Meywar territory, for which he was severely beaten, thus causing the report; and on the third occasion it was proved the Hurkara had been stopped by thieves in the Nimbahera District, and he suffered a small personal loss, for which he was compensated.

24. The Returns of the cases adjudicated by the International Court of Vakeels during the year are appended, and marked D. and E.

25. *Prison.*—I beg to append a Return* of the prisoners in the two jails at Oodeypoor at the present time, showing the terms as well as crimes for which they have been sentenced; the average daily number during the past twelve months has been 187·140. Though the buildings are not conveniently constructed for jail purposes, they are clean and well kept, and the discipline, if not quite what one hopes, may eventually be attained, is very creditable. An attempt is being made to introduce carpet making and other useful industrial works, but the space is too confined to admit of much being done in this respect.

26. The health of the prisoners has been good, only three deaths having occurred during the year; the daily average of sick was 8·891.

27. I find that all classes of prisoners, whether their offence are indiscriminately mixed, those confined pending enquiry are in the same ward with others undergoing sentence of imprisonment for murder and other heinous crimes. On my mentioning this to His Highness, he quite agreed with me in the necessity for a change, and declared his intention of making an alteration in this respect.

28. *Civil Justice.*—The appended Return marked F. shows the number of civil suits that have been brought before the Civil Court; from it the result does not appear very satisfactory, as the proportion of cases disposed of is small in comparison to that remaining unsettled.

29. I have little doubt that the manner of administering civil justice is improved from what it was in days gone by, but I fear that few of the abuses in connection with these Courts have in any degree

diminished, since last year's report was submitted, nor can much change be hoped for in this respect, until His Highness, from a larger experience of what is required in a Court of Justice, places men of more independence and position at the head of his Civil Court than he does at present.

30. In July last the payment for all fees by stamps instead of money was introduced, and the Durbar considers that the change has been of great benefit to the people.

31. Under the former system a fee of 10 per cent. was taken from the plaintiff in any case, and 5 per cent. from the defendant, instead of which 5 per cent. of the claim is now affixed in stamps to the petition of the plaintiff. There has been scarcely sufficient time to judge of the result of the change.

32. A Registry Office for deeds, &c., has also been established, and it is said to be working satisfactorily.

33. *Weather and crops.*—The chief feature in the weather of the past year appears to have been the excessive heat in the month of May and beginning of June, when Dr. Cunningham informs me that the thermometer reached the unusual height of 117 degrees in the shade.

34. The rain-fall was short of the usual average, 18.92 inches being the amount gauged. This even appears to have been very partial. The fall given above was taken by Dr. Cunningham near his house at Oodeypoor, but in the hills to the west of the city it did not reach this quantity.

35. The khureef crop in most of the districts to the north-east and west was but a poor one, yielding not more than one-fourth of the average. In other districts, including the valley of Oodeypoor, it was a little better, and even a fair crop was harvested in some, whilst in the Muggra-Kherwarra it was reported as excellent.

36. The average prices of the khureef crop were mukkee or Indian corn 28 seers per rupee, oord at 17 seers, jooar at 20 seers, chowla at 22 seers, and moong at 14 seers.

37. The rubbee has been generally good, and has been harvested without rain or blight.

38. The average prices have been, wheat at 14 seers, barley at 23 seers, and gram at 16 seers per rupee.

39. The crop of opium during the past year, notwithstanding that owing to the scanty rainfall the water was low, was in excess of the previous year, indeed it may be classed as an exceptionally good yield.

40. *Mines.*—In the last Annual Report there was a reference to the endeavour then about to be made to open the long closed lead and zinc mines at "Jawur" under the superintendence of Mr. Bushell, who by the permission of Government had been employed by the Durbar for this purpose.

41. During the time the work was in progress, the attempt to reach the lode in the closed mines signally failed owing to the impossibility of removing the water without machinery, which the Maharana was not disposed to incur the expense of setting up, after the report of

the assay made of two specimens of galena found in the mine, which showed a very small proportion of silver, *viz.*, 10 ounces 12 dwts. and 8 grains to one ton of lead.

42. The work was accordingly stopped, and on the 31st January Mr. Bushell was paid up, having been employed for 10 months, or four months over his original engagement.

43. I believe Rupees 15,000 were expended from first to last in this undertaking.

44. *Trade.*—Attached is a Return showing the export and import of merchandize, and the duty levied on the same, Appendix G. in the Meywar territory, during the Sumbut year 1928 or A.D. 1871-72, the latest period up to which the Customs Department has been able to furnish me with any particulars.

45. *Public Works and Road.*—With the exception of the roads, there are in the Meywar State no public works strictly so speaking. The whole of that between Oodeypoor and Kherwarra has in the course of the year been made passable for carts, and the bridges are being slowly constructed. The monthly allowance of Rupees 5,000 towards the expenses on this road has for some time been reduced to Rupees 2,000, far too small a sum for the work that is necessary. This reduction was, I believe, made in consequence of a large expenditure being required for a temple which it was wished to complete by a certain date, and also to a further call for Rupees 25,000 towards the construction of the Neemuch and Nusseerabad Road. As the work on the temple is now finished, I trust that an increased amount may be again devoted to the Kherwarra Road, which though by no means a good one at present, is undoubtedly a convenience to travellers and merchants, and must eventually prove profitable to the State.

46. The official in charge of the "Kumthana" or Public Works Department informs me that arrangements are made for the periodical repair of the road between Oodeypoor and Neemuch, but I have yet to learn what they are, and I have grave doubts whether if this subject is lost sight of by the Political Agent, the road will not fall into a dilapidated state. It is difficult for those who have not seen or learnt from experience the result of neglect to realize the absolute necessity of systematic arrangements for the repairs of every made road.

47. Mr. Williams who had charge of the Kherwarra Road, has taken leave to England for eight months.

48. *Telegraph.*—There is no Telegraph Office in the Oodeypoor State, but the line between Neemuch and Nusseerabad passes through part of its territory. I think the necessity for an office at Oodeypoor is very much felt, and the want will increase in proportion as the opium scales draw to the city a larger trade.

49. *Post Office.*—No new Post Office has been opened during the year; the work of those that are in existence has been satisfactorily carried on.

50. *Revenue.*—His Highness the Maharana has furnished me with the following particulars of the revenue receipts for Sumbut 1920 to 1930 Rupees 26,51,382-8, expenditure for 1920 to 1930 Rupees 24,23,829-8, showing a surplus of 1,37,453 Rupees.

51. It will be observed that the receipts were Rupees 74,093-7-4 from than those of the previous year, which is accounted for by the incomes a two years of Meywar-Mhairwarra having been shown in the accounts of Sumbut 1928-29, and also that owing to the scanty rainfall, large remissions of rent were necessary in some parts of the country, in addition to the customs receipts having somewhat fallen short.

52. *Opium*.—The number of chests of opium that have come to the scales in the course of the past English official year exceeded that of last year by 3,153, as will be seen by the Return given below, and which has been furnished to me by the Assistant Opium Agent.

Chests weighed in 1872-73	...	...	4,915
„ „ in 1873-74	...	...	8,068

53. Mr. Ingels, the Assistant Opium Agent, accounts for the large increase to the more favorable season for its growth, and the fact that smuggling the drug has been made more difficult owing to greater vigilance on the part of the Durbar officials, and he also estimates the number of chests likely to be brought for weighment in the current year at not less than 10,000, but of course everything must depend on whether the price remains at sufficiently remunerative rate to induce merchants to bring their drug into the market.

54. The Assistant Opium Agent seems to think that it would be advantageous to discourage the cultivation of the Bhulphorea poppy, which whilst yielding a larger quantity gives a dark inferior opium by no means so highly prized.

55. *Medical service and medical relief*.—Doctor Cunningham has continued to hold charge of the dispensaries, and no change has taken place amongst his subordinates, who he reports have performed their duties to his satisfaction.

56. Medical relief has been afforded in the Main and Branch Dispensaries to 5,241 out-patients, whilst 162 in-patients have been admitted for treatment to the Dispensary Hospital.

57. The expenditure on the medical relief amounted to Rupees 3,880-13-4, which, though Rupees 244-0-8 in excess of the cost during 1872, is less than the amount available.

58. *Vaccination*.—Vaccination has been carried on with vigour in the course of the year, and the results altogether have been satisfactory, though the early part of the season was lost in consequence of the lymph supplied not having been good. Three vaccinators have been engaged, instead of two, as in the previous year, 1,812 persons were vaccinated, of which 1,498 operations are known to have been successful, whilst the result of 153 is unknown.

59. As full particulars on this head are supplied by the medical officer in charge of the Agency to the Superintendent-General, I conclude it is not necessary for me to give any further details in this report.

60. *Sanitation*.—During the past year the arrangement for the conservancy of the city have been better established, though the opposition it appears is still very great indeed to anything like an organized system for keeping the city clean.

61. An officer has been appointed, subject to the orders of the City Magistrate, to superintend the conservancy; he has a large staff of

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60. *Sanitation*.—During the past year the arrangement for the conservancy of the city have been better established, though the opposition it appears is still very great indeed to anything like an organized system for keeping the city clean.

61. An officer has been appointed, subject to the orders of the City Magistrate, to superintend the conservancy; he has a large staff of

the ~~spers~~ chupprassees, &c., under his orders, and I am told that already ~~shew~~ great improvement has been achieved, and it is hoped that, year by year, greater results may be accomplished.

62. The payment of this department has been arranged for by a small enhanced tax on certain articles imported, or that pass through the city.

63. Mention has more than once been made in former reports of the great want of pure drinking water for the city of Oodeypoor, and this matter has, during the year under report, been more prominently brought to notice, for owing to the scanty rain-fall the water of the "Pichola" Lake, from which the entire population at present draw their supply of drinking water, only received an influx of 3 feet to its already very much reduced supply, and it has consequently remained in a very filthy condition. One cannot but fear that disease must inevitably be propagated by the universal consumption of such water.

64. The result of an analysis of the water in the lake, kindly conducted by Dr. Hendley, was submitted by Dr. Cunningham with his report to the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries, it is unnecessary therefore for me to do more than observe that the water was found to be very foul, and largely contaminated by animal and vegetable matter.

65. His Highness is now anxious to procure temporarily the services of an English Engineer to survey the hills and streams in the neighbourhood, with a view to a scheme being adopted, by which the water-supply may be both improved and increased.

Unless something is done, I fear the most serious results from the gradual drying up of the only lake now left near the city with any water at all in it. Surrounded with splendid hills, as Oodeypoor is, there cannot be any very great difficulty in the matter.

66. *Education.*—The attendance at the Oodeypoor School has increased during the past year. Last year's report showed 346 scholars on the books, whilst at the present time the number is 470, of which 439 are boys and 31 girls. The average daily attendance has been 350 boys and 25 girls.

67. The services of Mr. George Baird as Head-Master, to whom reference was made in the last Report, have been retained, and his salary increased from Rupees 150 to 200; he has worked the school with judgment and energy, for which he deserves great credit.

68. The English Class which comprises 53 boys are instructed by Mr. Baird and one Assistant Teacher, and Mr. Ingels, who occupies the office of Inspector of Schools, reports that the progress made has been most satisfactory. The pronunciation of the boys is exceedingly good, and it is evident from the manner in which they translate from English into the Vernacular and *vice versa*, that they are thoroughly made to understand what they read.

69. The English Class, which is entirely a voluntary one, has increased from 16 to the number given above in the course of the year.

70. The Hindee Class, which contains the largest number of boys, viz., 299, is divided into six classes under as many masters. The death of the Head Pundit Khemraj a few months ago was a loss to the school;

his place has been supplied by Pundit Venayuk Shastri, a student from the Benares College, who has come with very good recommendations as a Sanscrit Scholar, in addition to his other qualification, and to him accordingly the Sanscrit Class has been made over, as well as the management of the Hindee Department. The Superintendent thinks he will require an Assistant in Sanscrit as the study of it increases.

71. The Persian and Oordoo classes number 87 pupils, and it is under a Head Moulvie, Abdool Rahman Khan, a most excellent and popular man, who has under him two Assistant teachers.

72. A good Mistress is very requisite to place the girls' school on a good footing; at present there are two very inferior teachers, who instruct in reading and writing two classes comprising about 31 girls.

73. The Superintendent reports that the school at Bheelwara is in a very satisfactory state, and that the Maharana has ordered a suitable school-house to be built, as the number of pupils is too large for the present building. He reports that the Chittore School has 60 pupils, which small number he considers is attributable to the inefficiency of the Master, whom he is anxious to change.

74. The expenditure on the above referred to schools has, during the past year, been Rupees 6,948-11-6.

DOONGURPOOR.

75. On my march to take up my appointment, the Maharawul of Doongurpoor came to meet me at Kherwara, and it was a pleasure to find the intelligent interest with which he talked of everything connected with his State.

76. There seems nothing calling for particular notice in connection with this State, in addition to what is supplied by the Superintendent of

* No. 111, dated 30th April 1874. Hilly Tracts in his Report* herewith forwarded in original.

PERTABGHUR.

77. I am not aware that in the course of the past year any matter calling for special notice has transpired in connection with this State. The Maharawul has furnished me with a Return of cases that have been tried in the Criminal Court, which shows—

- 9 cases of murder.
- 12 cases of thefts.
- 1 case of child stealing.
- 18 cases of highway robbery and dacoity.
- 7 cases of suicide.
- 4 cases of abortion.
- 3 cases of abduction.
- 3 cases of arson.
- 13 cases miscellaneous.

78. The only other information that has been afforded me is the undermentioned Statement of receipts and expenditure :—

INCOME.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
By amount recovered on account of outstanding balance for the Sumbut year 1928	12,001	8	0
Revenue of khalsa villages	1,38,889	0	0
Tribute from the Nobles	33,512	12	0
Extraordinary income	4,585	1	3
Customs collections	44,340	10	0
Miscellaneous income	2,586	0	0
Fines and fees	63,835	4	0
"Motee Khasgee" income	600	0	0
"Chotee Khasgee" income	750	0	0
Kooverpud Ki Khasgee	819	0	0
Debt contracted during the year	66,515	13	6
Amount realized on account of balance for the current Sumbut year (1929)	8,607	14	3
Grand Total	3,77,042	15	0

EXPENDITURE.

Tribute to British Government	72,700	0	0
Pay of servants, &c.	77,867	1	3
Reasut Khurch, such as presents, festivities, charity, clothing horses	1,35,940	11	3
State buildings	1,638	4	0
Dispensary expenses	1,417	12	9
Miscellaneous expenses	22,836	14	6
Settlement Department	4,568	8	3
School	787	15	6
Conservancy	424	0	0
Paid on account of former debts	17,776	12	0
Interest and discount	19,967	7	6
Amount remitted to villagers	1,494	2	0
Outstanding balances	19,623	6	0
Grand Total	3,77,042	15	0

BANSWARA.

79. The Report* of the Assistant Political Agent on the affairs of Banswara is appended. I regret exceedingly that I have been unable to visit this State.

80. The Assistant Political Agent's report now submitted makes me more certain than ever that affairs are not in a satisfactory condition, but circumstances having prevented my visiting Banswara, and thus being denied the advantage which a personal acquaintance with the Chief and the State would afford me, I think it better to submit the report without further remarks.

81. I append the Report* of the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, on his charge, together with that† from the 2nd Assistant Political Agent at Kotra.

* No. 60, dated 20th April 1874.

† Dated 25th April 1874.

HILLY TRACTS.

82. In paragraph 9 of his Report, the Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, expresses a wish that the experiment of opening up a road through some of the most turbulent Khalsa Bheel Pals should be tried by way of quieting their wild inhabitants. His Highness the Maharana I know is of opinion that this would have a good effect, and he purposes acting on this idea as opportunity offers. It is his intention to make a first trial on the Pals of Dunkawara and Nithara, directly the operations now in progress against these rebellious Pals have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, which the information I have received within the last few days leads me to think will be accomplished in the course of a very short time.

83. The character given in paragraph 19 of the Superintendent's Report of the Rawut of Juwas is, I regret to say, corroborated by all that I have heard elsewhere, and I think that it will be necessary to adopt some such measures as those referred to before the estate can be extricated from its present insolvent condition; of course anything that is done in this matter would be carried out in concert with His Highness the Maharana.

84. This, as also the question of the means by which the adjustment of the sums due to the Meywar Durbar by the Bhooma Chiefs of Panurwa and Joora Mairpoor, to which reference is made in paragraphs 28 to 31 in the 2nd Assistant Political Agent's Report, must form the subject of a separate reference, when the result of the endeavour made by the 2nd Assistant Political Agent to ascertain the extent of the amount of these liabilities is communicated to this Office. I shall not therefore enter at present into any further particulars.

85. The condition of the Rawut of Joora's estate is far from satisfactory as represented by the 2nd Assistant, who seems to attribute much if not all the bad Government to the proceedings of a corrupt Kamdar, who, in collusion with the avaricious Bhyad (brotherhood), diverts a great proportion of the revenue of the State from its proper channel, whilst the Rawut is too timid and indolent to assert his position.

Appendix B.

Return of Criminal cases during the year 1873-74.

Name of States.	Dacoity.	Killing and wound- ing.	Highway robbery.	Robbery with wound- ing.	Poisoning.	Ill treatment.	Abduction.	Theft.	Cattle lifting.	Receiving stolen pro- perty.	Miscellaneous.
Meywar ...	15	4	11	3	...	2	2	12	7	...	38
Tonk ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	10
Gwalior ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Pertabghur ...	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	4
Doongurpoor ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Banswara ...	2	1	1	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	16
Other States not within the jurisdiction of Meywar Agency ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	1	4	1	1	4
Total ...	27	10	13	6	...	3	6	28	13	1	76

(Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD,
Officiating Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix C.

Detail of Criminal cases during the year 1873-74.

Name of States.	Dacoity.			Theft.		Murder.		Mutilation.	Kidnapping.	Selling females.	Witchcraft.	Witch swinging.	Miscellaneous.
	Number of cases.	Value of property.	Persons implicated.	Number of cases.	Property carried.	Number of cases.	Persons destroyed.						
Meywar	15	Rs. a. p. 76,848 14 0	123	12	Rs. a. p. 3,587 10 0	4	4	2	1	2	...	1	38
Tonk	4	28,533 0 0	...	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Gwalior	2	17,000 0 0	60	2	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pertabghur	3	1,24,376 0 0	...	4	.....	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	4
Doongurpoor	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Banswara	2	1,067 0 0	...	2	.....	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	16
Other States not within the jurisdiction of this Agency.	1	.....	...	4	257 7 0	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	27	2,47,824 14 0	183	28	3,845 1 0	10	10	3	3	2	...	2	76

(Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD,
Offg. Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix D.

Statement showing the working of the Meywar International Court of Vakeels during the year, viz., from 1st January to the 31st December 1873.

AGENCY.	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending at close of the year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.						
							Remaining at close of year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Meywar Political Agency ...	97	46	143	120	23	23,206 13 8	3	18	21	6	2	4	9

(Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD,

Officiating Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix E.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Meywar Court of Vakeels during the year 1873, from 1st January to 31st December 1873.

AGAINST PERSON.			No.
Murder ... ..	...	...	5
Assault with wounding	...	...	5
Total			<u>10</u>

AGAINST PROPERTY.			
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	2
Highway robbery without aggravated circumstances	...	...	31
Gang robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	1
Theft with aggravated circumstances	...	...	0
Theft without aggravated circumstances	...	...	15
Cattle lifting	...	...	18
Premeditated dacoity	...	...	0
Arson	...	...	0
Burglary	...	...	0
Counterfeit coining	...	...	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	43
Poisoning	...	...	0
Total			<u>120</u>

(Sd.) J. A. WRIGHT, *Colonel,*
Offg. Poltl. Agent, Meywar.

Appendix E. 1.

Return of Prisoners in the Jails of Oodeypoor on the 1st May 1874.

PERIOD OF SENTENCE.	NATURE OF OFFENCES.																							
	Theft.	Buying stolen pro- perty.	Enticing away a girl.	Forcible seizure of property.	Opposing watchmen.	Forcibly carrying away women.	Cattle lifting.	Escape of prisoners.	Highway robbery.	Dacoity.	Aiding and abetting robbers.	Pranch or trespass.	Suicide.	Forgery.	Misappropriating Government money.	Adultery.	Abduction of married women.	Wounding.	Homicide amounting to murder.	Murder.	Poisoning.	Attempt at theft.	Bribery.	TOTAL.
Between 6 months and 1 year	38	1	1	1	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	4	...	2	...	...	...	56
" 1 and 2 years	6	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	21
" 2 and 3 "	8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23
" 3 and 4 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 4 and 5 "	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
" 5 and 6 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	1
" 6 and 7 "	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
" 7 and 10 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	12
" 10 and 12 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	4
" 12 and 14 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	7
" 14 and 20 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	7
" For life ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	9
	58	3	1	1	4	2	6	2	2	19	1	4	1	4	4	1	1	8	25	15	1	1	1	165

(Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD,
Offg. Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix F.

Statement of cases admitted and disposed of in the Civil Court of Oodeypoor for 1873-74.

No. and nature of cases or complaints.	No. of cases in hand with amount of claim.		No. of cases admitted during the year with amount of claim.		Total number of cases with amount of claim.		No. of cases settled with amount of claim.		Cases remaining unsettled with amount of claim.	
	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.	Cases.	Amount.
		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1. Debt ...	377	3,58,326 7 3	427	1,60,632 14 6	804	5,18,959 5 9	350	1,05,438 3 6	454	4,13,521 2 3
2. Marriage disputes ...	15	.....	18	.....	33	.....	11	.....	22	.....
3. Adoption disputes ...	5	.....	4	.....	9	.....	7	.....	2	.....
4. Caste disputes ...	...	.....	12	.....	12	.....	10	.....	2	.....
5. Miscellaneous cases ...	332	.....	232	.....	564	.....	202	.....	362	.....
Total ...	729	3,58,326 7 3	693	1,60,632 14 6	1,422	5,18,959 5 9	580	1,05,438 3 6	842	4,13,521 2 3

REMARKS.—Explanation of cases disposed of.—Amount of decrees is Rupees 88,952-9-6, out of which Rupees 37,984-1-9 is paid up, and Rupees 50,968-7-9 remain unpaid. Amount of cases dismissed, Rupees 16,485-10-6.

(Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD,

Offy. Political Agent, Meywar.

Appendix G.

Return of the Export and Import of goods in the Meywar Territory during the Sumbut year 1928, or A.D. 1871-72, showing the description and quantity of goods and the amount of duty levied thereon.

DESCRIPTION.	IMPORT.		EXPORT.		GOODS IMPORTED FROM AND EXPORTED INTO OODEYPOOR.		REMARKS.
	Quantity of goods in Pothee or bullock load.	Duty on goods.	Quantity of goods in Pothee or bullock load.	Duty on goods.	Quantity of goods in Pothee or bullock load.	Amount of duty levied.	
Salt	2,90,000	Rs. a. p. 78,847 14 0	.....	.....	2,12,000	53,533 12 0	Each Pothee or bullock load contains about 2½ maunds.
Grain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turneric...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tobacco	9,000	18,252 15 9	175	37,214 3 0	.....	.....
Sugar	5,000	10,445 2 0	bullock load and 5,015 chests.	1,15,106 5 6	.....	.....
Cloth	.....	.....	2,400	2,974 5 9	.....	.....
Iron	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cocoanuts	2,500	3,948 12 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil	3,700	3,706 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mowa flowers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red chillies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kuppas (uncleanned cotton)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ghee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sagaracandy	20	159 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hides	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rice	4,200	2,856 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Al (dye)	2,300	2,956 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nil (indigo)	200	2,693 7 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous goods of 2nd class, such as grocery, building materials, metals, lac, &c., &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. do. of 3rd class, such as cattle, grocery, cereals, &c., &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extraordinary income on account of Customs collections derived from the Suburb, including "nuzzarana," &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	3,16,920	1,23,756 15 3	34,275	1,65,195 0 3	2,40,800	1,99,751 5 6	

ABSTRACT.—Total number of Pothees, 5,91,995, or about 16,27,961 maunds of 40 seers of 80 tolas.

The total amount of duty levied on the goods is Oodeypoor Rupees 4,88,703-5-0.

(Sd.) E. R. C. BRADFORD,
Offy. Political Agent, Meywar.

No. 60, dated Banswarra, 20th April 1874.

From—Assistant Political Agent, Banswarra,

To—Officiating Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report on the administration of the Banswarra State for the year ending the 31st March 1874. The subjoined accounts and statements furnished by the Durbar are for the Sumbut year 1929, or from 6th July 1872 to 24th June 1873.

2. The following is an abstract of receipts and disbursements of the State for the Sumbut year 1929:—

RECEIPTS.	Amount in Salum Sahi Rupees.	Amount in Salum Sahi Rupees.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount in Salum Sahi Rupees.	Amount in Salum Sahi Rupees.
On account of balance of previous years ...	13,428 11 0		Tribute to British Government ...	50,000 0 0	
Land revenue includ- ing Sewai ...	1,51,384 12 9		Exchange, &c., on British Government	2,500 0 0	
Customs ...	31,847 4 0		Charity ...	8,361 5 0	
Excise ...	2,938 0 0		Pay of troops ...	39,153 9 0	
Miscellaneous income	12,934 15 3		Kothar (Commissariat)	23,512 5 6	
Nuzzeraua ...	5,407 0 0		Miscellaneous ...	55,302 9 3	
Civil Court fees ...	1,478 13 6		On talao and wells ...	1,858 0 0	
Criminal Court fees and fines ...	10,064 13 0		Remission to cultiva- tors ...	4,411 3 6	
Fines ...	937 8 0		Compensatory awards	6,267 0 0	
			Paid in liquidation of debts ...	2,394 8 9	1,93,760 9 0
		2,30,399 13 6	Uncollected balance said to be not wholly recoverable ...	.....	36,639 4 6
Grand Total ...	.....	2,30,399 13 6	Grand Total ...	.....	2,30,399 13 6

ABSTRACT.

Outstanding balance of former years ...	1,05,266 6 3				
Receipts for Sumbut year 1929 ...	2,16,971 2 9	3,22,237 9 0			
Realized during the year ...	1,89,349 5 3				
Remission ...	4,411 3 6	1,93,760 9 0			
Balance to be recovered for past years ...	91,837 10 6				
Balance to be recovered for Sumbut 1929 ...	36,639 5 6	1,28,477 0 0			

The income from all sources during the year, it will be noticed, amounted to Salum Sahi Rupees 2,30,399-13-6 (exclusive of the villages of the annual rental of about Rupees 41,500 assigned on account of the Chief's private purse and zenana expenses) against Rupees 2,36,944-11-3 for Sumbut year 1928 (Returns for this Sumbut were received from the Raj after the despatch of my Report for 1872-73), and expenditure (including a remission of Rupees 4,411 to cultivators, and Rupees 2,394 paid towards the liquidation of the State debts) at Rupees 1,93,760 against Rupees 2,13,844 in Sumbut 1928, showing a decrease of Rupees 6,544 in the revenue, and of Rupees 20,084 in the expenditure.

3. The surplus of Rupees 36,639 over the expenditure is said to have been remaining uncollected and not wholly recoverable. I have of course had no opportunity of testing the accuracy of this and other statements furnished by the Durbar. The experience I have gained within the last four years in the affairs of this Principality, however, leads me to believe that the gross income, under the heads given, is much understated with the apparent motive of showing the impoverishment of the Durbar's exchequer and its inability to liquidate the debts. My belief is that the yearly revenue is not below three lakhs.

4. It will be perceived that a large sum of Rupees 1,28,477 has been shown in the Abstract as an outstanding balance spreading over several years, and I am sorry to notice that no material progress has been made since my last report towards its realization (though repeatedly urged by me), which, if promptly yet reasonably effected, will not only extricate the Durbar from the liabilities amounting to upwards of Rupees 73,000, but would most probably replenish to some extent the State coffer, which if their statements can be relied upon, is in a lamentable embarrassment at present.

5. *Rainfall.*—The rainfall in Banswarra during the year of report was above the average, yet it fell untimely and irregularly. The season fairly set in early July, and 33.80 inches were registered by the Native Doctor in charge of the Banswarra Dispensary in my absence from the capital.

6. *Harvest.*—The spring crops of 1873 were not below its average, but the rain crops of that year, particularly Indian corn, the common food grain of the population in this part, are said to have yielded but one-

Per Imperial Re. & seer of 80 tolas.			eighth of the usual produce: but I am happy to report that the yield of the rubbee harvest just reaped is favorable and its outturn is not below the average, and grain is now selling in the Banswarra market as given in the margin.
Wheat	...	20 seers.	
Rice, 1st sort	...	7½ "	
Rice, 2nd sort	...	15 "	
Indian corn	...	25 "	
Gram	...	25½ "	

7. *General health.*—During the year under report, though Banswarra was not visited by any epidemic disease, yet it was not free from various other maladies, such as ague and malarious fevers, ulcerous irruptions (of which 236 cases were treated at the dispensary, out of which several had proved fatal), guinea-worms, skin diseases, spleenitis, anasarca, jaundice, and rheumatism: several cases of fever had proved fatal. Speaking generally, the fevers are much prevalent about the months of September, October, and November; and guinea-worms in April, May, June, and July.

8. *The Dispensary.*—As a full report on the working of this institution will be submitted by the Superintendent General of Dispensaries and Vaccination in Rajpootana, it will suffice for me to only notice that throughout the year under review, 2,686 patients were treated and 38 children vaccinated. The dispensary has been progressing pretty favorably under Native Doctor Ram Lall. He has, however, much of his time sacrificed, as reported in paragraph 24 of my last Administration Report, in attending twice a day on the Maharawul (when at the capital) and his domestics.

9. *Criminal Administration.*—The subjoined Return shows the amount of work done on the Criminal side of the Administration during Sumbut year 1929 :—

Balance of previous year.	Instituted during the year 1929.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining undisposed of at the end of the year.	Remarks made by the Durbar.
267	492	760	200	560	The cause of the large number of cases remaining undisposed of must be attributed to the remissness on the part of the Rao of Ghuree and others.

10. *Civil Administration.*—The following statement shows the work done in the Civil Court at the capital :—

Balance of Sumbut year 1928.	Instituted during Sumbut year 1929.	Total.	Decided during the year.	Remaining undisposed of at the close of the year.
13	83	96	79	17

It will be seen from the above that 13 cases were pending at the close of last Sumbut year, and 83 instituted during the year under review, making a total of 96, of which 79 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 17 cases undecided against 13 in previous year, thus taking an average number of 41 days to decide each suit.

11. *The Bheels.*—The Bheels of Banswarra and Kooshulghur have again, I regret to report, taken to their original plundering propensities. They are said to have committed several depredations lately within the Sillana District of Western Malwa and Jhabooa frontier under the Bhopawur Agency. The Bheel Agent, Bhopawur, has, in consequence, posted a detachment of the Malwa Bheel Corps on the Jhabooa frontier for the preservation of the peace on that border, and in obedience to your instructions I have moved the Banswarra and Kooshulghur authorities to restrain their Bheel population from committing any further inroads into Jhabooa and Sillana, and to co-operate with the detachment stationed by Major Kincaid. The Banswarra Durbar has appointed an official under the designation of Geerai (dacoity) officer with sowars and foot soldiers to patrol the country.

12. The cause of these depredations is attributable partly to the scanty yield of the mukkee crop last autumn, and partly to the encourage-

ment given the Banswarra Bheels in the unfortunate affair of Boree Reechee.

13. *Feudatories*.—The relations of the Maharawul with his feudatories are on the whole satisfactory, with the exception of the Rao of Kooshulghur, whose demeanour towards his Chief remain unchanged.

14. Nothing has as yet been done in the matter of the difference between the Durbar and Rao Rutton Sing, of Ghuree, on account of the garden taken possession of by the Maharawul, and the imposition of the new customs duty referred to in paragraph 14 of my last report.

15. The influential Bheel Chief, Dulla Rawut, mentioned in paragraph 18 of the last Administration Report, had been reconciled to the Durbar, and returned to his estate in Banswarra, but recent accounts have it that he has been committing forays in Pertabghur.

16. *The Reechee Tragedy*.—The principal event of importance that has occurred during the year of report is the painful tragedy perpetrated in September last by the people of Banswarra at a place called Boree Reechee, a village under dispute between Pertabghur and Banswarra, resulting in the loss of 29 lives and wounding of 54 men on the Pertabghur side, and two men killed and four wounded on the Banswarra side, and the plunder of property amounting to Rupees 14,709-4 belonging to Pertabghur. A full report in the case is before the Government of India.

17. *Saadut Khan, the Mutineer*.—The notorious rebel, Saadut Khan, one of the principal leaders of the mutineers who had attacked the Indore Residency in the memorable year 1857, and who had ever since evaded justice, was captured by me, in consultation with Colonel Hutchinson, in November last, and forwarded to Indore in January 1874. This man was in the service of the Banswarra State as a Jemadar for upwards of ten years under the feigned name of Akbur Khan.

18. *Army*.—The number of troops maintained by the Banswarra Durbar is shown in the following statement :—

RANKS.	BY CASTE.			Total.	Grand Total.	Number of guns.
	Wallaitees.	Muktranees.	Natives of the country.			
Jemadars ...	4	2	11	17	...	One in use, two honeycombed and unserviceable.
Duffadars ...	4	3	10	17	...	
Sepoys ...	84	17	425	526	...	
Sowars ...	...	...	40	40	600	
Total ...	92	22	486	600	600	

19. *Boundary disputes.*—During the year under report nine cases of disputed boundaries as noted on the margin, *viz.*, 1 to 7 between Kooshulghur and Rutlam; No. 8 between Kooshulghur and Sillana in Western Malwa were, with the exception of the last mentioned on the margin, settled by Captain Durand, Boundary Commissioner, Malwa. The decision in the case No. 7 has, however, been appealed against by Kooshulghur.

20. Case No. 9 between Surwun of Rutlam and Banswarra Durbar was a long pending and vexatious one, and was decided by an arbitrator, named by the contending parties, under the superintendence of Captain Durand, but his settlement has been objected to by Banswarra, who have applied for a reconsideration of the same.

21. *Trade.*—The subjoined trade Return shows the amount of traffic which has passed through the State and the Customs revenue derived therefrom:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TRANSIT.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	Quantity in bullock loads of three Bengal maunds.	Dues levied in Sahm Sahi Rupees.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	
Cereals	27,000	16,031 4	25,000	3,875 0	52,000	19,906 4	156,000
Ghee	700	787 8	...	...	700	787 8	2,100
Groceries	1,500	731 4	5,000	625 0	6,500	1,356 4	19,500
Mowa flowers	6,000	750 0	...	...	6,000	750 0	18,000
Salt	15,000	1,200 0	15,000	1,200 0	45,000
Piece-goods ...	200	597 4	...	...	1,000	1,750 0	1,200	2,347 4	3,600
Utensils	35	262 8	35	262 8	105
Cotton	200	150 0	200	150 0	600
Sugar	300	450 0	300	450 0	900
Opium	350	1,575 0	350	1,575 0	1,050
Al or dye-wood	4,000	500 0	4,000	500 0	12,000
Oil	600	187 8	600	187 8	18,000
Timber	Carts 300	375 0	...	...	Carts 300	375 0	...
Tobacco ...	2,000	2,000 0	...	...	...	...	Loads 2,000	2,000 0	6,000
Total ...	2,200	2,597 4	35,200	18,675 0	51,485	10,575 0	83,895	31,841 4	2,66,655

22. *School.*—The so-called Hindee School at this capital little deserves its name, as already remarked in my Annual Report for 1872-73.

GENERAL REMARKS.

23. *Sanitation.*—The conservancy arrangement of the town of Banswarra is fairly looked after.

24. *Wells and tulao.*—Three new wells have been constructed within the Banswarra Districts during the Sumbut year under report, and a tulao, which was commenced in Sumbut year 1928, had been completed.

25. *Title*.—The Maharawul of Banswarra has at last acknowledged last month the title of “Rao” (noticed in paragraph 61 of your Office Annual Report of 1872-73) conferred on Rutton Sing, the Chief of Ghuree, by the Maharana of Oodeypoor in 1872.

26. *Native Doctor required*.—In consequence of there being no separate dispensary attached to the Banswarra Agency, a considerable want of medical assistance has been repeatedly felt, but particularly when the Assistant Political Agent moves out in the districts, with a large number of camp followers, the subject will form a separate report.

27. *Post Office*.—The desideratum of a Post Office in Banswarra, where no little amount of public business is carried on, is from day to day most keenly felt. A separate report on the subject has been submitted to you on the 17th instant, No. 57, for your consideration and good offices.

28. *Birth*.—In the month of September last a daughter was born to His Highness the Maharawul by one of his Rances, called Chota Raverjee.

29. *Marriage*.—The Maharawul has entered last month into a matrimonial alliance with the sister of the Thakoor of Motagaon, a feudatory of this State.

No. 111, dated Kherwarrah, 30th April 1874.

From—Officiating Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar,

To—Officiating Political Agent, Meywar.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Reports on the Hilly Tracts of Meywar and on the State of Doongurpoor for the year ending 30th April 1874.

HILLY TRACTS.

2. *Health*.—The health in these districts has been exceptionally good during the last year, indeed if a few cases of “Guzeratee rogue,” guinea-worm, endemic fevers, and an abnormal tendency to ulceration of the joints and extremities among the poorer classes be excepted, there is nothing to report upon under this head.

3. “Guzeratee rogue” is a peculiar form of disease which attacks the lungs and chest, very sudden in its action, and generally fatal in its termination. I believe that there is no exactly corresponding term in the English Pharmacopœia, nor do I think medical men are quite agreed as to its treatment; it is very local in its visitations, which usually occur towards the close of the cold weather. As very fair characteristics of the disease, I may instance the cases of two sepoys of the Meywar Bheel Corps, whom I sent about six weeks ago on duty to the Mahee Kanta Frontier. They were both attacked within twenty miles of Kherwarrah; one was brought in here and died in hospital, the other succumbed before he could be carried back. Such was the character of the case which came under the doctor’s hands, that he reported the casualty to me as one which gave grave fears of the presence of an incipient form of Asiatic cholera in the neighbourhood! The disease has not, however, been more than usually severe this year, and I have mentioned it at this

length only, because I think it deserves more attention than it appears to have hitherto received.

4. Tendency to ulceration on the slightest provocation has been very marked; it has not been satisfactorily accounted for, but may be traceable partly to a comparative scarcity of food, and consequent impoverishment of blood among the poorer classes.

5. *Civil Dispensary*.—The Civil Dispensary at Kherwarrah is gradually, I think, weaning the Bheels from their superstitious trust in “witchfinders” and other impostors, but I fear it will take many years to work a thorough reform in this respect. The place is undoubtedly becoming more popular daily, and this is mainly due to the conciliatory manner and able treatment of our late medical officer, Dr. Hendley.

6. *Rainfall and crops*.—The rainfall has been above the average for the past year (26 inches 48 cents against 25 inches 99 cents), and the yield of the rubbee staple crops, “Indian corn,” luckily abundant, had it not been so, a total failure in the North-East and later rains, and consequent scanty produce of the dry crops would scarcely have sufficed to keep famine from the doors of the poorer Bheels.

7. *Meteorological observations*.—Statement of meteorological observations for the past year is as follows :—

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month with mean temperature.	Coldest month and its mean.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rainfall.	Number of days rain fell.
1873	Not recorded ...	May. 95·19	January. 64·69	Not recorded.		26·48	48
1874	Direction of prevailing wind.	For 259 days westerly, for 74 days easterly, for 25 days southerly, and 7 days only northerly.					

8. *Price current*.—Current prices at Doongurpoor and Kherwarrah :

DOONGURPOOR.

Wheat ...	... 25 seers per Imperial Rupee.
Barley ...	... 40 ” ” ”
Indian corn ...	... 45 ” ” ”
Rice ...	... 13 ” ” ”
Gram ...	... 28 ” ” ”
Ghee ...	1 seer and 12 chittacks ” ”

KHERWARRAH.

Wheat ...	21 seers and 4 chittacks per Imperial Rupee.
Barley ...	40 ” ” ”
Indian corn ...	37 ” ” ”
Rice ...	13 ” ” ”
Gram ...	26 ” and 4 chittacks ” ”
Ghee ...	1 seer and 10 ” ” ”

Exd.—J. M.

9. *Public Works*.—The road from Oodeypoor to Kherwarrah was completed in all, save its bridging in November last. As a first class road which it professes to be, it is certainly most defective in its laying out, no attempt apparently having been made to avoid, or cut through, impediments, nor to divide the many ascents and descents with the slightest degree of uniformity along the tracing; the work can scarcely be considered in a serviceable state either, for many months in the year until it is provided with bridges over the many nullahs along its length, but despite all this, the conception was an enlightened one on the part of His Highness, and the good resulting from it is already sufficiently apparent, not only in the impulse it has given to traffic, but also in the immense amount of good it has done in quieting the several “quondam” turbulent Bheel Pals, notably Pudoona, in its vicinity. I would like much to see the same experiment tried in a modified form through one or two of the khalsa villages which are a constant source of trouble, owing, I am sure mainly, if not entirely, to their inaccessibility. Nothing more to report under this head beyond the annual repair of the Ahmedabad and Banda roads, and the bunding of the nullah which passes through Kherwarrah in two places by the pioneers and men of the Meywar Bheel Corps.

10. *Crime*.—The Bheels are wonderfully free from crime individually, but collectively their false notions of revenge and their superstition lead them to a very low estimate of human life, or of the rights of property and goad them to commit atrocities at the instigation of their witchfinders which are a disgrace to humanity. It is a relief however to be able to say that the crimes incidental on their belief in witchcraft seem to be dying out under the persistent determination of the British authorities to bring the principals in each case to justice. Only two cases of this kind have occurred since my tenure of this appointment, the first at a Pal near the khalsa village of Soame, the perpetrators of which were handed over to the Oodeypoor Court for trial, and the other at the Jewas Pal of Jullafan, two of the most active men in which have been captured, and the witch-finder, it is hoped, will not be long at large; the latter case was attended with no serious consequences to the victims.

11. *Meywar Bheel Corps*.—The Meywar Bheel Corps has been twice inspected since my assuming command in July 1873, in August by Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, and in January by Major-General Sir Ed. Russell; the result on both occasions was very satisfactory. Desertions and offences have been fewer, I believe, than in previous years, and the general state of the regiment has far from deteriorated. The men have been employed on public works in a small way, and have worked most cheerfully, giving promise of a usefulness which I trust to see developed before long.

12. I visited Kotrah during my cold weather tour, and found the detachment under Captain Young in a very satisfactory state.

13. I am happy to be able to report a largely increasing attendance at the Regimental School, mainly the effect of a steady refusal to promote any one to the Non-Commissioned ranks who cannot at least read and write. A school-house is in course of construction, and will be soon ready for use.

14. *Durbar Troops*.—The Durbar troops have been engaged lately in operations against the turbulent Khalsa Pal of Dunkawarra. They are sadly wanting in proper discipline, armament, &c., for any organized movement, but answer very well for these unhappily but too necessary measures against Bheels who have nothing but their bows and arrows and the shelter of their hilly fastnesses to depend upon. The sowars who patrol the high road between Oodeypoor and Kherwarrah under the orders of the Political Superintendent, to insure the safety of travellers have answered their purpose admirably, not a single case of molestation along the line protected by them having been made to me since my arrival.

15. *Punchayets*.—The annual Punchayet between Mahee Kanta and Meywar assembled at Samlajee under my superintendency in November last. The following shows the result:—

Awards given in favor of Mahee Kanta in					
12 cases	...	...	...	...	Rs. 1,981 12 10
Awards given in favor of Meywar in 10					
cases	...	...	...	...	„ 731 4 0
Balance in favor of Mahee Kanta					Rs. 1,250 8 10

16. There are many cases for settlement between Doongurpoor and Meywar, which I trust I may be able to bring before a Punchayet before the rains; the former State however has the Rewa Kanta Punchayet and one or two other pressing matters on its hands and may not be able to spare the services of two of its Kamdars to act as Motamids on the occasion.

17. *Mukranees and Wullaities*.—It is satisfactory to be able to report a decided decrease in the number of mercenaries in the service of the Chiefs under this superintendency. These men are hated by the Bheels for their bullying manner, and feared on account of the better weapons they carry; they have also made themselves in a manner indispensable to some of the Chiefs by laying the latter under heavy pecuniary obligations which they take care by sagacious renewal and ruinous interest shall not be satisfied in a hurry.

18. The Muggra Hakim or Native Governor of the Hilly Tracts appears to be unable to prevent the Khalsa Bheels from constantly breaking out and plundering their neighbours. To such a pass had this arrived that I was compelled, much against my inclination, to consent to coercive measures being tried against two of the worst Pals (Dhunkawarra and Nithora) by the Durbar troops. The first was attacked about two months ago, but the inhabitants escaped any grave consequences by a timely exodus into the jungles with their families and nearly all their worldly possessions. They are now suing to be allowed to settle again, but it would be impolitic to allow them to do so until they give sufficient security for their future good behaviour, and consent to a strong body of police being placed among them for some little time. A force of about 2,000 men under the brother of the Rao of Saloombhur has been deputed by the Oodeypoor Durbar by the advice of the Political Agent to proceed against Nithora, and I have great hopes that this stern measure will put a stop permanently to the state of anarchy these Pals have now been in for years.

BHOOMIA CHIEFS.

19. *Jewas*.—This is the largest of the Bhoomia Chieftainships. The Rawut is, I am sorry to say, deeply in debt. I have collected all his creditors, and after ascertaining exactly what his liabilities are, I intend to give him the choice of paying a certain sum monthly towards their liquidation, or of having a person specially appointed to manage his estate until it is in a solvent condition.

20. The Bheel Pals of Concan and Sagwarra have by their predatory habits been from time immemorial a source of expense and trouble to this Chief, but I trust by making a practicable road through these places to Madree they will be sufficiently under control before next hot weather. The revenue of the estate for the last year is reported to have been Rupees 18,000 and the expenditure Rupees 14,000, leaving a balance of Rupees 4,000 for the payment of debts.

21. *Parah*.—The Parah State is said to have yielded a revenue for the past year of Rupees 6,000, while the expenditure has been Rupees 4,000, the balance as usual going to pay debts. The Rawut has not been long in personal charge of his estate, and is still rather young. He has recently engaged the services of a late Bugler in the Bheel Corps as Karkoon, the step will prove a wise one I trust.

22. *Madree, Thannah, Chanee*.—There is nothing special to report regarding the other Bhoomia Chiefs of Madree, Thannah, and Chanee, save that they have managed their estates well, and cause me no anxiety whatever. Their revenues for the last year are reported to be Rupees 3,300, Rupees 1,500, and Rupees 1,600, respectively, and their expenditures within that amount. I have seen a good deal of the Madree Chief since my arrival, and he has impressed me greatly by his intelligence, genial manner, and kind-hearted disposition.

DOONGURPOOR.

23. The report on the health, rainfall and crops of the Hilly Tracts will answer equally for Doongurpoor. Intermittent fevers, however, have been more frequent and of severer type, perhaps, in the city of Doongurpoor itself than in other places under this superintendency, and would have been even more serious had it not been for a liberal distribution of quinine by the Maharawul.

24. *Nehal Chund's death*.—The death of the old Minister, Nehal Chund, which occurred about two months ago, was a great loss to the State, notwithstanding his latterly being in such a weak and infirm condition as to be past anything but giving advice. The Maharawul has since his Minister's death carried on the duties of the post personally with the assistance of three or four of his chief Kamdars, and I am bound to say that, as far as outward appearance goes, the experiment, for an experiment I fancy it is, has been productive of increased activity and of fewer complaints. I trust it will last, for I have no doubt that the Maharawul is thoroughly in earnest at present, as is instanced by his employing his son in State affairs under his own supervision in view to his following in his father's footsteps hereafter.

25. *Marriage in the Maharawul's family.*—The only daughter of the Maharawul was married in December last to the Maharawul of Jeysulmere.

26. The arrangements for the marriage of the Maharawul's son have come to a stand-still lately for some reason unexplained; this is to be the less regretted, however, as the boy has been in a very bad state of health, and is only now very slowly recovering.

27. *Administration of justice.*—Having only very lately submitted an exhaustive report on this subject, I have nothing to add save that I have reason to believe the system lately introduced is still working satisfactorily.

28. *Durbar Troops.*—The Durbar troops are much in the same condition as when last report went in. They are as follows:—

Natives of all castes	...	...	288
Wullaities and Mukranees	...	...	133
Bheels and others	...	...	49
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	<u>470</u>

The Wullaities and Mukranees form rather a large proportion of the above, but they appear to give no trouble, and are all nearly old servants of the Maharawul's.

29. *Revenue.*—The receipts for Sumbut 1829 are Rupees 1,39,423-4-3, and expenditure Rupees 1,87,034-7-4, loss in revenue Rupees 47,611-3-1; this is covered by sums realized on account of nuzzerana, interest, fines, &c. The expenditure is unusually heavy in consequence of the expenses incurred in connection with the marriage noticed above, but such is the elasticity of the revenue that no embarrassment has resulted.

30. *Trade.*—The annual fair at Bunneshur was more than usually well attended by sellers as will be seen by the annexed Return. The buyers, although in a minority, do not appear to have been fewer than usual. I was not able to attend personally, as I was engaged in matters connected with the annual review of the Meywar Bheel Corps, but I detailed a company of the regiment to keep order, and the Maharawul, who attended personally with most of his Thakoors, assures me that everything went off most satisfactorily.

31. *Punchayets.*—I superintended the annual Punchayet between Doongurpoor and Mahee Kanta in November last. The following awards were given:—

In favor of Mahee Kanta in nine cases	...	Rs.	246	0	0
Ditto Doongurpoor in eight cases	..	„	164	4	0
<hr/>					
Balance in favor of Mahee Kanta	Rs.		82	4	0

32. The Courts between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta and Doongurpoor and Meywar have not yet assembled, but I trust they will do so before the rains. The Assistant in charge of Soanth is to superintend

the first on conclusion of the Banswarra Punchayet, and the second will, if possible, assemble at Kherwarra in a short time.

33. I beg to enclose Captain Young's Report on the Kotrah District under his immediate supervision.

DOONGURPOOR.

Return of cases instituted during the Sumbut year 1829, i.e., from 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873, showing the number settled and remaining.

MONTHS.	No. of criminal cases.	No. of civil cases.	Settled.	Remain- ing.	TOTAL.
July 1872	26	16	23	19	42
August	28	12	26	14	40
September	15	6	16	5	21
October	5	7	7	5	12
November	12	8	11	9	20
December	17	9	17	9	26
January 1873	8	11	10	9	19
February	13	9	12	10	22
March	14	5	13	6	19
April	12	16	15	13	28
May	25	20	22	23	45
June	19	12	21	10	31
Total	194	131	193	132	325

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of Doongurpoor, Sumbut 1929, i.e., A.D. 1st July 1872 to 30th June 1873.

	RECEIPTS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue for 1829	78,051	1	3			
Revenue of land allotted to Durbar servants	3,591	12	0			
Value of revenue paid in kind	596	0	0			
Abkaree	2,426	2	0			
Miscellaneous	3,257	5	0			
Customs	38,001	0	0			
"Sookree" tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rents	13,500	0	0			
					1,39,423	4	3

DISBURSEMENTS.

Kothar khurch, or personal expenses of Maharawul ... ..	...	21,216	7	9
Household expenses ... ..	...	2,254	8	0
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	18,559	13	3

STATE EXPENDITURE.

		STATE EXPENDITURE.			
Contingent expenses	...	...	44,092	4	7
Tribute to British Government	...	...	35,000*	0	0
Pay of troops	...	...	63,519	15	6
Jewels purchased	...	...	2,391	6	0

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

* No exchange was paid this year on this item.

25. *Marriage in the Maharawul's family.*—The only daughter of the Maharawul was married in December last to the Maharawul of Jeysulmere.

26. The arrangements for the marriage of the Maharawul's son have come to a stand-still lately for some reason unexplained; this is to be the less regretted, however, as the boy has been in a very bad state of health, and is only now very slowly recovering.

27. *Administration of justice.*—Having only very lately submitted an exhaustive report on this subject, I have nothing to add save that I have reason to believe the system lately introduced is still working satisfactorily.

28. *Durbar Troops.*—The Durbar troops are much in the same condition as when last report went in. They are as follows:—

Natives of all castes	...	...	288
Wullaities and Mukranees	...	...	133
Bheels and others	...	...	49
Total			<u>470</u>

The Wullaities and Mukranees form rather a large proportion of the above, but they appear to give no trouble, and are all nearly old servants of the Maharawul's.

29. *Revenue.*—The receipts for Sumbut 1829 are Rupees 1,39,423-4-3, and expenditure Rupees 1,87,034-7-4, loss in revenue Rupees 47,611-3-1; this is covered by sums realized on account of nuzzerana, interest, fines, &c. The expenditure is unusually heavy in consequence of the expenses incurred in connection with the marriage noticed above, but such is the elasticity of the revenue that no embarrassment has resulted.

30. *Trade.*—The annual fair at Bunneshur was more than usually well attended by sellers as will be seen by the annexed Return. The buyers, although in a minority, do not appear to have been fewer than usual. I was not able to attend personally, as I was engaged in matters connected with the annual review of the Meywar Bheel Corps, but I detailed a company of the regiment to keep order, and the Maharawul, who attended personally with most of his Thakoors, assures me that everything went off most satisfactorily.

31. *Punchayets.*—I superintended the annual Punchayet between Doongurpoor and Mahee Kanta in November last. The following awards were given:—

In favor of Mahee Kanta in nine cases	...	Rs.	246	0	0
Ditto Doongurpoor in eight cases	..	„	164	4	0
Balance in favor of Mahee Kanta			Rs.	<u>82</u>	<u>4 0</u>

32. The Courts between Doongurpoor and Rewa Kanta and Doonurpoor and Meywar have not yet assembled, but I trust they will do so fore the rains. The Assistant in charge of Soanth is to superintend

the first on conclusion of the Banswarra Punchayet, and the second will, if possible, assemble at Kherwarra in a short time.

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DOONGURPOOR.

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MONTHS.	No. of criminal cases.	No. of civil cases.	Settled.	Remain- ing.	TOTAL.
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August ...	28	12	26	14	40
September ...	15	6	16	5	21
October ...	5	7	7	5	12
November ...	12	8	11	9	20
December ...	17	9	17	9	26
January 1873 ...	8	11	10	9	19
February ...	13	9	12	10	22
March ...	14	5	13	6	19
April ...	12	16	15	13	28
May ...	25	20	22	23	45
June ...	19	12	21	10	31
Total ...	194	131	193	132	325

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

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RECEIPTS.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue for 1829	...	78,051	1	3			
Revenue of land allotted to Durbar servants	...	3,591	12	0			
Value of revenue paid in kind	...	596	0	0			
Abkaree	...	2,426	2	0			
Miscellaneous	...	3,257	5	0			
Customs	...	38,001	0	0			
"Sookree" tax levied by Durbar officials employed in collecting rents	...	13,500	0	0			
					1,39,423	4	3
DISBURSEMENTS.							
Kothar khurch, or personal expenses of Maharawul	...	21,216	7	9			
Household expenses	...	2,254	8	0			
Miscellaneous	...	18,559	13	3			
STATE EXPENDITURE.							
Contingent expenses	...	44,092	4	7			
Tribute to British Government	...	35,000*	0	0			
Pay of troops	...	63,519	15	6			
Jewels purchased	...	2,391	6	0			
					1,87,034	7	1

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

* No exchange was paid this year on this item.

Mahee Kanta by subjects of Meywar, 26 cases against Meywar by subjects of Mahee Kanta, 6 cases against Serohi by subjects of Meywar, 25 cases by Serohi against subjects of Meywar, and 85 cases in which Meywar subjects only were concerned, making in all 166 cases which may be thus classified:—

	Meywar vs. Mahee Kanta.	Mahee Kanta vs. Meywar.	Meywar vs. Serohi.	Serohi vs. Meywar.	Meywar cases.
Cattle-lifting	11	15	...	5	20
Robbery	3	3	...	3	14
Gang robbery	3	4	...	10	3
Robbery and wounding	1	1	...	...	4
Murder	2	...	...	1	4
Arson ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Witch-swinging ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Abduction	1	...	...	2	6
Miscellaneous	5	3	4	4	32

17. Of these the following number of cases were settled, in which Meywar subjects only were concerned:—

Cattle-lifting ... ..	...	...	...	14
Robbery ... ..	...	...	...	11
Gang robbery ... ..	...	...	...	2
Robbery and wounding ... ..	...	...	...	4
Murder ... ..	...	...	...	2
Arson ... ..	...	...	...	1
Witchswinging ... ..	...	...	...	1
Abduction ... ..	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...	26

18. The following claims of Mahee Kanta *versus* Meywar and Meywar *versus* Mahee Kanta were settled by the International Punchayet which assembled at Roheera under my supervision:—

	Mahee Kanta <i>versus</i> Meywar.	Meywar <i>versus</i> Mahee Kanta.
Cattle-lifting	11	7
Robbery	3	3
Gang robbery	2	3
Robbery and wounding	1	1
Murder ... ..	...	2
Abduction ... ..	...	1
Miscellaneous	3	5

19. This is the first occasion on which the new regulations for the guidance of International Punchayets for the settlement of cases between subjects of the Guzerat States and those of the States of Rajpootana under the supervision of one officer have been put into force in the Kotrah District, and I am happy to report that, so far from my fears being realized that both sides would show a litigious spirit under the new order of things, I have never known any Punchayet conduct its proceedings more amicably or with less of party feeling.

20. The following claims of Serohi *versus* Meywar and Meywar *versus* Serohi were settled by the International Punchayet which

assembles at Roheera under the joint supervision of Lieutenant C. E. Yate, Assistant Superintendent of Serohi, and myself.

			Serohi versus Meywar.	Meywar versus Serohi.
Cattle-lifting	...	...	3	...
Robbery	...	...	3	...
Gang robbery...	...	...	2	...
Abduction	...	...	2	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	4	4

21. The eight cases of gang robbery which remained unsettled were on account of claims made against Meywar by Serohi and Godwar for depredations committed by a band of Serohi outlaws said to be refuged in Meywar. In these cases the Superintending officers had to intervene, the Motamids not being able to agree as to whether the protection had been proved. The Superintending officers, however, on enquiring into the matter satisfied themselves that the protection had been fully proved, and directed the Puchayet to proceed with the cases. Even then however the Puchayet was unable to arrive at a decision as the Meywar members objected that no proof had been brought forward of due notice having been given to the Meywar Durbar of the depredations having been committed at the time of their occurrence. Pending a reference therefore to the Political Agent, Meywar, the cases were postponed to the next Puchayet Session. All the cases in question, although cases in which the Meywar State is concerned, having nothing to do with the Kotrah District itself, but were included in the list of the whole number of complaints brought by Serohi and Godwar against Meywar.

22. Perhaps the most important business to which I have had to direct my attention during the year under review is the matter of the large sums of money due from the Bhoomia Chiefs to the Meywar Durbar. On this subject a correspondence has been going on for a long time past, as the Durbar are, not unnaturally, beginning to weary of paying large sums yearly to neighbouring States in compensation for depredations committed by the Bhoomia ryots over whom the Durbar has no direct control.

23. Unfortunately the Durbar has allowed repayment of these sums to fall into arrears for so many years, and they have amounted to such enormous totals (regard being had to the resources of the estates of the Bhoomia Chiefs) that repayment within a reasonable period seems beyond the bounds of possibility.

24. The greatest offender in this respect is the Joorah State, and so heavy are its liabilities on this account that even were a powerful and intelligent Government capable of keeping its unruly subjects in order, and of collecting the revenue in full, substituted for the present happy-go-lucky administration, it would take many years of good government and vigorous economy to clear the estate from its debt to the Durbar, and many more to free it from its other liabilities.

25. Endeavours are being made to ascertain the amount of his liabilities, and also the extent of his resources, in view to arrangements being made for the liquidation of his debts by instalments large enough to cover the amount within a reasonable period, and not so large as to

Statement showing the number of shops and value of goods brought to the Bunneshur Fair in Doongurpoor in the Sumbut year 1930, A.D. 1873-74.

Sumbut year	...	...	...	...	1930
Number of shops	...	...	...	...	425

VALUE OF CLOTH AND COTTON GOODS.				Rs.	a.	p.
From Bombay and Guzerat	...	...	...	1,36,725	0	0
" Rutlam	...	...	...	16,550	0	0
" Doongurpoor	...	...	...	3,600	0	0
" Pertabghur	...	...	...	1,00,520	0	0
Total	...	...	...	2,57,395	0	0

VALUE OF DRUGS.				Rs.	a.	p.
From Guzerat and Malwa	...	...	...	15,160	0	0
Value of miscellaneous articles (munneearas)	...	...	...	11,713	0	0
" " utensils of copper and brass, &c.	...	...	...	9,120	0	0
" " uttur (perfumes)	...	...	...	450	0	0
" " glass and crystal ware	...	...	...	210	0	0
" " cotton	...	...	...	1,660	0	0
" " sweetmeats	...	...	...	1,360	0	0
" " iron works	...	...	...	1,265	0	0
" " provisions	...	...	...	2,326	0	0
" " jewels	...	...	...	1,650	0	0
" " silk and bunnath furniture for horses	...	...	...	300	0	0
" " earthen pots	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
" " clarified butter, &c.	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
" " tabacco, cocoanuts, and kussoomb, &c....	...	...	...	1,100	0	0
Total value of goods	...	...	...	3,07,709	0	0

ABSTRACT.				Rs.	a.	p.
Goods sold	...	...	...	2,29,125	0	0
Goods remaining on hand	...	...	...	78,584	0	0
Total	...	...	...	3,07,709	0	0

(Sd.) C. G. GUNNING,
Offg. Poltl. Supdt., Hilly Tracts, Meywar.

Administration Report of the Kotrah District, Meywar Political Agency, for the year 1873-74.

KOTRAH.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the Kotrah District for the year 1873-74.

2. The following form gives the results of the meteorological observations that were recorded during the year :—

Year.	Mean temperature of the year.	Hottest month and its mean.	Coldest month and its mean.	Mean daily range.	Extreme daily range.	Total rain-fall.	Number of days rain fell.
1873	79.11	May. 103.6	January. 45.77	23.58	65.31	17.50	42

3. During the year 271 cases were treated in hospital, one only of which was fatal. This shows a considerable decrease as compared with last year, in which the sickness was excessive, but, as compared with other years, gives about the usual average. The station has been free from cholera and small-pox, but there have been a great many cases of a very troublesome kind of ulcer throughout the district, which took a long time to cure. Remittent and malarious fever also were prevalent from September to December. Otherwise the health of the station has been good.

4. The Officer Commanding the Meywar Bheel Corps came to inspect the two companies of the corps which are permanently stationed here and recruited from the district, and expressed himself as much pleased at the creditable manner in which the detachment acquitted itself.

PANURWA.

5. The khureef crops produced an average crop of mukkee, kodra, rice, mahl, kooree, samlee, &c.

6. In the absence of the usual fall of rain at the end of the year, the harvest of wheat, jao, and gram realized from the rubbee crops was below the average.

7. Ulcers and bronchial affections are reported as having been very prevalent among the ryots during the year.

JOORAH.

8. In consequence of the failure of the rains for the past two years, the harvests of mukhee, mal, kodra, &c., realized from the khureef corps were only three-fourths of what they should have been.

9. Only half the usual harvest was realized from the rubber crop in consequence of the rain-fall at the end of the year not having taken place.

10. Several deaths are reported to have taken place from ulcers.

11. The district has been free from Meenas or other outlaws from Serohi and Godwar for the past year, in consequence I fancy of the vigorous measures taken against them in the two previous years. If any bands are still obtaining shelter in Meywar it must be in the hills to the north of Saeera.

OGHNA.

12. Of Oghna, as usual, there is nothing to report further than that its quiet and peaceful state reflects credit on its Ruler.

13. The khureef crops produced only three-fourths of the usual harvest in consequence of the want of the usual fall of rain.

14. The rubber crop was still more unfortunate, producing only half of the average harvest in consequence of the usual rain-fall at the end of the year not having taken place.

15. In Oghna also ulcers and bronchial affections have been very prevalent.

16. *General Remarks.*—During the year ¹⁸⁹⁴ have come before the Second Assistant Police Magistrate, Meywood, and been brought against

Mahee Kanta by subjects of Meywar, 26 cases against Meywar by subjects of Mahee Kanta, 6 cases against Serohi by subjects of Meywar, 25 cases by Serohi against subjects of Meywar, and 85 cases in which Meywar subjects only were concerned, making in all 166 cases which may be thus classified :—

		Meywar <i>vs.</i> Mahee Kanta.	Mahee Kanta <i>vs.</i> Meywar.	Meywar <i>vs.</i> Serohi.	Serohi <i>vs.</i> Meywar.	Meywar cases.
Cattle-lifting	...	11	15	...	5	20
Robbery	...	3	3	...	3	14
Gang robbery	...	3	4	...	10	3
Robbery and wounding	...	1	1	...	...	4
Murder	...	2	...	...	1	4
Arson	...	...	...	...	...	1
Witch-swinging	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abduction	...	1	...	...	2	6
Miscellaneous	...	5	3	4	4	32

17. Of these the following number of cases were settled, in which Meywar subjects only were concerned :—

Cattle-lifting	...	...	...	14
Robbery	...	...	...	11
Gang robbery	...	...	...	2
Robbery and wounding	...	...	...	4
Murder	...	...	...	2
Arson	...	...	...	1
Witchswinging	...	...	...	1
Abduction	...	...	...	5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	26

18. The following claims of Mahee Kanta *versus* Meywar and Meywar *versus* Mahee Kanta were settled by the International Punchayet which assembled at Roheera under my supervision :—

			Mahee Kanta <i>versus</i> Meywar.	Meywar <i>versus</i> Mahee Kanta.
Cattle-lifting	...	...	11	7
Robbery	...	...	3	3
Gang robbery	...	...	2	3
Robbery and wounding	...	...	1	1
Murder	...	...	...	2
Abduction	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	3	5

19. This is the first occasion on which the new regulations for the guidance of International Punchayets for the settlement of cases between subjects of the Guzerat States and those of the States of Rajpootana under the supervision of one officer have been put into force in the Kotrah District, and I am happy to report that, so far from my fears being realized that both sides would show a litigious spirit under the new order of things, I have never known any Punchayet conduct its proceedings more amicably or with less of party feeling.

20. The following claims of Serohi *versus* Meywar and Meywar *versus* Serohi were 6 45 by the International Punchayet which

assembles at Roheera under the joint supervision of Lieutenant C. E. Yate, Assistant Superintendent of Serohi, and myself.

				Serohi <i>versus</i> Meywar.	Meywar <i>versus</i> Serohi.
Cattle-lifting	...	...	..	3	...
Robbery	...	...	...	3	...
Gang robbery...	...	...	...	2	...
Abduction	...	...	...	2	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4	4

21. The eight cases of gang robbery which remained unsettled were on account of claims made against Meywar by Serohi and Godwar for depredations committed by a band of Serohi outlaws said to be refuged in Meywar. In these cases the Superintending officers had to intervene, the Motamids not being able to agree as to whether the protection had been proved. The Superintending officers, however, on enquiring into the matter satisfied themselves that the protection had been fully proved, and directed the Punchayet to proceed with the cases. Even then however the Punchayet was unable to arrive at a decision as the Meywar members objected that no proof had been brought forward of due notice having been given to the Meywar Durbar of the depredations having been committed at the time of their occurrence. Pending a reference therefore to the Political Agent, Meywar, the cases were postponed to the next Punchayet Session. All the cases in question, although cases in which the Meywar State is concerned, having nothing to do with the Kotrah District itself, but were included in the list of the whole number of complaints brought by Serohi and Godwar against Meywar.

22. Perhaps the most important business to which I have had to direct my attention during the year under review is the matter of the large sums of money due from the Bhoomia Chiefs to the Meywar Durbar. On this subject a correspondence has been going on for a long time past, as the Durbar are, not unnaturally, beginning to weary of paying large sums yearly to neighbouring States in compensation for depredations committed by the Bhoomia ryots over whom the Durbar has no direct control.

23. Unfortunately the Durbar has allowed repayment of these sums to fall into arrears for so many years, and they have amounted to such enormous totals (regard being had to the resources of the estates of the Bhoomia Chiefs) that repayment within a reasonable period seems beyond the bounds of possibility.

24. The greatest offender in this respect is the Joorah State, and so heavy are its liabilities on this account that even were a powerful and intelligent Government capable of keeping its unruly subjects in order, and of collecting the revenue in full, substituted for the present Happy-go-lucky administration, it would take many years of good government and vigorous economy to clear the estate from its debt to the Durbar, and many more to free it from its other liabilities.

25. Endeavours are being made to ascertain the amount of his liabilities, and also the extent of his resources, in view to arrangements being made for the liquidation of his debts by instalments large enough to cover the amount within a reasonable period, and not so large as to

hamper him in the proper administration of his estate, but, as no regular accounts seem ever to have been kept, or if they have, are not produced, it will be extremely difficult under existing circumstances to arrive at any just conclusion on the latter point.

26. The Panurwa Chief, although heavily indebted to the Durbar, is compared to the Joorah Rao, in comparatively a flourishing condition; his subjects being well under his control, and the management of his estate being on the whole creditable enough to him. As long as the estate remains in his hands, the clearing off of its liabilities is a question of time, and there is little probability of his incurring new debts.

27. The Oghna Rao's liabilities are, when compared with those of the Joorah Rao and the Rana of Panurwa, trifling.

JEYPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

Administration Report of the Jeypoor Political Agency for the year 1873-74.

General Summary.—The crops, both “khureef” and “rubbee,” though a little below the average, have been good withal.

2. Trade has materially expanded, and although the income is somewhat less than it was for the preceding year, there has, nevertheless, been a surplus, and the Exchequer is in a healthy, if not a flourishing, condition.

3. The foreign relations of the State, both in respect of our own Government and the bordering Native territories, have been most cordial, and the same may be said with regard to its relationship with its own tributaries and petty Chiefs. These remarks apply more particularly to the larger dependencies, such as Khetree, Seekur, Patun, Bussao, &c., which, though happily not recently, have each in their turn played no inconsiderable part in the turbulent and anxious events which from time to time characterized the government of the country in years gone by.

4. The young Chiefs of Khetree and Seekur, the two principal feudatories of the State, continue to pass much of their time at Jeypoor with the Maharaja.

5. They both give very fair promise for the future. Being yet minors, their estates are administered by managers, whose ability and suitableness for their charge are abundantly testified by the prosperity and general contentment prevailing amongst the people.

6. The large State debt of some $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, which was bequeathed to Khetree in 1870 by the misrule and death of the late Raja Futteh Sing, is being gradually paid off.

7. Seekur is represented to be free from debt.

8. The Maharaja of Jeypoor's gifts in behalf of charitable and other deserving objects appear, from the statement furnished to me by the Durbar, to have amounted during the year to the large sum of Rupees 1,70,000. This is quite exclusive of his donation of Rupees 25,000 to the Bengal Famine Relief Fund, and the assistance, amounting in all to Rupees 7,500, which, on the representation of Government, he so readily provided for restoring the temple of Gobind Deo at Bindrabun, and another structure of the same kind, and similarly associated with his ancestors, in the district of Akola, Hyderabad.

9. Some improvement is shown in the Police and other protective agencies of the Durbar, resulting in the enhanced security of the highways, the diminution of violent crime, and the immunity of our mails from attack.

10. There was no case of “suttee” or “samadh” during the year, and kidnapping for immoral purposes has been reported to be effectually put down.

11. With regard to the Civil and Criminal Courts, though the sentences may, as a rule, be said to err on the side of lenity, justice is administered with a fair amount of judgment and impartiality, and they are popular with, and suited to the tastes of, the people.

12. No proper land assessment appears ever to have been made. The system since the time of the Regency during the present Chief's minority has been ever changing, and without any satisfactory result. The Maharaja proposes to have a thorough and scientific survey made of his territory, and a proper and uniform system of land settlements established.

13. The jail organization is all that could be desired. The prison at the capital is commodious, and constructed on the most modern and approved principles. The prisoners are healthy and well cared for; and the intramural labour system has been fairly and successfully established.

14. The Municipal administration at the capital is creditable; but in the districts and localities far removed from it sanitation is little known, and there is very great room for improvement. The Municipal taxes are not oppressive.

15. The strength of the military forces of the State, though somewhat formidable on paper, is in reality quite the reverse. The troops are badly accoutred, and are devoid of all discipline and military bearing. Similar remarks apply to the guns, carriages, and the armaments generally.

16. The prices of food grains are higher than they were at this time last year; but there is no scarcity or tendency to distress.

17. There was altogether a full average rain-fall, but it was late in commencing, and fell unequally which injured the crops. The severe frosts, too, in the early part of the year did considerable mischief: but for these untoward events the outturn of the crops would have been very much larger than it was.

18. Horticulture and forest conservation are receiving attention from the Maharaja and his Durbar, and good results are anticipated. In gardening a very creditable commencement has already been made at the capital.

19. Public works have as usual been vigorously prosecuted. The total amount spent on these during the year, not including Rupees 1,32,000 expended by the district officials independently of the Executive Engineer, was Rupees 4,07,855, the largest sum ever expended by the Durbar on public works in any one year.

20. The city water-supply scheme has been completed as far as the Palace grounds are concerned, which is the extent of the application practicable, until the high-service reservoir and the new aqueduct are provided, and which the Maharaja intends doing after a fair and successful trial of the present arrangement.

21. The Trunk Road in the Jeypoor territory, 125 miles in length, and a number of minor communications in the city and suburbs have been maintained in a thorough state of repair.

22. A Railway-feeder road has already been commenced in the eastern portion of the territory, and others are in contemplation, and

will be undertaken when the condition of the Exchequer will admit of it being done.

23. Works of irrigation have received a large share of the Durbar's attention; but the great drawback to their full development is the apathy with which they are regarded by the revenue officials in the districts. Until a fixed water tax, which does not yet exist, is established, and the zemindars know definitely what they have to pay for the water, the tanks and bunds of the State will never prove either the public boon or the financial success which they are otherwise capable of becoming.

24. The Durbar's postal service, which is confined to the districts exclusively, is efficient and popular. Financially it is of little benefit to the State; but it is all important for the communication of intelligence between the capital and the district towns, for which a separate department is maintained by the Durbar.

25. The Imperial postal service has been worked satisfactorily.

26. Education has made rapid progress in the Jeypoor State of late years; but there is yet a strong party feeling against it, particularly in respect of female education, and which we must only leave to time to overcome.

27. The number of boys attending the Maharaja's College, which was in 1869 only 318, and last year 614, is now 804; and out of nine (9) students who competed at the last matriculation examination of the Calcutta University seven (7) were successful.

28. The school for the sons of Thakoors and Nobles, though not yet patronized as it ought, has been better attended this year, and the students passed a very creditable examination last December.

29. The Sanscrit College and the Zillah Vernacular Schools have all made progress.

30. The Girls' School at the capital has also progressed. The attendance was more regular, the behaviour of the girls more orderly, and they have shown increased zeal in their studies. The management is exceedingly creditable to the Head teacher, Miss Joyce.

31. The School of Industrial Arts would now appear to have entirely extricated itself from the financial embarrassment which for years past has hampered its operations and impaired its usefulness.

32. The Principal has succeeded in restricting himself to the amount (Rupees 15,000) allotted by the Durbar for the yearly maintenance of this institution, and, happily, without in any way curtailing its efficiency or popularity. The attendance has in fact increased nearly 12 per cent., while the average cost per head of educating the pupils has been reduced from Rupees 296 to 144.

33. The Principal applauds the personal interest which the Maharaja takes in this institution, and the ready and liberal support which he has at all times accorded to his proposals and suggestions.

34. The general health of the people during the year was good, and there were no epidemics.

Fevers, as usual, prevailed between the close of the rains and the beginning of the cold season, but the fatality was not great. There

being no health registers kept up by the Durbar, I am unable to state the sick per-centage for the year, and for the same reason the births, deaths, and the extent of emigration are not ascertainable.

35. The work of the International Court of Vakeels has been satisfactorily performed. During the year there were 180 cases disposed of against 137 in the preceding year. The average duration of each suit was two months and 29 days. There were eight cases of appeal, in five of which the Lower Court's decision were upheld, in one reversed, and in the remaining two the result is not yet known. There was Rupees 14,340 awarded to suitors as compensation against Rupees 47,409 sued for. Sentences of imprisonment were awarded in 40 individual instances, the terms ranging from one year to life. There was no corporal punishment awarded.

Fines to the amount of Rupees 3,869 were inflicted, Rupees 2,712 of which was in respect of mail robberies committed in previous years.

36. The advances made by the Agency Banker on account of the awards of the International Court have been repaid by the States concerned with punctuality, and there was no case of default.

37. On the whole, the administration has been vigorously and successfully conducted, the greatest praise being due to the Maharaja personally for the conspicuous, painstaking, and judicious part which he has taken in it throughout.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

38. *Physical features of the country.*—In furnishing information under this head, I cannot do better than quote from the able report by Colonel J. C. Brooke, on the Political history of the Jeypoor State, published as a selection from the records of the Government, Foreign Department, No. LXV. of 1868 :—

“Jeypoor, including Shekawattee, lies between north latitude $25^{\circ} 40'$ and $27^{\circ} 40'$, and between east longitude $70^{\circ} 8'$ and $77^{\circ} 20'$. It is bounded on the north by Biccaneer, the British district of Hissar and Puttialla; on the east by Ulwur and Bhurtpoor; on the south by Kerowlee, Gwalior, Boondée, Tonk, Meywar, and Ajmere; and on the west by Kishenghur, Marwar, and Bickaneer.

“The aspect of the country is very diversified. The centre is an elevated table-land from 1,400 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea. The highest part of this table-land intersects the country from south-west to north-east from near the Sambhur Lake where the main Arabulee range loses its character of an unbroken chain of hills, to the Tourawattee and Khetree hills, which rise abrupt and bold out of the sandy plain at their feet, sometimes, as at Tonk, attaining a height of 2,000 feet above it.

“This elevated belt forms the watershed of the country, and is the natural border of the desert tracks of Shekawattee, Biccaneer, &c., to the north-west, dividing them from the fertile plains of Jeypoor to the south-east.

“On the Jeypoor side of the line water is very near the surface; but on the Shekawattee side, the further we leave the range the further

the water recedes, and this notwithstanding that the slope of the country is in the same direction, showing that the sand itself increases in depth the further to the north-west that we go.

“Whenever there is an opening in the intersecting line of hills, the sand is drifted through it in the hot season by the high winds, and buries here and there several square miles of country.

“The same effect is observable near the city of Jeypoor itself, but from a different cause. Here three or four square miles of country are buried in consequence of a local range intercepting the drifts, which has caused an accumulation at their westward bases.

“They are curious miniature deserts of themselves; but though the hillocks of sand constantly shift about in them, on occasion of high winds, they do not seem to extend beyond certain limits.

“Along the Ulwur border smaller ranges of hills run north and south, at the extremity of one of which Jeypoor is situated.

“These join the main intersecting range at Khetree; and, where the two meet, a great geological disturbance has taken place, the granite and quartz of the Arabulee bursting through and upheaving the sandstones and clay slates of the other range, exposing the alum shales and the rich veins of copper ores, cobalts, and nickels which they contain.”

* * * * *

“The triangular portion of country bounded by the intersecting range and the Jeypoor range, and a base line running west from Jeypoor, encloses an elevated plateau of the height already described, 1,500 to 1,600 feet. From the base of the triangle the country slopes very gradually to the south-east towards the Daegge and Banass River, and is exceedingly rich and fertile. Only a few isolated hills appear above the plain, which has a firm retentive soil capable of growing opium, sugarcane, &c., and is covered with flourishing villages.”

* * * * *

“The range of hills running north and south, which sinks into the plain at Jeypoor, is composed of highly crystallized sandstone. It again appears about 40 miles south, at Toda, and continues to Rajmahal on the Banass River.

“The latter place has long been celebrated for the loveliness of its scenery. As the range approaches the river, it forks into two, one fork exhibiting a perpendicular wall only a few feet thick, but 500 feet high, of light opal-grey glistening micaceous rock; and the other a similar wall of rich rose-colored crystallized sandstone: the two being about three miles apart. The river, which advances in a large stream perpendicular to the direction of the ranges, has forced a narrow opening for itself through them. The abrupt wall of the rock at each opening is cut to a great depth by the boiling, surging torrent, and has thus added the charm of deep dark pools and rushing rapids, filled with mahseer, trout, and mullett, to the wild scenery of Rajmahal.

“The hills on either side of the stream are crowned with the remains of old forts, with their zig-zag approaches, meandering through the forest which covers them; whilst the grand old palace of the ancient Sovereigns of Rajmahal, in pretty fair preservation, notwithstanding the

lapse of time, and the modern flourishing village both nestling at the foot of the hills on the verge of the stream, give life and character to the whole.

"Rajmahal is only 1,000 feet above the sea, Jeypoor being 1,512 feet. To the east of a line joining the two places, the country is more sandy, though equally fruitful as that to the west. The River Banass takes a tortuous course through it; and, after turning south from its previously generally northern course, falls into the Chumbul at the south-western extremity of Kerowlee. As it approaches the Chumbul, its course passes through a wild and hilly country, where the forests are preserved and cultivation interdicted, to add to the difficulties of approach to the two much vaunted fortresses of "Runtumbore" and "Kundahar," both belonging to Jeypoor, and both regarded as impregnable by the ignorant population in the neighbourhood. They are table-lands on hills, with naturally scarped sides.

"The eastern portion of Jeypoor has many ranges of low hills in it, and near the Kerowlee border is much intersected with ravines. The hills are a continuation of the Ulwur ranges, and nearly all, like them, tend from north to south. The tract of country enclosed by the bend of the Banass river can bear comparison with the most fertile portions of India. The soil is a rich alluvial loam; any number of tanks may be constructed in it for purposes of irrigation, and the River Banass is also capable, at no great cost, of being bunded and utilized.

"The country to the extreme east towards Hindown is sandy, but fertile."

* * * * *

"To the east of Jeypoor the country is low. From Jeypoor to Agra, as the traveller enters the range of hills close to the city on the east, he commences at once to descend a rather steep incline; and as he emerges from them he finds that he has descended from three to four hundred feet in about two (2) miles."

* * * * *

39. That portion of the territory to the north-western side of the intersecting range already alluded to (known as Shekawattee), and which comprises nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the whole area of the State, is geographically so peculiarly different to the parts already described, as to require special and separate notice. Colonel Brooke thus pictures it:—

"Near the eastern portion of it runs the Katuree river, which receives the waters drained from the lofty border range. It flows, during heavy rains only, with great impetuosity, and in a stream generally one or two miles broad. It tosses its sandy bed into huge waves, being most dangerous to cross from the rapidity of its current and the great number of its shifting quicksands. After a course through the length of Shekawattee, looking as though it promised to swell into a mighty river, it gradually diminishes in volume, till it is entirely lost in the sands at Sankoo, just as it enters the Biccaneer territory.

"Shekawattee is not an agricultural country. The land yields only one crop in the year, and even this sometimes fails. The country is a mass of waving sand hills covered with accasia, &c."

* * * * *

"The wells are very rare, and the water in them at too great a depth to admit of any extensive irrigation. The cost of digging a well is enormous, ranging from five to eight thousand rupees. It has to be sunk at an enormous depth, and as the water, when reached, does not enter by springs, but by filtration through the sand, the body of the well, to be of any use, must be sufficiently large to act as a reservoir."

* * * * *

"The effect of the small number of wells is to cause a congregation of the population in their neighbourhood, so that the character of the population consists in residing in towns or large villages at long distances apart.

"Where a bed of 'kunkur' has been come upon, a handsome town has been formed. The 'kunkur' in Shekawattee is not found in nodules but in beds of stiff snowy-white clay, highly retentive of moisture. From these beds clean squares are cut out like ashlar masonry blocks, and allowed to dry. The same clay is burnt for the cement, and the result is a durable and snowy-white wall, which in that clear dry climate retains its color unchanged for years."

40. With the exception of Shekawattee, there is nothing peculiar in either the character or disposition of the races which inhabit the Jeypoor territory.

41. I am indebted to the same authority (Colonel Brooke's narrative) for the following description of the Shekawats:—

"They are the descendants of Shekjee, the grandson of Oodey-kurrun, the 12th Maharaja of Jeypoor, who conquered Shekawattee from the 'Khaem-Khanees,' Mussulman descendants of apostatized Chohan Rajpoots, to whom the country formerly belonged, but who were allowed to hold their estates by the Emperors of Delhi as a reward of their apostacy.

"The Shekawats eventually coalesced with them, so far as to give into many of the Mussulman prejudices.

"The shrines of Mahomedan Saints are equally revered as those of Hindoo divinities: the Mahomedan confession of faith is said at the birth of their children, and wild hog's flesh, which the Rajpoot elsewhere loves so much, is forsworn in Shekawattee.

"The ownership of the land resting with the Shekawats, the 'Khaem-Khanees' get their subsistence either by plunder or by seeking for service abroad as cavalry soldiers; and they have always proved themselves brave and faithful, and free from all prejudice."

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"There is not a recruiting ground for cavalry in India at all equal to Shekawattee."

42. The water of the territory is, as a rule, wholesome and potable.

43. In some localities, however, it is brackish, and there are several natural lakes which owe their saltiness to the soil.

The only one, however, of any pretension, or which might be profitably utilized for the manufacture of salt, is the one at Sambhur, a

sheet of water measuring, when full, some 24 miles long by eight miles broad; and whence nearly the whole of Bundelcund and the North-Western Provinces obtain their supply of salt.

44. These salt works, which were formerly carried on jointly by the Jeypoor and Jodhpoor Durbars, are now in the hands of our Government, under a lease executed in 1869.

45. *Area*.—The total area of the Jeypoor State, including Shekawattee, which is 4,000 square miles, is about 14,500 square miles, or about 150 miles in length and 140 in breadth.

46. *Climate*.—The climate of Jeypoor is highly salubrious. Fevers of a malarious type are rare owing to the elevated and sandy character of the country which prevent the lodgment of water.

47. During the winter months, but more particularly in Shekawattee, the cold is absolutely severe, and hoar-frost is by no means an uncommon occurrence. In the northern part of the State the hot winds blow with great violence and continuity, but in the southern and more sheltered portions they are much less severe.

Here again the sand is not without its advantages in its more free and rapid emission of the heat, which, even in the hottest time of the year, leaves the mornings and nights, comparatively speaking, cool and enjoyable.

48. *Chief staples*.—The products of Jeypoor are almost exclusively agricultural, and there are no crops that may be said to be peculiar to itself. The principal staple food grains are, in Jeypoor Proper, barley, wheat, and grain; and in Shekawattee, which, owing to its absolute dependence on the rains, necessarily produces but one crop in the year, bajra, uloon, jowar, and uloth.

In the more fertile localities of the State, to the south and south-east, cotton, tobacco, opium, and sugarcane are to some extent cultivated; but without more reliable information and data than the records of the Native Government afford, it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy what the relative proportion of the crops is, or even the comparative area of the cultivated and the uncultivated land.

49. *Political-Historical Summary*.—Our first official connection with the Jeypoor State, prior to which there is little known of its internal history, was the Treaty concluded with it by Lord Lake in A.D. 1803. This engagement was subsequently annulled in A.D. 1805. The present Treaty of (10) ten Articles was negotiated on the 2nd April A.D. 1818.

50. At this period the State was ruled by Juggut Sing, who had brought the country into serious pecuniary embarrassment and a state of almost hopeless degradation. He died in December A.D. 1818, when the zenana faction, which during Juggut Sing's lifetime had been the virtual Rulers of the State, effected the nomination, and subsequent confirmation by Government, of an obscure minor Prince (Mohun Sing), whose installation was regarded by the whole of the Nobles, excepting one or two personally interested in the success of the fraud, as a disgrace and reproach to the State. So high did this feeling of indignation run, that open rebellion was only prevented by the timely announcement of the pregnancy

of one of the Ranees of the late Juggut Sing, which was confirmed by a deputation of Native ladies specially appointed for the purpose. The result was the birth of a son in April A.D. 1819, whose acknowledged heirdom by the Government of India at once quieted the populace.

51. The conduct of the Maharanee, who, since the birth of the young Maharaja, had by custom superseded the previously chief Ranee, was the cause of fresh disturbances, culminating in an open rebellion in the city towards the latter part of A.D. 1820, and which led to the deputation, for the first time, of a British officer to reside at the Court.

52. The new Political Agent found himself thwarted and opposed on all sides by the machinations of one Jotha Ram, a person of low extraction, but understood to be, with two female slaves, the sole counsellor of the Maharanee.

He was a man of the most unprincipled character, and possessed an influence at Court so powerful that the Minister, who had been appointed under the direct auspices of the British Resident, was a mere nonentity in the government.

53. At this juncture the Government of India, with a view of protecting its tribute claims, and of saving the State from its impending ruin, authorized the Political Agent to exercise a certain degree of direct interference in the internal administration of the Government, which, as matters progressed at length, placed the affairs of the State virtually in that officer's hands.

54. Jotha Ram, after fluctuating between hope and fear, and dreading now the overwhelming influence of the Political Agent, resigned office, although he afterwards still continued clandestinely to intrigue with the Maharanee and her party. To strike a further blow at this power, the Political Agent recommended to the British Resident the confiscation of the estate of Lomba, a small fiefship bordering on the Ajmere district, and belonging to one of Jotha Ram's most powerful and active coadjutors. The capture of this place by a British force, and exposition by the Government of India, in March A.D. 1823, of a clear and well defined policy, appointing a Manager (Rawul Byree Saul) who should act independently of the Ranee, and be directly responsible to the Political Agent, secured for a time a comparatively peaceful and happy course of events. The zenana faction was wholly broken up and dispersed, Jotha Ram proceeding on a pilgrimage, Thakoor Megh Sing, one of his powerful supporters, retiring to his estates at Diggee, and the Ranee herself affecting at once the utmost subservience to the Manager appointed by the British Government.

55. This lasted till the change that took place in Political Agents in 1824 A.D., when the Ranee resorted to every conceivable scheme for the overthrow of the Manager, and so well did she mature her plans that by October A.D. 1824 she had succeeded in rallying around her a large military force and a strong party of disaffected nobles, with which she purposed the utter downfall and expulsion of the whole of the Nathawut clan, of which the Manager, Byree Saul, was one of the heads.

56. The greatest anarchy prevailed, and but for the absence of Byree Saul from the scene, and the forbearing, yet firm, attitude of the Political Agent who, finding the Ranee secretly opposing him, had withdrawn to a distance from the capital, the consequences might have been most serious.

57. These disturbances brought the Resident, Sir D. Ochterlony, to Jeypoor, which entirely reversed the position of affairs.

He ignored the acts of the Political Agent, sided with, and upheld, the Ranee, allowing her to dismiss with disgrace the Manager, Rawul Byree Saul, who had only a short time previously been selected by the Government of India, and considered by Sir D. Ochterlony himself as the fittest person for the post.

58. The Ranee, finding herself thus upheld, formed her own administration, consisting exclusively of Jotha Ram's party, and which was sanctioned experimentally by the Governor-General in Council, the Political Agent being at the same time directed not to interfere.

59. Early in 1826 A.D. a strong demonstration on the part of many of the Nobles of the State against the rule of the Ranee took place. A deputation waited on the Political Agent, who, under a misapprehension that, on the young Prince appearing in public when he was five years old, the Ranee's governing power would lapse in favor of one of the Thakoors, invited a convention of the principal Chiefs of the State to discuss and determine the point. The Congress, which was represented by as many as 70 Chiefs, duly assembled, but the voting, which was the test resorted to, resulted in favor of the Ranee.

60. Jotha Ram had at this time returned to Jeypoor with the sanction of the British Government, but had yet assumed no power.

61. In A.D. 1828 (April) his appointment as Minister was formally confirmed by the Governor-General in Council.

62. As far as the tribute was concerned, the measure was doubtless a complete success; for the whole of the arrears, which before Jotha Ram's reassumption of office amounted to eight lakhs of rupees, besides a debt of two lakhs of rupees to a Banker on account of previous payments, were promptly paid off.

63. The Political Agency was, in A.D. 1830, transferred to the Superintendent of Ajmere, from which date to that of its reconstitution in A.D. 1838 the records are defective, and very little is known of events at Jeypoor.

64. In A.D. 1831-32 the disturbed condition of the province of Shekawatee and the marauding propensities of its Chieftains attracted the attention of the Government of India, and an officer was specially deputed to report on the best method of correcting the evil. This resulted in the employment of a Brigade of British troops from Nusseerabad for the purpose of dismantling the numerous forts and strongholds of the province, and which was successfully accomplished.

65. The condition of this portion of the Jeypoor territory, which comprises nearly $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of the total area of the State, as it existed in those days, presents a striking contrast to what it now is, and illustrates, more than perhaps anything else, the steady advancement of civilization

and the improved moral and social condition attained by the Government of Jeypoor.

66. The manner in which this reform has been effected is in the highest degree creditable to the Durbar, and very much of the success is due to the personal interest and energy displayed by the present Maharaja.

Dacoity, highway robbery, and other violent crimes, which were formerly almost an everyday event, are now of rare occurrence; life and property are comparatively secure, while the general character of the locality throughout will now bear favorable comparison with that of the best regulated districts of the State.

67. After the first burst of affected earnestness on his restoration to office in A.D. 1828, Jotha Ram was not long in reasserting his old habits of negligence and prodigality. In September A.D. 1831 our tribute was 12 lakhs of rupees in arrears, the country in a state of revolt, and there was a general and just murmuring on the part of the people against the cause of all these troubles.

68. In A.D. 1832 (September) the young Maharaja had a son born to him, the present reigning Chief, Sewae Ram Sing, and about the same period the Maharanee died.

69. Although there was no direct proof, it was generally believed from the suddenness of the Maharaja's death, which occurred in A.D. 1835, and the secrecy and haste with which everything connected with it was conducted, that foul play had been used, and that Jotha Ram was the assassin; his object being to create another minority and thus prolong his power. This circumstance brought the Governor-General's Agent to Jeypoor. He found the same partizans of the zenana faction in power who had figured so conspicuously at the Court some 13 years previously.

70. The Agent to the Governor-General insisted on the dismissal of Jotha Ram, who was confined in the fortress of Dowsa, and the dispersion of the whole of his faction; and Rawul Byree Saul was again restored to power.

71. Byree Saul survived this event but a short time, and was succeeded by his son, Rawul Sheo Sing.

72. A conspiracy, instigated, as it was afterwards discovered, by Jotha Ram, was now set on foot to remove the Minister and place the power in the hands of those who would be subservient to the Ranee—the mother of the infant Maharaja—a plot which resulted in an event which forms one of the darkest blots in the annals of Jeypoor history.

73. On the 4th June 1835 A.D. the Governor-General's Agent, Colonel Alves, accompanied by his Assistant, Mr. Blake, of the Civil Service, and two other gentlemen, proceeded to the Palace to announce the orders of Government for placing the management of the affairs of the State in the hands of Rawul Sheo Sing. When in the act of mounting his elephant to return from the Palace, the Governor-General's Agent was attacked from behind by a man with a drawn sword, who wounded him in three places, and would doubtless have accomplished his object but for the timely intervention of Mr. Blake, who seized the would-be assassin, bound him with cords, and sent him to prison. Meanwhile the Governor-General's Agent was conveyed in a palanquin to the Residency

without further molestation ; but, by the time Mr. Blake was prepared to leave the Palace grounds, rumours of murder had begun to spread, and the rival party, who were prepared for a disturbance, took the opportunity which the bloodstained condition of Mr. Blake's clothes afforded, to spread the report that he had murdered the young Maharaja. This was the signal for a general onslaught on Mr. Blake, who by urging on his elephant endeavoured to make his escape from the city ; but, finding the gate closed as he approached it, the chupprasse, who was seated with him, killed, and the Mahout (elephant driver) wounded, while the infuriated mob pressed closely on, he took shelter in the Court-yard of a temple, where a guard of Meenas mercilessly butchered him, throwing his body into the street, where it was still further mutilated.

74. Beyond appointing a Commission of Enquiry, which sentenced six of the ringleaders to death and the rest to various terms of imprisonment, the capital sentences being all subsequently either remitted or commuted by Government, no action was taken to avenge this dastardly outrage—a direct and unpardonable insult to the paramount power.

75. The Durbar evidently looked for some retributive action on the part of Government, and, as a propitiatory offering, threw open the State coffers and paid us as much as 26 lakhs of rupees for tribute and arrears in the short space of two years.

76. This heavy payment, together with the wasteful extravagance of Jotha Ram's rule, had so crippled the resources of the country, that it became a question for consideration by Government whether it would not be preferable to grant a remission of the tribute if it was found to be too high and more than the Durbar could conveniently pay. This resulted in the deputation of a British officer to Jeypoor in A.D. 1838 to enquire into the real resources of the State, with a view of a readjustment, if necessary, of the tribute, which was at that time eight lakhs a year with a progressive payment when the annual revenue should exceed 40 lakhs of rupees, of $\frac{5}{16}$ ths of all such excess.

77. This officer found the financial condition of the country deplorably ruinous. Our tribute was 20 lakhs of rupees in arrears, nearly nine lakhs were due to private Bankers, much of which had been borrowed in anticipation of the revenue, and, while the income was but $23\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, the expenditure had been nearly 33 lakhs.

78. The only possible hope of correcting matters was to increase the revenue, and this, though practicable, could not be done without a radical change of Government, in which we should be the controlling authority.

79. Out of several propositions, it was ultimately, with the concurrence of the Minister, Rawul Sheo Sing, decided to adopt a Council-of-Regency, through whom the Political Agent should govern affairs.

80. The members, who were selected by the Political Agent, were five in number, and were chosen from amongst the most influential and able Thakoors of the State.

81. The Ranee mother, whose authority had now been set aside by the Council, did all in her power to destroy its power, on one occasion carrying her measures so far as to induce one of her supporters, the Thakoor of Diggee, to march with a force of 6,000 men upon the

capital for the purpose of asserting her claim to the Regency. The movement was, however, promptly and effectually repulsed.

82. In A.D. 1840, after two years' experience of the State's resources, and effecting all practicable retrenchments, the Political Agent reported that the lightest figure at which the income of the State could be safely estimated for the next ten years was Rupees 28 lakhs, and the expenditure 24 lakhs. He considered that our tribute had been fixed too high, and that this had been a cause of the State's financial embarrassment. He recommended that the whole of the tribute arrears, amounting to 39 lakhs of rupees, should be at once remitted, and the future demand reduced from eight to four lakhs of rupees per annum—a proposition which was finally acceded to by the Government of India in July 1842.

83. These liberal concessions, though regarded with gratitude by the people generally, did little to put a stop to the intrigues of the Ranee, which she continued with unabated, but happily unsuccessful, vigor.

84. The death, in January 1843 A.D., of Sheonath Sing, Raja of Khetree, a Jeypoor feudatory of some importance, caused a disturbance which at one time threatened the most serious consequences.

85. The widow Ranees of the deceased Raja combined for the overthrow of the Jeypoor influence at Khetree, and for establishment of their own Regency. This led to a military force being sent against the place by the Jeypoor Government, which, after some resistance, succeeded in storming the fortress, which ultimately surrendered.

86. Fresh disputes having subsequently arisen, the Jeypoor Regency, with a view of strengthening the Manager's hands at Khetree, and restraining the avarice of the Maharanee (who had meanwhile given birth to a son), appointed a Council of four members, which, however, did not succeed, and it was abolished in favor of the previously existing arrangement.

87. It was about this period that Jeypoor took the praiseworthy and honorable lead amongst the Rajpoot States for the suppression of suttee and other abhorrent rites and practices. In A.D. 1839 slave-dealing had already been suppressed by law; and in August 1844 A.D. suttee was, by an unanimous decision of the Regency Council, declared penal within the limits of the Jeypoor State and its dependencies.

88. One attempt was also made to revive the rules which had been passed by the great Sewae Jey Sing, of Jeypoor, in the early part of the eighteenth century, for limiting the expenses at Rajpoot marriages, and thereby striking a blow at the root of the cause of female infanticide; but it was not till A.D. 1847 that any decisive step was taken, and this improved matters but very little, the enactment having merely provided against the excessive *demands* of the "Charuns" and "Bhats," leaving those who preferred it, to pay what they chose.

89. Although the revenues continued to improve, the Council of Regency, by the overwhelming influence and aggrandizement of the Nathawut party, had very much retrograded in efficiency and usefulness, so much so that a reconstruction was carried out by the Governor-General's Agent in A.D. 1846. The new members, however, proved to be ill-chosen, and no practical good was obtained by the change.

90. The inefficiency of the Council now became the subject of universal complaint, and a remedy was sought by placing the Government practically in the hands of the Political Agent in 1847, assisted by a working Minister, the Council, as a body, existing merely in name.

91. The young Maharaja, who was now reaching man's estate, was favorably reported on by the Political Agent, and the Governor-General's Agent proposed, while he was yet but 15 years of age, to make over the government of the country to him; but this was overruled by the Government of India, who decided that we should not surrender our charge till the State was unencumbered, and there was a small surplus in the Treasury. This announcement produced a magical effect upon the State's finances. The Court officials having, of course, a high stake in the Maharaja's installation, represented the revenue, which for the previous year, 1848-49, amounted only to a little over 24 lakhs of rupees, to have increased to 33½ lakhs; that the whole of the debt had been paid off, the pay of the troops and establishments liquidated, leaving a surplus in the Treasury of 2½ lakhs. This extraordinary statement, although it astonished the Political Agent, does not appear to have aroused his suspicion; and the result was the installation of the young Chief, and the withdrawal of the control of the Council of Regency early in A.D. 1851.

92. After the transfer of the government of the country to the Maharaja, the revenues were squandered, the expenditure increased, and the State credit destroyed by the wasteful extravagance of the Rawul, who still continued Minister. This state of affairs lasted till A.D. 1854, when, only three years after we had withdrawn our management, the debt amounted to 17 lakhs of rupees.

93. With the advice of the late Sir Henry Lawrence, who had succeeded to the office of Agent to the Governor-General, a radical change was made in the government. The Rawul was dismissed from power, and his brother, Luchmun Sing, an abler and more conscientious man, was put in his place.

94. At the head of the Revenue Department was placed Pundit Sheodeen, a graduate of the Agra College, who had been tutor to the Maharaja since 1845, and who subsequently rose to the position of Prime Minister—a separate and independent officer being appointed to the command of the army. By these counterbalancing influences the aggrandizement of the Nathawut party was restrained, and a more healthy, vigorous, and successful administration secured.

95. The political quietude of the State was about this period again disturbed by the Ranawutjee at Khetree, who had not only squandered the revenues, but misappropriated and alienated many villages to which she had no right, and openly defied the Maharaja's authority.

96. This led to the occupation of the Chiefship by Jeypoor troops, against whom the Ranawutjee unsuccessfully marched her forces. Kot Pootlee, a pergunnah held by Khetree under a direct grant of the British Government, was similarly treated; but the Supreme Government disapproved of the proceeding and directed its restoration.

97. Though temporarily overcome, this lady soon recommenced her intrigues, which she continued till after her son was installed in power.

In fact so dangerous had her influence become at Khetree that it was deemed expedient by the Political Agent, in A.D. 1862, to cause her removal to Jeypoor, where she has ever since been required to reside.

98. The next notable event is the valuable assistance afforded to us during the troubled times of 1857-58 by the Maharaja, who had now, as he advanced in years, begun to take an active and intelligent interest in the prosperity and well-being of his State. On the outbreak of the mutiny, His Highness at once and spontaneously placed the whole of his army, excepting a small force for the defence of his capital, at the disposal of the Political Agent, with whom they marched against the mutineers, rescuing several Europeans, and maintaining a reputation for loyalty and endurance which, considering the trying circumstances of their position, reflected the highest credit on themselves, their Chief, and the officers who commanded them.

99. During the absence of the Political Agent in the field, the Maharaja sheltered that officer's family in his own Palace, preventing by his own judicious conduct, and the wise exhortations of his counsellors, the outbreak of any disaffection or rebellion in the city or suburbs. As a reward for the services performed at that time by the Jeypoor State, the Government of India conferred upon His Highness the *pergunnah* of Kot Kassim, together with the thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

100. From A.D. 1857 to the present date the course of events has been one of unbroken progress and prosperity, both material and moral, which contrasts most widely with the darker and more turbulent times which mark the earlier period of our connection with the State.

101. The Maharaja, whom I have described as being at the outbreak of the mutiny in 1857 a painstaking and promising Chief, has now matured into a Ruler of great administrative ability.

102. The form of administration has remained practically intact, with one exception, namely, in 1864, when Pundit Sheodeen, His Highness' former tutor, but subsequently Prime Minister, died and deprived him of his right-hand help and adviser.

103. The vacant Ministership was bestowed by His Highness, with a discrimination which did him great credit, on Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, Bahadoor, an old and tried servant of the State, who was subsequently rewarded by the Supreme Government for his loyal and faithful services with a Companionship of the Order of the Star of India, the title of "Nawab Moomtaz-ood-dowlah," and still later by his appointment, with the consent of His Highness the Maharaja, to the Ministership of the Kotah State, which he now fills.

104. It was during the first year of the Nawab's incumbency as Prime Minister that the Jeypoor Council, framed and modelled on the principle of the Supreme Council of India, was first introduced by the Maharaja.

The Maharaja, besides serving as President of the Council, has all its proceedings referred to him for approval and sanction before action is taken regarding them. It would be almost impossible to exaggerate the great material good and progressive reform attained during the past 16 years of the present Maharaja's rule. Education and charities of

every description have been largely promoted, arts and sciences encouraged, roads and communications opened out, while a variety of works and measures, having for their object the social, moral, and material improvement of the people, have been inaugurated and maintained on the most princely scale of munificence.

105. The radical reform effected in the wild and turbulent tribes of Shekawattee, as noticed in another part of this narrative, is due almost alone to the wise, considerate, but yet firm policy adopted by the Maharaja with regard to the evil. In like manner is due the present comparative safety of the Jeypoor roads and highways, and the enhanced security of Her Majesty's mails within the territory, while many measures, such, for instance, as the curtailment of Rajpoot marriage expenses, which has now almost become a law in Jeypoor, the increased facilities which now obtain over former years in dealing with the arrest and extradition of border criminals, and the more improved system of Civil and Criminal Administration, all more or less owe their promotion, if not their conception, to the present Maharaja of Jeypoor.

106. His Highness is a Grand Master of the Order of the Star of India, and is entitled to a salute of 19 guns, which was increased by Government from 17, in A.D. 1869, in recognition of his prompt, able, and self-sacrificing action in respect of the famine distress which prevailed in Rajpootana and the neighbouring British districts in 1868-69.

107. He has been a Member of the Legislative Council of India since 1869, this being his third period of re-election. -

108. *Form of administration.*—There is not much known of the detailed working of the administration; but for a Native State, the government is very creditable, and is conducted on just, sound, and liberal principles. Though carried on nominally by a Council of eight (8) Members, presided over by the Maharaja, it is virtually in the Chief's own hands, there being nothing, even of the most unimportant nature, that does not come before him for approval.

109. The Criminal and Civil Courts, Magisterial and Police offices, and the Finance Department, in fact, the whole of the administrative machinery of the State, though each under its own respective head, are personally supervised by His Highness. To facilitate this supervision, and to bring the various departments more directly and conveniently under his own eye, he has lately provided a range of spacious buildings in the immediate vicinity of the Palace, in which all the State offices have been located.

110. The criminal and civil procedure, which assimilates with our own, is admirably adapted to the wants and feelings of the people, and appears to be worked with a fair amount of impartiality and justice. Altogether, the Government, for a Native independent State, is well advanced in enlightenment and civilization, erring, perhaps if anything, on the side of mildness, popular with the masses, and on the whole creditable to the Chief and all concerned.

111. *Character of the land tenures.*—A very considerable portion, some of it being the richest of the Jeypoor State, is held by the petty Chiefs and Thakoors on various terms of tenure; and there are also

large allotments as religious endowments. The revenue derived from these alienations amounts in the aggregate to nearly double that of the Crown lands. The different tenures are :—

I. *Tributary*.—Grants for which there is no feudal service performed, but only a quit-rent paid. These are held chiefly by members of the Maharaja's own family.

II. *Allodial*.—Estates either conquered or possessed by the ancestors of the present holders prior to the conquest of Jeypoor by the reigning family, including such Chiefships as Seekur, Khetree Ooniara, &c., these pay a tribute to the Jeypoor Durbar of about one-fourth of their revenue.

III. *Jaghires*.—Fiefs which pay no rent, but perform service in contradistinction to the obligations of the tributary tenures.

IV. *Religious and other Endowments*.—These include the grants and gifts to Temples, Civil and Military officers, Court favorites, &c., and are believed to amount to as much as 28 lakhs of rupees a year, or about one sixth ($\frac{1}{6}$ th) of the gross income of the State.

112. *System of Survey and Settlements*.—The Durbar having discovered that many of the assessments under the old system, which had obtained unaltered for generations, had been based on erroneous and partial calculations, entertained, in 1868, an establishment for enquiring into and revising, where necessary, the whole of the measurements and settlement operations of the State. This work is now being brought to a close, and the new assessments are being applied as the old leases either lapse or terminate.

113. As already noticed in my last year's Report, paragraph 8, the Maharaja contemplates, as soon as it can be conveniently undertaken, having the whole of his territory submitted to a thorough survey on scientific principles, and on a plan similar to that followed in British territory; and until this is done His Highness is not disposed to disturb, in any general way, the present system of assessment, defective as it is in many respects.

114. During the minority of the present Chief, the triennial settlement was the one chiefly in vogue in the Jeypoor State.

115. Subsequent attempts were made to extend the period; but the great drawback even to any kind of land settlement was, and still is, the very uncertain and varied character of the productiveness of the pergunnahs, some being capable of yielding two crops in the year, while others, such as those of Shekawatee, are dependent for their crops entirely on the annual rains.

116. For some years past the system of farming the land revenue to contractors for short periods has obtained at Jeypoor; but it has not been found to work satisfactorily, and is now being gradually abandoned. The assessments are now, as a general rule, made yearly, when the crops are either standing, or, after they have been gathered in, when a valuation is made by the State revenue officers.

117. *Details of the last Census. Tribes and Languages*.—There has never been any proper census taken of the Jeypoor State. Reliable authority, however, estimates the population of Jeypoor Proper at 150 to

the square mile, and of Shekawattee, which is comparatively sparsely peopled, at 80 to the square mile, which would give the former, in round numbers, 1,500,000 souls, and the latter 250,000, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ millions for the whole territory. The capital, including the suburbs, contains about 50,000 houses, and a population roughly estimated at 200,000 souls.

118. For a description of the tribes of Jeypoor, I cannot do better than give the following quotation from *Colonel Brooke's History of Jeypoor*, already alluded to:—

“The population in the settled part of Jeypoor does not differ from that of the rest of Rajpootana; but there are peculiarities in Shekawattee which are deserving of notice.

“The whole of this district is owned by Rajpoot Thakoors, the descendants of Shekjee, the grandson of Oodeykurram, the 12th Maharaja of Jeypoor, who conquered Shekawattee from the Khaem-Khanees, Mussulman descendants of apostatized Chohan Rajpoots, to whom the country formerly belonged, but who were allowed to hold their estates by the Emperors of Delhi as the reward of their apostasy.

“The Shekawuts eventually coalesced with them, so far as to give in to many of the Mussulman prejudices. The shrines of Mahomedan saints are equally revered as those of the Hindoo divinities, the Mahomedan confession of faith is said at the birth of their children, and wild hog's flesh, which the Rajpoot elsewhere loves so much, is forsworn in Shekawattee.

“The ownership of the land resting with the Shekawuts, the Khaem-Khanees get their subsistence either by plunder, or by seeking for service abroad as cavalry soldiers; and they have always proved themselves brave and faithful, and free from all prejudice. * * * *

Another race in Shekawattee, especially numerous in Khetree and the north-eastern corner of the territory, is the Meena.

“The influence of the Meenas at Jeypoor, who guard the citadel and Treasury, has already been alluded to; but their ramifications extend throughout the country. They are inferior in courage and daring to the Meenas of the Kherar, in Boondie and Meywar, but surpass them in cunning and organization for distant plundering expeditions.”

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119. There are no language peculiarities to notice. The current languages are Hindie and Oordoo; and, beyond a few local provincial dialects, they are uniformly spoken throughout the territory.

120. *Changes in the Administration.*—The only notable change in the *personnel* of the government is the retirement of the Minister Nawab Fyz Ali Khan, Bahadoor, C.S.I., in the early part of the year, after an unbroken period of 24 years' most useful and faithful service to the Durbar.

121. The large experience of this Native gentleman, and the very high order of his character and administrative ability, induced the Government of India to select him for the important post of Minister, or, more properly speaking, Regent of the Kotah State, which, with the consent of the Maharaja of Jeypoor, he accepted, and eventually joined in the month of February last.

122. The vacancy created in the Jeypoor Government by the Nawab's retirement has been filled by Thakoor Futteh Sing, who, I am glad to be able to report, appears to be doing all in his power to co-operate with and assist the Maharaja in his arduous and difficult duties, and in maintaining the high reputation for vigour and efficiency which has of late years so prominently marked the administration of the Jeypoor State.

123. *Relations with Tributary States, frontier affairs.*—The Durbar's relations with its tributary Chiefs and Thakoors have been of the most cordial and happy character.

124. Excepting the border disputes between Jeypoor and Ulwur in the early part of the year, and those that occurred still later with Narnoul, the extent of which was, however, greatly exaggerated, there are no frontier difficulties to report. Those to which I have alluded have since been enquired into and settled.

125. With an extensive frontier as Jeypoor possesses, and bordering as it does on so many and varied Native States, it is impossible, without a definite and properly demarcated border, which does not at all places exist, to avoid dispute and party strife. To this the Durbar is fully alive; and, in order to obviate the evil, it has submitted an application, which is now before the Government of India, for the services of a British officer to make a proper settlement and demarcation of the whole of its territorial border.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LANDS.

126. *Survey.*—I have already, in another part of this report, noticed that there has never been any proper survey made of the Jeypoor State, but that the Maharaja intends, at an early date, to have one carried out on scientific principles, and on a plan similar to the one followed in our own provinces.

127. *Settlements.*—These have been mentioned in detail in paragraphs 119 to 123 under the head of "System of Survey and Settlements."

128. *I.—Waste Lands. II.—Government Estates. III.—Wards' Estates.*—There is no information procurable regarding the "Waste Lands" of Jeypoor; and the other subjects, namely, "Government Estates" and "Wards' Estates," do not apply to Native Independent States.

III.—PROTECTIONS.

129. *Legislating authority.*—The Maharaja of Jeypoor, in common with the rest of the Chiefs of Rajpootana, exercises Supreme Civil and Criminal legislative authority within the limits of his territories, and has the power of life and death in respect of his own subjects.

130. Subordinate to the Maharaja is a Council composed of five Members, selected specially for their capacity and training, whose duty it is to frame, revise, and amend the laws and regulations of the State, submitting their proceedings to His Highness the Maharaja, whose approval and sanction must be obtained before they are promulgated or declared to have the force of law.

131. *Police.*—The Police, as an administrative body, is, as a rule, so much identified and incorporated under Native governments, with the military establishments of the State, that it will be more proper to notice this subject under the latter head.

132. *Criminal Justice.*—The Criminal Courts of Jeypoor, as I have already observed, are guided by a procedure similar to that followed in our own provinces.

They are supervised by the Maharaja in person, by whom all sentences, other than short terms of imprisonment, are reviewed before carried into effect.

133. While justice is, on the whole, administered with a pretty fair and open hand, there exists, in my opinion, what always forms a distinctive feature in Native rule, *viz.*, a tendency towards excessive lenity, rather than severity, in the sentences, and an inclination to fine where a personal punishment is both called for and deserved.

These are defects, however, that have in the past few years been very greatly improved in the Jeypoor administration.

134. *Prisons.*—The Jeypoor State stands pre-eminent in Rajpootana for the adaptability and efficiency of its jail organization.

135. The prison, which is capable of accommodating as many as 1,000 convicts, has been constructed on the most modern and approved principles, is under European superintendence, and will compare favorably with the best regulated institutions of the kind in British India.

136. The Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana, who recently visited and inspected the prison, pays a high compliment to the Durbar for the excellence of its arrangements, and for the sanitation, hygiene, and general care of the prisoners.

137. The intra-mural labour system, which is now fairly established, is also favorably noticed by that officer.

138. The prisoners were perfectly free from epidemics during the year, and their general health was good. Their daily average strength (including the female prisoners) was 953; the daily average sick, 50; and the total number of deaths in the twelve months (including six cases that occurred in infancy) 167.

139. The supervision, both magisterial and medical, is conducted by the Durbar's servants exclusively, and most creditably to all concerned.

140. *Civil Justice.*—The same remarks as those under the head of "Criminal Justice" apply to this subject.

141. *Municipal Administration.*—The municipal arrangements are conducted by a Committee of Native gentlemen, of which the Maharaja's private Physician, Dr. Valentine, is President; and the Executive Engineer, for the time being Consulting Engineer and ex-officio Member.

The Committee sit for the transaction of business on certain fixed days; and, if the drainage, sanitation, and general cleanliness of the city be any criterion, their labors are not in vain.

142. One of the more recently introduced improvements by the Municipality is the provision of handsome ornamental lamps for the

principal streets and squares of the capital. Paraffin oil is at present being used; but it is proposed at an early date to substitute gas.

143. The municipal taxes are extremely light, and fall chiefly on the well-to-do classes.

144. The general health of the people was good. There were no epidemics, though fevers of a somewhat severe, but not fatal, type prevailed between the close of the monsoon and the beginning of the cold weather. There being no proper registers on the subject kept by the Durbar, it is not possible to obtain any accurate information regarding the sick and death rates, the number of births, and the extent of the emigration.

145. *Military*.—Considering the large extent of the Jeypoor territory and the exposed and varied character of its frontier, its military strength is by no means large.

146. The total strength of the troops of all arms is between fourteen and fifteen thousand; and the number of guns, including field pieces and those mounted on the Forts, 240; and the maintenance of the whole costs the Durbar about six lakhs of rupees a year.

The following is an approximate detail of the strength and disposition of the forces:—

Artillery	...	...	...	300
Cavalry	...	...	...	1,700
Jaghiredar Horse	...	...	...	3,200
Infantry	...	...	...	3,000
Nagas ...	...	...	...	6,000
Total				14,200

147. In addition to the above-mentioned, there are about 1,500 Tehseel sepoy, unarmed and unaccounted, who, together with detachments of the Infantry, form the Police force of the territory.

148. There have been no changes of any importance during the year. The troops, who are paid quarterly and, I understand with regularity, appear in every way to be well cared for, and the service is a popular one.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

149. *Agriculture*.—Having already under “physical features of the country” fully noticed the agricultural peculiarities of the territory, I will confine my remarks to what more immediately concerns this subject for the period under review.

150. *Weather and Corps*.—The harvests, both autumn and spring, were rather below than above the average, the former more particularly so. The cause is attributed chiefly to the unusually late setting in of the rains and the severe frosts that prevailed in the early part of the year.

151. Although scarcity cannot be said to prevail, the prices of food grains at the capital are considerably higher than they stood at a corresponding period in 1872-73, as indicated by the subjoined Comparative Tabular Statement. This is due partly to the deficiency in the outturn

to which I have just alluded, and partly, no doubt, to the general effects produced by the prevailing famine-distress in Bengal.

			<i>Prices in April 1873.</i>	<i>Prices in April 1874.</i>
Wheat, per rupee	...	...	16 seers.	12½ seers.
Barley "	...	...	25 "	18½ "
Rice "	...	...	7 "	6½ "
Bajra "	...	...	24½ "	15 "
Jowar "	...	...	26 "	17 "
Gram "	...	...	21 "	21 "

The total rain-fall for the year was a fair average quantity.

152. A Return showing the monthly average temperature at the capital is appended and marked A. This information is necessarily confined to the thermometric readings, there being no proper instrument available for recording the barometric observations.

153. *Horticulture*.—Considering their wealth and the physical advantages which they possess, the horticultural proclivities of the people of the Jeypoor State are anything but of an advanced order. Indeed, with the exception of at the capital, and one or two of the larger district towns, gardening is absolutely unknown.

The Maharaja, though possessing personally no particular inclination for the art, is evidently anxious to promote and cultivate it in his people.

154. The construction of the public garden at the capital, which I have already minutely described in previous Administration Reports, proceeds satisfactorily; but the great drawback, and what is likely to materially retard its development and usefulness, is the defective water-supply, which, being confined as it is at present to the local wells exclusively, is both inadequate and enormously expensive.

No remedy for this is possible until the city water-supply scheme, which has already been undertaken, is completed.

The whole area of the garden, 75¾ aeres, is now under cultivation, and the ornamental masonry works are being well pushed on.

The grounds, which are beautifully and artistically laid out, are, to judge from the numbers that daily crowd them, appreciated by the masses.

155. *Forests*.—It is only within the past few years that forest conservation has received any attention from the Native Government, and this is all the more remarkable where the poverty—almost absolute barrenness—of the country in this respect is taken into consideration. Of late years, however, the Maharaja has personally concerned himself about this important subject; and, since 1869, the procreation and conservation of forests have become a separate and not unimportant branch of the Jeypoor administration.

156. The scheme for the promotion of this work has already been explained in my Annual Report for 1870-71, paragraphs 63, 64, and 65.

157. *Mines and Quarries*.—Colonel Brooke in his "History of Jeypoor," already alluded to in these pages, thus describes the mines and quarries of the Jeypoor State.

"Besides salt, Jeypoor possesses rich mines of copper ore towards Khetree, as well as of alum, iron, and cobalt.

Exd.—J. D. G.

"The copper ore is rich, but all the operations for its extraction and smelting are of the rudest and most primitive description.

"The mines themselves are mere burrows in the hills, following the richest portions of the veins, and without any regard to communication.

"As the richest ores are below the water-level in the mines, the greatest difficulty is experienced in baling out the water by hand, for no other means are employed.

"In one mine, which descends about 300 feet at an inclination of 60° into the hill, some 70 persons are required for this purpose alone. The consequence is that many of the best mines have been abandoned, and the miners, being thriftless and poor, frequently confine themselves to digging out stuff which has been previously neglected. It is not possible to say accurately what the per-centage of copper in any mine is. The best now extracted contains about 12 per cent., but the average yield is not above 9 per cent.

"The miners assert that whenever a mine is cleared and baled out, the yield of the lower veins is as much as 20 to 25 per cent.

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"The water in many of the mines is rich in sulphate of copper and alum, from the alum-shale which superlies the rock in which the copper ore is found. The whole is boiled down, and the copper sulphate separates crystallized in a cake, which is refined by another boiling.

"The alum which remains in solution is precipitated by nitrate of potash.

"In the Bagor Hill, near Khetree, and overlooking the Khetree Fort, cobalt is found in thin layers between the veins of the copper ore. It is exported as it comes from the hill, and is employed extensively in enamelling, being exported for that purpose to Delhi and Hyderabad in the Deccan, as well as sent to Jeypoor.

"Copper ore is also found at Singhana, about eight miles from Khetree; and in the same low range of hills which connect the two places.

"In the limestone ranges near Jeypoor, on the Ulwur border, a coarse white marble is quarried, much used for ornamental building purposes.

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"A coarse black marble has lately been found in the southern part of Kot Pootlee, a pergunnah of Khetree, which is now becoming extensively worked.

"In the neighbourhood of Rajmahal large quantities of carbuncles are dug up, but they are dark in colour and wanting in brilliancy."

158. *Manufactures*.—Jeypoor is not a manufacturing country, and its manufactures are confined almost exclusively to enamelled jewelery, marble sculpture, ornamental native shoes, and a description of woollen blanket for which the State is famed, and in which a pretty considerable trade is done.

159. *Trade*.—Jeypoor is one of the principal marts of Rajpootana. The export trade is chiefly in salt, cotton, wool, country-cloth; while the imports are, sugar, hardware, English cloths, and piece-goods; sugar, however, forming the main staple.

160. It is difficult to obtain reliable statistical information regarding the productions and trade of Native States, and a great deal has to be guessed.

161. From Returns furnished to me by the Durbar of the trade of the State for the year under report, it appears that the gross imports in weight were 572,352 maunds, the exports 422,112, and the through traffic 88,472, against 547,466, 455,302, and 69,065 maunds, respectively, in the preceding year.

162. *Public Works.*—The total amount expended during the year on public works carried on under the Executive Engineer, Mr. T. Miles, was Rupees 4,07,855, the largest sum ever yet expended by the Durbar on its public works in any one year. This does not include the sum of Rupees 1,32,000 spent on city and district works by the Durbar officials independently of the Executive Engineer.

163. The main heads of expenditure are:—

					Rs.
Original Works	...	...	...	...	2,22,582
Repairs	...	...	...	...	70,876
Irrigation	...	...	...	...	72,259
Establishments	...	...	...	...	17,498
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	24,640

164. The following are the works of more special importance either begun, advanced, or completed during the year:—

165. *Mayo Hospital.*—In my last year's Report I observed that some alteration had been necessitated in the original design of this edifice; and it is now under contemplation to depart altogether from the originally intended application of the building, and to convert it into a "Town Hall" and "Museum," for which it is considered it would be much more suitable, providing the hospital accommodation elsewhere. The subject is, however, still undecided, and will be seriously considered by His Highness before coming to a final decision. The revised estimated cost of this structure is Rupees 1,32,861, the original sanction having been scarcely two-thirds of that amount.

166. *City Water-supply.*—The machinery for this scheme, which has already been noticed in previous Reports, has been received from England, and is now in working order.

The operations, however, will be necessarily confined for the present to the supply of the Palace grounds, until the high-service reservoir and the new metal-tubing aqueduct, which the Maharaja intends substituting for the present more imperfect means, have been provided, when the whole of the city as well as the public garden will be plentifully supplied with good and wholesome water.

167. *Roads.*—The Jeypoor and Tonk Road, adverted to in my last year's Report, has been pushed on well; 24 miles of metalling and nearly all the culverts having been finished. The Executive Engineer hopes to be able to complete it entirely by the end of October next.

168. The above remarks apply alone to the Jeypoor section of the road. On the Tonk portion the Executive Engineer reports that he has been unable to do anything during the past twelve months for want of funds. This has been brought to the notice of the Political Agent of

Harowtee and Tonk, and I trust he may succeed in moving the Tonk Durbar to take this important link of communication in hand without further delay.

169. It was on the distinct understanding that Tonk would co-operate that the Jeypoor Durbar, in the first instance, commenced the work; and it is obvious that until the Tonk portion is also finished, the money and labour expended by this State will be little better than thrown away.

170. *Railway Feeders*.—The subject of feeder-roads for the Railway is one which engages the Maharaja's attention.

Several such roads are under contemplation, but the Durbar has found it impracticable to undertake more than one at present, namely, the one connecting the highway at Mowah, on the eastern border of the territory, with the Railway Station at Mandaor. This road, which is 35 miles in length, will afford many advantages to the trader and the public generally, and I fully anticipate that the greater portion of the traffic from the interior eastward will in future follow this route instead of *via* Bhurtpoor, Futtehpoor Sikri, &c., &c., as at present.

171. *Agra and Ajmere Road*.—The entire length of this road, 125 miles, which lies within the Jeypoor territory, has been maintained in a thorough state of repair, at an outlay of Rupees 48,345, which includes the cost of re-metalling $23\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

172. *Railways*.—The location of the Rajpootana State Railway, which is the only one that traverses the Jeypoor territory, continues to be carried out most satisfactorily; and very few complaints either on the part of the Railway officials or the Native Government have been brought to my notice.

173. As the general subject, however, of the year's progress, both with regard to the location of the line and the Police arrangements connected with it, will be fully reported on by the departments concerned, it is not necessary for me to notice it further here.

174. *Canals*.—There are no canals in the Jeypoor territory.

175. *Telegraphs*.—One or two instances of complaint have occurred of the wire having been tampered with in the Jeypoor territory, causing interruption to communication; and there is some reason to fear that this may not always be accidental.

176. As this subject will be fully reported on departmentally, no further notice of it here appears necessary.

177. *Post Offices*.—There are two distinct lines of postal communication in the Jeypoor territory, namely, (1) the Imperial, and (2) the Local, or "Bramanee" line as it is commonly called. The former is under the direct control and supervision of the Chief Inspector of Post Offices for Rajpootana; the latter being maintained and supervised exclusively by the Native Government and its officers.

178. There are in all 38 Imperial Post Offices in the Jeypoor State, with an aggregate length of line of 770 miles.

179. The exact extent of the local line is not known; but it appears to have the support and confidence of the people, and to compete

not unfavorably with the imperial lines. It is chiefly used in the interior localities of the territory; and while it provides a pretty good postal service in its way, it is all important to the Durbar itself in maintaining its intelligence. Communication with the district towns, for which there is a separate and regularly organized department maintained by the State.

It is not known what the amount of revenue derived from the local postal service is, but it is believed to be inconsiderable.

180. As the imperial branch of the service will be reported on by the Chief Inspector, I need only remark that, as far as my office is concerned, and what has come under my personal observation, I have every reason to be satisfied with the past year's operations, which, considering the extent of the line and the difficulties of conducting an institution of this kind in Native Independent States, have been carried out very creditably to all concerned.

181. The period under review has been perfectly free from robbery of, or attack on, our mails. The protective measures introduced last year by the Maharaja, and reported to you in my letter No. 13-1J.A., dated the 31st August 1873, are of the amplest and most efficient kind.

So far they have worked satisfactorily; and so long as they are honestly and earnestly conducted by the officials entrusted with their management, and which the Durbar is determined that they shall be, we need have no apprehension with regard to the future safety of Her Majesty's mails within the Jeypoor jurisdiction.

182. *Irrigation*.—As already stated in another part of this report, the amount expended by the Executive Engineer on works of irrigation during the year under report was Rupees 63,589, which is quite exclusive of a very considerable sum spent on similar works by the District and Revenue officials of the Durbar.

183. Tank irrigation—indeed the subject generally—has in the past few years received a large share of the Maharaja's attention, and a great many useful and reproductive works of the kind have been carried out.

184. Considerable damage is reported to have been caused to the smaller bunds and tanks by the last rains, which, although light at, and in the vicinity of, the capital, fell heavily in some parts of the districts.

185. A scheme of some importance, which at present occupies the Executive Engineer's attention, is the reclamation of a considerable, but comparatively speaking semi-settled, portion of the territory to the extreme south-west of the State, which he believes might be turned into very profitable account by irrigation. He describes the soil as rich and fertile, abounding with old "pucca" wells, "bowlees," and other irrigating means, which might be rendered serviceable at a comparatively small cost.

The scheme has been favorably entertained by the Maharaja, who has directed a sanction of Rupees 10,000 with which to commence operations.

186. The commencement of the work on the great "Ramghur Reservoir," described in paragraph 48 of my Report for 1872-73, has been unfortunately postponed by the preference of certain international

questions by the Bhurtpoor Durbar connected with the scheme, and which are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

187. The great drawback, however, to the full development of these works of irrigation, is the apathy with which the subject is, as a rule, regarded by the Revenue officials of the State.

188. I have frequently drawn the Maharaja's attention to the great fiscal advantages that would be derived from a properly fixed water cess and land settlement, but although he may be himself fully alive to the importance of the measure, a great deal depends upon the district authorities, to whom the executive must, of course, to a great extent, be entrusted.

It is not, as I have explained to His Highness, the financial considerations alone which this matter involves, but the negative effect which it has on the projects themselves and their general public usefulness, instances having come under my observations where the water of the tanks has actually been allowed to run waste, owing to the absence of any fixed rate, and the zemindars refusing to take the water until this was established, and they knew exactly to what they were committing themselves.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

189. The total income of the State, under all heads, for the year under review, is reported to be Rupees 42,52,262, but I consider this to be considerably understated; 45 to 48 lakhs of rupees, I should say, would be nearer the mark; and of this the land revenue is the main producing source.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

190. There was no census taken during the year under report; and there are no registers prepared by the Durbar by which the births, deaths, and the extent of the emigration can be ascertained.

191. *I. Medical Relief. II. Sanitation. III. Vaccination.*—As these subjects, with the exception of sanitation, will be specially noticed by the General Superintendent of Dispensaries and Vaccination for Rajpootana, it is unnecessary to discuss them here.

192. I have already under the head of "Municipal Administration" said all that appears to be necessary with regard to sanitation. In the districts of the State the blessings of sanitation are yet comparatively little known, and there is great room for improvement; but with the increased attention now paid to this and other public necessities by the Durbar, and the ameliorating influences of education which is making rapid strides in the territory, we may soon hope to see material progress made.

VII.—INSTRUCTIONS.

193. The question of public instruction at Jeypoor, though now much more encouraged than formerly, and assisted by large pecuniary grants from the Durbar, does not appear to receive that attention and moral support which one would naturally expect to find in a State in all other respects so liberal and progressive in its policy.

194. There are many obvious reasons for this: but it is principally due, in my opinion, to the strong conservative prejudices which, though gradually dying out, still exist in the higher ranks of Rajpoot society—the very class, of all others, by whom an educational impulse might be most successfully exerted on the masses. Though much less common than it once was, the idea still to some extent prevails, that knowledge and learning should be confined as a rule to the Brahmins and Bunneahs, and that the nobility and those who can afford to have their reading and writing performed for them by others have no necessity to learn the arts,—some going even so far as to consider it even undignified and derogatory to their position to do so.

These prejudices and obstructions are now, however, fast disappearing under the influence of the more liberal and enlightened views entertained by the Maharaja personally on this subject.

195. Excluding the School of Industrial Arts, which is under European supervision, and which will hereafter be noticed separately, the educational institutions of the Durbar consist of, namely:—

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| I.—The Maharaja's College with its branch. | } These are all at
the Capital. |
| II.—School for the sons of Thakoors and Nobles. | |
| III.—Sanskrit College. | |
| IV.—Girls' School. | |
| V.—Zillah Vernacular Schools. | |

196. *Maharaja's College*.—In this institution the progress has been remarkable. The number of pupils, which at the close of 1872-73 was 614, and five years ago only 318, has now augmented to 804, an increase of nearly 31 per cent. for the period under review.

197. Nine students from this College competed at the last matriculation examination of the Calcutta University, seven of whom were successful.

198. The affiliation of the Maharaja's College with the Calcutta University, to which I alluded in paragraph 54 of my Administration Report for 1872-73, has resulted in the establishment of an additional class, in which seven youths are at present studying for the higher degree examinations.

199. The tutorial staff, which it has been necessary to augment owing to the increasing number of students, now consists of 11 English Teachers, 11 Moulvies, and 4 Pundits, and too great praise cannot be given to the Principal, Baboo Kantee Chunder Mookerjee, and his Assistants, for their well-directed exertions to promote the interests of this popular and excellently conducted institution.

200. *School for the sons of Thakoors and Nobles*.—Some improvement appears to have taken place in the attendance at this school; but the number is yet very far short of what it ought to be at a large and influential capital like Jeypoor.

The number of pupils borne on the rolls is 50, 28 of whom are sons of Thakoors. The average daily attendance is 60 per cent.

201. At the yearly examination in December last, which I personally attended, I was exceedingly pleased with the manner in which the boys acquitted themselves.

202. *Sanscrit College*.—This institution has also been favorably reported on by the Principal.

203. *Girls' School*.—This school is continuing to make fair, though slow, progress among the people.

The number of pupils borne on the rolls at the end of the year was 167, of whom 145 are Hindoos and 22 Mahomedans. The average daily attendance was 146.

204. The Head Mistress, Miss Joyce, notices the more regular attendance of the pupils, their more orderly behaviour, and their increased zeal in learning, especially in the higher classes.

205. Much credit is due to Miss Joyce for her admirable management of the school, and the manner in which she is bringing on her pupils. The needle-work of the girls is very praiseworthy, and will, it is hoped, form hereafter an honest means of livelihood to many who would otherwise be driven to crime as a means of support.

206. *Zillah Vernacular Schools*.—Several new schools have, it is reported by the Durbar, been opened during the year, and general progress has been made.

The Persian and Hindee Schools, wholly supported by the Durbar, number in all 31, with an aggregate attendance of 730; while these partially so maintained number 377, with a class attendance of 6,844.

207. The usual tabular statements are appended and marked B., C., and D.

208. *Literature and the Press*.—The only institution noticeable under this head is the *Social Science Congress Gazette*, a vernacular newspaper published at the capital, under the leadership and auspices of the Durbar. Although not confined to any particular political tenet or policy, it is necessarily, from the nature of its proprietary connections, a Durbar organ. Its circulation is limited, and chiefly local.

209. *Literary Societies*.—There are at the capital a "Social Science Congress" and a "Debating Society," to which latter is attached an extensive library of well-selected and instructive works. Both institutions, which are composed of the better class of the native youths of the city and the Durbar servants, are, I understand, well attended, and productive of no small amount of good.

210. The library, which is the property of the Durbar, is provided gratis.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

211. *Jeypoor School of Arts*.—In my last year's Administration Report I drew attention to the changes that had been introduced by the Durbar for working this institution on a less extravagant scale, and within the budget allotment of Rupees 15,000 per annum, which had in previous years been always greatly exceeded.

212. This step involved large reductions and retrenchments which, it was feared, would impair the usefulness, if not the efficiency, of the school, but although the change has been carried out to the letter, and the expenditure, which was in 1872-73 Rupees 27,585, confined to the

Rupees 15,000 allotment, it is satisfactory to observe that, with all that curtailment, neither the popularity nor the prosperity of the institution have in any way suffered. On the contrary, a marked improvement is shown in the attendance for the year under review. This, the Principal reports, is 12 per cent. more than it was in 1872-73, and nearly 33 per cent. more, if compared with what it was for the twelve months preceding.

The number of pupils, artizans, &c., borne on the rolls is at present 104, and the average daily attendance 95, the average age being 15 years.

213. The Principal reports having made a promising beginning considering the very limited means at his disposal, with the elementary instruction of the pupils in reading, writing, and arithmetic, which is so much needed, and he hopes by the anticipated good results of this measure to be soon able to convince the Durbar of its practical advantages, and thereby remove its present disinclination to make any additional grant for promoting this very important branch of the artizan's education and training.

214. The average cost of educating the pupils is said to be Rupees 144 per head per annum, against Rupees 296 for the preceding year.

215. The debts of the school which, it will be remembered, formed part of the subject for the consideration of the Committee of Enquiry appointed, in the month of August last, to enquire into the late Principal's accounts, are being paid off as means are available.

216. The Principal, in concluding his report, pays a warm and well deserved tribute to the Maharaja of Jeypoor for the lively interest which is taken by him personally in the institution; and he ascribes much of the success which has attended his labours to the ready support and consideration which his proposals and suggestions have at all times received at His Highness' hands.

217. (1) *Archæology*, (2) *Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction*, (3) *Stationery*.—There is nothing to report under these heads. The two latter subjects are essentially foreign, and scarcely come within the scope of an administrative review of a Native Independent State.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

218. *Kidnapping children for immoral purposes*.—This nefarious practice, which never, at any recent period, did obtain to any great extent in the Jeypoor territory, may now be said to have absolutely disappeared.

There has not been a single instance brought to my notice during the year; and I have no reason to doubt the honesty of the Durbar's report, which is to a like effect.

219. Heinous offences, generally, particularly dacoity and highway robbery, have been of much less frequent occurrence than in previous years.

220. *International Court of Vakeels*.—The usual tabulated statements are appended, and marked E. and F.

221. During the year under report the Court has disposed of in all 180 cases, against 137 in the preceding year. The average duration of each suit was two months and 29 days.

There were eight cases of appeal to the Appellate Court, in five of which the Lower Court's decisions were upheld, in one reversed, and in two the result is not yet known.

The total amount awarded by the Court to suitors as compensation for losses for Rupees 14,340, the aggregate amount sued for being Rupees 47,409. There were in all 40 individual convictions in which imprisonment was awarded, the periods of the imprisonment being as follows :—

Under one year ...	...	...	...	7
Above one and under five years	...	...	...	12
Above five and under 10 years	...	...	...	19
For 10 years ...	...	...	...	1
„ life ...	...	...	...	1

No corporal punishment was awarded ; and the fines inflicted amounted to Rupees 3,869, of which sum Rupees 2,712 was in respect of mail-robberies committed within the States under this Agency in previous years.

222. *Repayment of the Agency Treasurer's advances on account of the Court of Vakeels' awards.*—There has been no case of default during the year. Subjoined is a statement of the sums outstanding on the 31st March 1874 :—

				<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Jeypoor State	...	...	...	929	10	0
Marwar „	...	...	...	6,944	15	9
Bhurtpoor „	...	...	...	8	8	6
Bikaneer „	...	...	...	6,515	11	0
Ulwur „	...	...	...	9	7	6
Kerowlee „	...	...	...	1,373	2	9
Tonk „	...	...	...	2,861	2	10
Kishenghur State	...	...	...	4,687	11	0
Total	...	...	...	23,330	5	4

223. *Mints.*—There is nothing of importance to notice under this head.

224. I am not aware of any inconvenience resulting to British interests from the operation of the Mints in the States under this Agency, unless it be the small percentage charged by the money changers for exchanging the local coinage for British and other foreign currency ; but this is so inconsiderable, that I do not think I have had a single private complaint made to me regarding it during my 10 years' incumbency at Jeypoor. An official complaint was some months ago made to me on the subject by the Inspector of Post Offices. He complained of the loss that Government suffered by the charge which was made in this way for exchanging the copper coinage of the Jeypoor State, in which the imperial postage was, as a rule, collected. This is a matter, however, in which we cannot, in my opinion, interfere; the Jeypoor Government being fully authorized to coin, and to fix the value of that coinage within the limits of its jurisdiction.

225. *Extermination of wild beasts and venomous reptiles.*—The Maharaja of Jeypoor was asked by the Government of India to lend his

co-operation in the common cause for securing the extermination of wild beasts and venomous reptiles, by which so much human life is lost in India. This was most readily responded to by the issue of a proclamation requiring district officers to give their fullest attention to the matter, and authorizing them to offer suitable rewards for all such animals and reptiles so destroyed within the territory. Similar measures were also taken at the capital.

226. *Relations subsisting between the Maharaja and the Residency.*—The cordiality and friendship which have hitherto characterised the relations and intercourse between the Maharaja and his Durbar and the Residency have been fully maintained; and it affords me much pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the loyalty and respect with which the Government of India and its officers continue to be regarded by His Highness and his counsellors.

KISHENGHUR.

THE result of the year's operations has been on the whole satisfactory.

2. The expenditure, if the Durbar's statement is to be relied upon, has somewhat exceeded the income; but this I understand is due to extraordinary causes, and has not in any way embarrassed the State, which I am told is perfectly free from debt.

From a Return furnished to me by the Maharaja it is shown that the total income for the year was Rupees 2,20,435, and the expenditure Rupees 2,23,823, against Rupees 1,98,258 and Rupees 2,16,988, respectively, in 1872-73.

3. *Crops.*—Both the autumn and spring harvests were fully up to the average outturn of previous years.

Some damage was caused by the severe frosts in December and January, but it was inconsiderable, and confined almost exclusively to the cotton cultivation.

4. *Health.*—The year is reported to have been a healthy one. Small-pox made its appearance in the month of March last, but it has since almost entirely disappeared.

It is said to have been of the milder type, and the number of fatal cases has been small.

5. Like Jeypoor, there are no health and other statistical registers kept by the Durbar. The consequence is that there is no reliable data respecting the sick and death rates of the population, the number of births, and the extent of the emigration.

6. The rains were on the whole favorable, and the fall was an average one.

7. *Education.*—There is no notable change to report under this head. The Vernacular Schools, which number in all 25, continue much the same as they were at the close of last year.

8. The English School for the capital, which I had hoped would have ere this had made some progress, has not been opened.

The Maharaja seeks an excuse for this on financial grounds; but I am disposed to attribute it more to the prejudice that still exists in the minds of the people of Rajpootana against English education, and His Highness' disinclination to adopt any measure, or assume any attitude that might savour in the eyes of his subjects, as partaking of either persuasion or coercion to remove the prejudice.

The question is one, however, of the necessity and importance of which the Maharaja is fully aware, and which, I think, may be safely left to his intelligence, tact, and judgment for special consideration when the proper time arrives.

9. *Irrigation*.—This is a subject which receives, and always has received, the special attention of the Maharaja, and tank irrigation is largely and profitably provided in the territory.

10. The most important circumstance connected with the past year's administration is the settlement of the long standing difference between the Maharaja and the Raja of Futtehghur in respect of the latter's dependence to the former.

11. The question was finally settled by the Government of India in the month of July 1873; but as there was doubt entertained whether the Futtehghur Chief, who had hitherto so long and obstinately asserted his independence, would quietly accept the adverse ruling of Government, namely, that he should present himself before his Chief and pay due allegiance to him within a period of six (6) months, some military preparations were made with a view of assisting the Maharaja in enforcing the submission of his vassal, should necessity for such arise.

12. The 1st of February last was the day fixed by His Highness for the discharge of the Futtehghur Chief's obligation; and so extremely doubtful was the result that up to the very last moment it was considered expedient to arrange to have a sufficient British military force at immediate command, which was happily, however, not rendered necessary, the Futtehghur Chief, though not without some hesitation, having attended the Durbar, which had been assembled for the purpose, and accepted the seat assigned to him by the Maharaja.

13. *Mint*.—There is only one authorized Mint in the territory, the one at the capital. The coinage is confined to the goldmohur and the silver rupee.

The institution, as far as I have been able to observe, is, for a Native State, worked tolerably well, and with some profit to the State.

14. *Crime*.—The Maharaja informs me, and I have no reason to doubt the statement, that the year under review has been singularly free from crime, especially of the more serious character.

15. *Poisoning*, which at one time prevailed to some extent, has now, it is stated, entirely disappeared.

There was no instance of mail robbery, or outrage on Her Majesty's mails during the period under review.

16. *Maharaja's charities*.—Although not possessed of very extensive means for indulging the inclination, His Highness is at all times ready, as far as he can afford, to assist the cause of humanity and the

distress of his fellow-countrymen. Amongst other charities assisted by him during the year is the "Bengal Famine Relief Fund," to which he contributed liberally.

17. *Political relations.*—The relations subsisting between the Maharaja and the Government of India are of the most happy and cordial nature.

Although conservative in his principles, I have ever found him amenable to my advice in all matters regarding which I have considered it necessary to consult or advise him.

LAWA.

THIS petty Chiefship may now be said to be entirely extricated from its financial embarrassment.

2. I have not yet received an account of the exact proceeds of the spring harvest; but I have every reason to believe, when the accounts are made up, that there will be money enough, or at least very nearly so, to pay off the remaining portion of the debt, which, after wiping off the unproved claims of the Thakoor's creditors, as sanctioned by Government, amounted, on the 1st October last, to Rupees 3,836.

3. There will now be both opportunity and means to give attention to the development of the estate's resources, which are not of a mean order; and with that view I have just sanctioned an expenditure of Rupees 1,500 on tank irrigation, which the natural features of the country so much favor.

4. The crops, both autumn and spring, were pretty fair; and the general health of the people was good.

5. I had every reason to be satisfied with what came under my observation when I visited the place in the month of March last.

6. The Thakoor is popular; is anxious concerning the interests and well-being of his people; and gives the fullest encouragement and support to his Manager (one of his relatives) in carrying on the affairs of the estate.

I also find him fully sensible of, and grateful for, the assistance which we have of late years afforded him in helping him out of his difficulties. The estate has now a prosperous future before it.

7. What is alone wanted is the extension of the means of irrigation, and this need not now be put off any longer.

CAMP ABOO, }
The 20th May 1874. }

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Poltl. Agent of Jeypoor & Kishenghur.

A.

Statement showing the monthly average temperature at Jeypoor for the year 1873.

Months.	THERMOMETER.			REMARKS.
	At sunrise.	At 2 P.M.	At sunset.	
January	59·9	64·9	61·1	
February	65·3	69·1	67·8	
March	81·4	88·7	87·1	
April	91·4	100·1	95·6	
May	85·3	95·4	81·2	
June	93·6	102·4	95·2	
July	82·5	94·1	89·2	
August	79·6	94·4	81·1	
September	80·2	92·0	86·5	
October	79·9	88·2	83·9	
November	75·4	79·7	77·9	
December	60·8	65·1	59·3	

B.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Vernacular Schools in the Zillahs of Jeypoor for the year 1873-74.

ZILLAHs, &c.	Persian Schools.	Hindee Schools.	Total No. of Schools.	Total No. of Pupils.	REMARKS.
Zillah Hindown	1	1	2	84	
„ Sewae Madhapoor	1	1	2	57	
„ Chaksoo	1	1	2	48	
Pergunnah Neweye	1	...	1	50	
Zillah Milarna ... ..	...	1	1	39	
„ Dowsa	1	...	1	27	
„ Buswa	1	...	1	24	
„ Byrat	1	...	1	28	
Pergunnah Pragpoora	1	...	1	27	
Zillah Tourawattee Ramghur	1	1	2	25	
Pergunnah Sambhur	1	...	1	34	
Talooka Sree Madhapoor ... ..	...	1	1	27	
„ Kot Bunawur	1	...	1	26	
Pergunnah Tod-Roy-Sing ... ..	...	1	1	29	
Kusba Sanganeer	1	1	2	72	
„ Ambair ... ..	...	1	1	33	
Oodeypoor... ..	1	...	1	27	
Jhoonjbnoo	1	...	1	19	
Tekanaka Gaon	8	...	8	54	
	22	9	31	730	

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Lieut.-Col.,*

The 20th May 1874.

Polll. Agent, Jeypoor.

C.

Tabular Statement showing the number of Mukhtubs and Chatsalas in the Jeypoor Territory, partially maintained by the Durbar, for the year 1873-74.

LOCALITY.	Mukhtubs.	Chatsalas.	Total.	Number of pupils.
Sewae Jeypoor ...	46	91	137	1,285
Zillah Jeypoor ...	2	39	41	679
„ Hindown ...	...	7	7	125
„ Sewae Madhapoor ...	1	8	9	203
„ Chaksoo ...	...	8	8	160
„ Milarna ...	3	13	16	299
„ Dowsa ...	1	23	24	412
„ Buswa ...	1	15	16	355
„ Tourawattee... ..	2	29	31	1,012
„ Gungapoor ...	2	12	14	298
Pergunnah Sambhur ...	...	3	3	71
Zillah Lallsote ...	...	6	6	278
„ Toda Bheem... ..	1	6	7	139
„ Shekawattee... ..	7	31	38	1,029
„ Malpoorah ...	...	8	8	269
„ Fagee ...	...	4	4	103
„ Byrat ...	...	5	5	78
„ Kot Kassim ...	1	2	3	49
Totals ...	67	310	377	6,844

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

The 20th May 1874.

Political Agent, Jeypoor.

D.

Statistical Return of the Sanscrit College and Chandpole Branch College at Jeypoor for the year 1873-74.

INSTITUTIONS.	Locality.	When established.	Number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year.					Number of pupils studying each language at the end of the year.					RECEIPTS.	CHARGES.			Difference between Receipts and Charges.	Average cost of educating each pupil.	REMARKS.
			Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Total.	Average daily attendance.					English.	Persian.	Oorloo.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Hindee.		
Sanscrit	1845	194	...	194	160	...	...	132	62	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Nil.	32 7 8	
Chandpole Branch	...	1849	47	15	...	62	49	...	41	...	...	...	264 0 0	6,288 0 0	13 6 0	6,301 6 0	264 0 0	4 4 0	

The 20th May 1874.

(Sd.)

W. H. BEYNON, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Political Agent, Jeypoor.

E.

Statement showing the working of the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels for the year 1873.

	Number of cases.	REMARKS.
Remaining under trial on 1st January 1873 ...	16	<p>The average duration of the suits was 2 months and 29 days.</p> <p>Decrees were awarded in 62 cases, the amount of which aggregated Rupees 14,340 against Rupees 47,409, the total amount sued for.</p> <p>There were eight cases of appeal to the Agent to Governor-General, in five of which the Lower Court's decisions were upheld, in one reversed, and in two the result is not yet known.</p> <p>In four cases the stolen property was recovered in full. There were in all 40 persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment, the terms ranging from one year to life.</p> <p>The total amount of fines inflicted was Rupees 3,869.</p> <p>There was no corporal punishment awarded.</p>
Instituted during the year ...	178	
Total ...	194	
Settled during the year ...	180	
Remaining unsettled on the 31st December 1873 ...	14	

F.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of the cases adjudicated by the Jeypoor International Court of Vakeels during the year 1873.

	Number.
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.	
Assault with wounding ...	1
AGAINST PROPERTY.	
Highway robbery, with aggravated circumstances ...	2
Ditto without ditto ...	42
Theft, simple ...	28
Cattle-lifting ...	60
Poisoning ...	2
Burglary ...	1
Kidnapping ...	3
Arson ...	4
Abduction ...	1
Miscellaneous ...	36
Total ...	180

(Sd.) W. H. BEYNON, *Lieut.-Col.*,

The 20th May 1874.

Political Agent, Jeypoor.

MARWAR AGENCY REPORT.

Annual Report of the Marwar and Jeysulmere Agency for the past official year 1873-74.

1. *Rainfall of 1873.*—There was a fairly good fall of rain over Marwar, except in the more western portions of the State, in the months of June and July, but hardly any fell in August and September.

2. *Autumn crops.*—In consequence the autumn crops over the greater part of the country, with the exception of the more eastern portions, were very much below the average.

3. *Spring crops.*—There was a very slight fall of rain in the cold weather, but this was only partial, and nowhere sufficient to make any marked impressions on the spring crops. A large quantity of wheat and barley is grown in Marwar on land for the most part irrigated by wells. The average outturn over the whole of the country was calculated at a little in excess of a three-quarter crop, and this, taking into consideration the scanty fall of rain, must, I think, be considered satisfactory.

4. *Cultivation of Opium.*—Towards the Arravalli range of hills, and mainly in the lands belonging to the estate of the Thakoor of Raepoor, a large quantity of opium is grown. I happened to be in that district this spring when the opium crops were looking their best, and promised an abundant yield; the water in that part of the country is sweet and good, and the soil rich. The opium is, as a rule, sent in its raw state to Palee, where it undergoes a process of purification, and is formed into cakes, when thus prepared a considerable quantity is exported to Bombay, whilst a large amount is no doubt consumed in Marwar itself; a great portion of the inhabitants being inveterate consumers of this narcotic.

5. *Cotton.*—A large quantity of cotton is also produced in Marwar. A Return made out by the Durbar shows the annual average outturn to be about 140,000 maunds. The Jodhpoor maund is equal to 60 seers of our weight, which would make the outturn 210,000 maunds; of this more than half is consumed in the State, and the rest exported, chiefly to Bombay.

6. *Land revenue collections extracted from Major Impey's "Gazetteer" of Marwar.*—"The land revenue collections and the mode of levying them differ considerably in the several districts. The usual custom is to apportion the harvest, a system known locally as 'Butwai,' the average distribution being one-fourth to the landlord and three to the tenant, the grain, the straw, the 'pala' (bush forage), and even sometimes the 'Boree' (grass crops) being divided. In Nagore the land yields one luxuriant rain crop, of which the extreme share of one-half falls to the landlord, but the cultivators labor extending only over a short season; during the rest of the year he is free to breed cattle, take service, or engage in trade. In the 'Thull' or sandy desert, where labor is scarce and toil great, where the ground yields poor and uncertain returns, and the peasant is almost wholly dependant on his rain crop of millet, the landlord's share falls as low as one-fourteenth.

7. "Another mode of taxing the land produce is by 'Koontah' (an estimate of the value of the crop when harvested). An average price being struck on the whole, and the landlord's share being at once paid in coin by the cultivator, who takes over the entire harvest at his risk of a rise or fall in prices.

8. "In some villages the 'Moohato' system prevails. The land is measured and assessed before sowing, or a well and the land under it is contracted for. In the sandy districts a fixed rate per plough is usually levied, the result being greatly in favor of the cultivator if he works hard and the rainfall is prosperous."

9. *Improvement much needed on the land.*—Much might be done to improve the condition of the land in Marwar. In a country where the rainfall is slight, the average being from 5 to 5½ inches, one would naturally suppose that steps would long ago have been taken to hoard up every drop of such a valuable commodity, but in Marwar this hitherto has not been the case, and except in isolated places there are no "bunds," although in my last cold weather tour I came across numerous places where such could be built at little expense, and where the area that would be irrigated would be large.

10. Again, although the Durbar officials will tell one that such a Crown village is worth so much annually, this is in the main mere guess work, for a system of village measurement prevails nowhere in Marwar, and I have no doubt that the Maharaja loses greatly in consequence, for Hakims, district officials, and ryots play into one another's hands, and the "Raj" is the loser. The Maharaja has now determined to place one man in charge of the Revenue Department, and I hope he will in time have every village measured and mapped, and that this may be a first step towards a land settlement throughout the "Khalsa" portion of the district; if this is done by the Maharaja on Crown lands, the Thakoors seeing the advantage of the system will soon follow suit. The Maharaja also hopes to lay out a certain sum annually in the construction of bunds or embankments for holding up water. If he carries out his purpose systematically and earnestly, as I hope he will, the State will gain great advantage, and there will be fewer chances of bad seasons which of late have been of such frequent occurrence in Marwar.

11. *Health of the country.*—I believe the health of the country has been exceedingly good during the year under report, there having been no epidemics of any kind, with the exception of a slight outbreak of small-pox, which I should fancy is of almost annual occurrence.

12. *His Highness the Maharaja.*—When I submitted my last year's Annual Report, the Maharaja had only recently succeeded to the "guddee." It was too early then to judge as to how he would guide the State helm, but from the little I had seen of him I hoped for the best, and I am glad to say that I have not been disappointed. He attends personally each day to State affairs, and I have always found, on speaking to him of any case, that he has a thorough knowledge of it. He has introduced many reforms, which will be mentioned *seriatim* hereafter, and has exerted himself vigorously and personally to put down crime and capture offenders.

13. *Courts of Justice.*—Spasmodic attempts have heretofore been made every now and then to institute Courts of Justice in Marwar, and

officials have been on several occasions appointed to perform their important duties, but as these establishments were never placed on a regular organized system, affairs very soon came to a stand-still, and cases were disposed of in a haphazard kind of way, sometimes by one person, sometimes by another; whilst in many instances I fancy suitors, weary of long waiting, took the law into their own hands, and settled their cases themselves by arbitration amongst their brethren if of a peaceful disposition, by force if of a quarrelsome turn of mind.

14. *Civil and Judicial Courts.*—The Maharaja has now organized a department for the administration of both civil and criminal justice, and a code of instructions has been drawn up for each. To the post of Chief Civil Judge His Highness has appointed a gentleman named "Murardhan." He is, I think, the best man that could have been selected for the post. The "Hakims" or head officials of districts have all been vested with certain powers, which they will exercise under him, and an appeal lies from his decision to the Maharaja.

15. The post of Magistrate has been conferred on Motee Sing. I know little of this gentleman personally, but I am told he is well acquainted with his work, and is energetic in the performance of the same. Over him it is His Highness' intention to place another official who will decide appeal cases from Motee Sing's Court, and otherwise supervise the whole of the Criminal Courts, and an appeal will lie from his decision to the Maharaja.

16. As these institutions have been so recently established, it would not be wise to form at present a judgment as to how the system will work. The difficulties to be surmounted are great, for the society in the State is found of so many grades, and the higher of these, such as the relatives of the Maharaja, the Thakoors and officials, have hitherto considered themselves and their followers as exempt from the action of the law; but already a beginning has been made, and one and all have been warned that every case, whether affecting high or low, rich or poor, will in future be decided by properly appointed officers.

17. I hope in time the Maharaja will be able to establish a kind of Small Cause Court for the speedy settlement of petty civil cases, many of which must arise in a large city like Jodhpoor.

18. The "Moosahibs" or chief officers of the State are the same as last year: Mehta Bijey Sing being the Dewan, Sumrut Raj the "Buxshee," or officer in charge of the Fouj, Hurjeewun the principal Accountant, and Fyzoolla Khan, one of the Maharaja's most trusted advisers.

19. In addition to these men, the Maharaja some seven months ago appointed six of the head Thakoors of the State as Councillors, *viz.*, Pokhurn, Raepoor, Koochawun, Neemaj, Asoph, and Kherna. Three of these gentlemen are on duty half-yearly. The Thakoors of Raepoor and Koochawun, with a representative of the Thakoor of Asoph (who is a minor), are about completing their term of duty, and will shortly be relieved by the other three.

20. For years past the Thakoors of Marwar have been all, or many of them, at variance with their Chief, and have looked on the "Moosahibs" or State officials of the Raj as their hereditary enemies, but I am glad to say all this is changed now, and the Thakoors are working well together, and with the Chief, and his officials, for the welfare of the State.

21. It was an exceedingly politic act of the Maharaja to call the leading Thakoors to assist in the Councils of the State, for there are many points in which their advice is most beneficial, *viz.*, in the settlement of cases of disputed succession, adoption, &c., amongst themselves, and moreover, when they find that they are consulted on all important matters connected with the State, they take a personal interest in affairs, and by their example lead their smaller brethren to pull well and harmoniously together. Much benefit has already been derived from this change, and much more will, I hope, follow.

22. This change, however, is not welcome to what are called the "Mootsuddes," or the numerous officials of the State who have hitherto had the whole and sole control of everything. Fortunately the present Minister works well with all the Thakoors, and so thus far the system has succeeded, but with a Minister who was antagonistic to the Thakoors, disputes would daily arise.

23. *Jail.*—One of the greatest evils this large State has for many years been the jail; the building hitherto, and still occupied as such, is in the heart of the city; small, ill-ventilated, and totally unfit for the large number of prisoners incarcerated in it, and one great drawback too is that whenever gangs of prisoners are taken out to labor, they must pass through the city, in the narrow crowded streets of which to effect an escape is not a difficult matter.

24. The Maharaja immediately after attaining to power took up this subject, and determined to have a large jail outside the city. Fortunately there was a massive well constructed edifice ready to his hand, near the Sojot gate of the city, and in a most healthy situation. Alterations have been made in this building, separate wards have been constructed by throwing up a number of walls, a tower has been built in the centre, and the jail, when completed, which it will very soon be, will be one of the best that I have seen in Rajpootana. At the request of the Maharaja I communicated with the Chief Inspector of Jails in the North-Western Provinces, and Doctor Walker has very kindly secured the services of a Jailer and two Warders, who are thoroughly acquainted with prison discipline as carried on in British India, and they are shortly expected to take up their duties.

25. Hitherto the prisoners have done much as they liked, and it is only lately that they have been sent out to work on the roads, &c. They are allowed to smoke, eat opium, and those that can afford it provide their own meals, going out into the city, with a man to watch them, to purchase their food; those who cannot afford to do this are fed by the State, and when released have to give security for the payment of their diet whilst under incarceration within a given time.

26. This system is one which prevails generally throughout Rajpootana, and is a great evil; for the first act of one of the predatory classes, on his release from prison, is to commit some theft so as to provide the wherewithal to pay his debt to the State. The Maharaja has promised to put a stop to this custom as soon as the new jail is opened, the whole of the expenses will be paid by the Durbar, and the prisoners will be employed in grinding corn, and in such other works as will tend to diminish the cost of keeping up the jail.

27. *Dispensaries*.—A new branch dispensary has been lately opened out in the city of Jodhpoor; both the main dispensary and this branch are under the medical charge of the Agency Surgeon; these institutions are much valued by the people, and the daily attendance at both is very large.

28. A new dispensary is also about to be opened at Nagore, a very large town situated to the north of Jodhpoor, and His Highness very liberally gave a sum of Rupees 800, which has been expended on the purchase of medicines and instruments for the new institution. Similar establishments have for some time existed at Palee, and at Jessole of Mullanee, so that, including the branch one in the city, there will be five dispensaries altogether in Marwar. The Native Doctors in charge of the dispensaries at Jodhpoor and Palee being old, and unfit to do the work required of them, have been pensioned during the year, and younger men applied for.

29. *Bhaijee-ka-talao*.—I am glad to say that this important work has now been completed; it was commenced, as mentioned in the Annual Report of this Agency for 1870-71, by "Siree Konwur," a daughter of Maharaja Maun Sing of Marwar, and a widow of Maharaja Jey Sing of Jeypoor. The tank and its feeder then cost Rupees 3,00,000, but before its completion the Ranee became childish with age, and fell into the power of her servants, by whom the funds, set aside for this work, are supposed to have been monopolized; be that as it may, nothing was done to the tank until 1872, when through the influence of Major Impey, the Political Agent, a committee was formed to collect funds, and the work of completion commenced. The total cost for finishing the tank has been Rupees 1,12,000, almost the whole of which has been disbursed by the Durbar.

30. This tank is situated within the city walls, its dimensions are length 517 feet, width 375 feet, and its walls are from 15 to 25 feet high; it is supplied by a fine canal, fed again by several branch aqueducts which drain the watershed of the rocky ranges to the west of the city. In May 1872 the Political Agent reported "save in the reservoir under the Maharaja's fort, which has now been thrown open to the public, there is no water to be had within the town, or within a mile from its walls, all the private garden wells around the city have been thrown open, still the distress for water is very great." The "Bhaijee talao" is capable, I fancy, of holding a supply of water about equal to the requirements of the whole city, and the mode in which it is supplied is such that one good fall of rain would, I believe, fill it. The blessing it will be to the people can hardly be estimated by those who do not know to what straits the people of Jodhpoor have so often been put for water.

31. *Bukht Sagur*.—Last autumn when there was a slight fear that considerable distress might arise from the scanty rainfall, the Maharaja determined, in order to give work to those who might be in want, in excavating another large tank at a site outside the city, previously selected by one of his ancestors, Maharaja Bukht Sing, for a similar purpose, and now called after him "Bukht Sagur." An immense number of people—men, women, and children—have been employed on this work since October last, and it will be sufficiently far advanced, before the monsoons set in, to receive water; the place chosen covers a very

considerable area of land, and the tank will be capable of containing a very large volume of water, which will be utilized for irrigation purposes, a certain amount being always retained for the general use of the people. The excavations and other works on this tank have up to date cost Rupees 85,000, and to complete it a further sum will be necessary. It is very gratifying to find the Maharaja's spending his money in works of such great public utility.

32. *Zorawur Sing's case*.—In my last year's Report, paragraph 65, I mentioned that "I had hoped to have been able to relate that the breach between Zorawur Sing and his brother, the Maharaja, had been healed, and that he had been allowed to return to his own country; negotiations are now in progress, which may, I trust, terminate satisfactorily to both parties." I was however disappointed. Zorawur Sing for long refused to listen to reason, and continued to reside at Ajmere. This spring when I visited that station for the purpose of holding the usual Sessions of the Court of Vakeels, affairs were satisfactorily arranged. Zorawur Sing wrote to his brother acknowledging him as his Chief, and soliciting pardon for his past offences, this was at once granted, and permission was also accorded for his return to Jodhpoor, where he is now residing. He receives a jaghire of Rupees 25,000 per annum as the second son of the late Maharaja, whilst his other brothers hold estates of the annual value of Rupees 20,000.

33. *Bowreas*.—I am glad to say that a number of Bowreas known to have been concerned in various crimes have been arrested during the year under report. The rules made last year for effecting a careful watch over these men have worked fairly well, but the men are such inveterate thieves that whilst scattered over a large tract of country it is almost impossible to exercise the amount of surveillance over them which is necessary. The Durbar are now thinking of collecting all the Bowreas together in one part of the country, and there colonizing them; land will be given to them for cultivation on advantageous terms, and they could be much more carefully watched in that way than in any other, and the rules drawn up regarding them more easily enforced. This particular class of men are chiefly used in all villages as chowkeedars and trackers, on the principle, I suppose, of "set a thief to catch a thief," and it will be necessary to still continue to allow one such person to each village where they have been hitherto employed, but the headman of the village will be held responsible for their good conduct.

34. *Meenahs*.—These "plagues of society" have been making themselves very conspicuous by their daring and cruel acts during the last eight months. The frontier town of Dewair of Mhairwarra is situated at the head of the pass of the same name, which leads from Mhairwarra into Marwar. There is a police station at Dewair, which is supported by a detachment from the Mhairwarra Battalion, and lately, owing to the frequency of robberies, the Commissioner of Ajmere had directed that a post should also be occupied at the foot of the defile. In October last a band of Meenahs were observed by the police at the foot of the defile, evidently reconnoitering to see in what force the post was held; they subsequently committed a robbery, accompanied with violence, on a Bunjarra, who complained to the police, and they took up the tracks of the robbers and went in pursuit, following them up to a village in

Marwar, rather a notorious haunt for robbers ; the police commenced a parley with the inhabitants, and were at first warned off, and then fired upon, when a Head Constable of the police, a Naick of the Mhairwarra Battalion, and the headman of the Dewair village were killed, and their bodies afterwards mutilated by the Meenahs.

35. On being informed of what had occurred, the Maharaja took energetic measures to trace out the offenders, but they knowing that a hue and cry would be raised now that the blood of servants of the British Government had been shed, fled to their fastnesses in the Arravelli range of hills. The Maharaja met me at the close of the year at Desooree, a large town situated near the Arravelli range of hills, which separate Marwar from Meywar, and there discussed with me measures he proposed adopting for bringing these men to justice. Shortly afterwards an attack, inaugurated by the Maharaja in person when at Desooree, was made upon a gang of Meenahs, which ended in six of the most notorious of them, who are known to have been engaged in the attack on the police in the Dewair Pass, being slain.

36. This attack, although so satisfactory at the time, has had its evil effect, as it roused the Meenahs to vengeance ; the men belong to all three States of Marwar, Meywar, and Serohee, and when hotly pursued in one State, cross the border and conceal themselves in another ; they seem to have friends everywhere, and are fed, harboured, and clothed by Thakoors and others, who doubtless receive a share of their ill-gotten gains. Since the attack above referred to was made, the deeds of violence of the rest of the gang have been very numerous ; it is impossible to use disciplined troops against this class, for they have their haunts where our soldiers could not follow them. The only thing to be done is to have them carefully watched by spies, who will report every movement, and have them constantly followed and arrested or shot down, wherever they may be found. Another system, too, is to severely punish all those found harbouring or supplying these men with food. They have now, I am glad to say, aroused the country against them, and now every man's hand is against them, and I hope, before the monsoons set in, the greater portion of these gangs will have either been arrested or accounted for.

37. Eleven lately suffered death at Ballee ; every one of these men had been guilty of most heinous murders, and richly deserved the fate they received.

38. Once the leaders of these gangs have been disposed of and the worst men arrested, the Maharaja intends offering an amnesty to the others, and purposes settling them down in the same manner as the Bowreas. He is also entertaining a number of Meenahs for service in his army. I have recommended him to have a complete regiment of them, and if he does this, I think he will find that this troublesome class of men will do him good service, and will act as securities for the good behaviour of their brethren.

39. To give an idea of the atrocious acts of these Meenahs of late, I will mention one case which occurred three months ago. A buffalo and two bullocks, the property of two merchants of the Marwar village of Dhanpoor, were stolen from there on the night of the 16th February ; the next morning a party from Dhanpoor, numbering 19 men, went in search of the missing cattle, and found the buffalo in the Dhanpoor

jungles; they then proceeded on the tracks of the bullocks and carried them into Serohee, where they were lost, the men being thirsty, went in search of water, and whilst so engaged, came across a band of Meenahs, who immediately fired a volley into them, killing five and wounding five others. Doubtless these Meenahs, suddenly seeing a large party of men coming up to them, concluded they were in pursuit of them, and at once fired; the men are known, and will, I hope, in time receive the reward of their crime.

40. *Scheme for the mutual extradition of border criminals.*—In the beginning of the year the Maharaja of Jeypoor submitted, through the Political Agent, a scheme for the mutual extradition of border criminals on the direct requisition of the local authorities. When His Highness visited this capital last year, the subject was discussed by both Maharajas, and His Highness of Jodhpoor therefore readily acceded to the proposal, and formally sanctioned it. Since then a similar arrangement has been made with the Chiefs of Meywar, Serohee and Pahlunpoor, and all four Durbars have, in addition, agreed to allow the Police of one State to follow up criminals, when in hot pursuit, within the confines of another State, reporting themselves to the nearest Police officers of the State so entered, making over the criminals, if arrested, to the Police of the State in which they are captured, who are bound to give a receipt, and be responsible for the safe custody of the prisoners until their surrender is formally demanded.

41. Similarly, if the Police of one State have proof of any known criminal being concealed, or living openly within the precincts of another State, they are to be allowed to cross the border, point out the individual or individuals to the Police of the State in which they are residing, or harboured, who are bound to arrest, give a receipt, and be responsible for their safe keeping, until formally demanded by the Durbar requiring them.

42. One of the main obstacles to the arrest of offenders has hitherto been owing greatly to the jealousy shown by the officials (not so much so the Chiefs) of the States. Each official of a State considers his own district as a separate kingdom governed by laws and regulations of its own, all based on that one great bane of Native Indian rule, "Kudeemee dustoor," or ancient custom. If the rules now agreed to are carried out loyally and cordially by the officers of the different States who have agreed to them, one great step will have been gained in breaking down this barrier of exclusiveness which has so long existed between the Chiefs and their officials of every State in Rajpootana to the great detriment of all classes of society.

43. *Highway robberies.*—There have been several cases of highway robbery during the year under report. In August last six horsemen attacked a jeweller of Rutlam on his way to Jodhpoor, and robbed him (according to his own statement) of jewelry to the value of Rupees 35,000. As soon as the Maharaja heard of the occurrence, he sent men in pursuit, and two of the gang were captured, the remaining managing to effect their escape. The four men who were not arrested are known to belong to a band of outlaws under the Thakoor of Khatoo, who assisted Zorawur Sing in his rebellion at Nagore in 1872, and these men have ever since, whenever opportunity arose, been committing raids in Marwar. The Durbar has an eye upon them, and I hope they

may in a short time be brought to justice. They do not reside in Marwar, but in the adjoining States, hence the difficulty in securing their arrest.

44. In December a number of armed men mounted on camels attacked and robbed several Sikhs who were travelling with goods for sale towards the south-east portion of the district, and robbed them of 19 camels and property valued at (by the plaintiffs' statement) upwards of Rupees 2,000, and at the same time killed one of the party. It is supposed that the plunderers were Bhattees of Jeysulmere (a well-known predatory class). The plaintiffs had no arms and no guard with them, and as they had been moving about selling their goods for some time previously, their movements and actions doubtless were known, and attracted the attention of this marauding party. The Marwar Durbar failed to prove their statement that the tracks of the plunderers had been carried to the Jeysulmere border, and the Court of Vakeels have decreed a sum of Rupees 1,630 against the Jodhpoor State, being the price of the 19 camels, at Rupees 70 each, and Rupees 300 blood-money for the family of the murdered man. Owing to their having no guards, and not having supplied themselves with guides, no compensation could be awarded for the amount of cash which they affirm they were robbed of.

45. A dacoity, attended with violence and the death of one man, was lately committed in the Pahlunpoor district. The Police of that State followed in hot pursuit, and tracked the offenders into Marwar, giving intimation to the Hakim of Sachore, who immediately sent off sowars after the gang; they were traced to a Bhattee village of Mullanee, and two of the men arrested; these confess to having belonged to the gang who committed the dacoity, and they will be sent for trial to Pahlunpoor. As the Mullanee villagers harboured the criminals, and ultimately it is supposed allowed four of them to escape, the head official who refused to go in pursuit of the four who escaped, although he knew they were in the village, and had been guilty of this crime, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the headman of the village, who it is known harboured the offenders, has been given a month, in which to search out and produce the men who escaped, failing which he will be severely punished.

46. A dacoity of a quantity of large Mexican dollars occurred near Ahmedabad in March of this year. The coins with some saffron were being conveyed from that town to Oodeypoor on three camels, and the attack was made the morning of the second day after the party left Ahmedabad. A body of six heavily armed Rajpoots from Marwar had been to Baroda with the ostensible object of presenting pomegranates to His Highness the Gaekwar. The Resident, to whom they applied for a renewal of their arms license, which they had originally obtained from Pahlunpoor, had his suspicions excited as to their design, and communicated with me. I ascertained from the Durbar that the men had been sent to Baroda without the knowledge of the Maharaja by a Thakoor named Davee Sing, residing at Jodhpoor, who stated that they had gone to try and arrange an alliance for his daughter, either at Baroda or Eedur.

47. On the ground where the dacoity took place a letter was found from this Thakoor, Davee Sing, to the head of the party, Thakoor

Byrum Sing, and thence suspicion was at once aroused against them; the Durbar was communicated with by telegram, and a watch was kept for these men, who on their return were at once arrested. At first they denied all knowledge of the crime, but subsequently four of them confessed, and pointed out a quantity of the stolen property which they had buried in their village. Their statement is to the effect that Byrum Sing was not with them at the time of the robbery, but at Eedur. Whether he was there or not at the time, there is no doubt I think of his being, if not a principal, an accessory to the fact. These men will all be sent to stand their trial at Baroda. Those who confess accuse the band belonging to the Thakoor of Khatoo of having been engaged with them in this dacoity; and they, also state that intimation was given to the leader of the Khatoo band, of the advent of the coin, by a gomashtha of the Seth whose property was plundered, but unfortunately this is only at present hearsay evidence.

48. *Mail robberies.*—I am glad to say there have been no robberies of the Government mail this year. An attack was made on a runner carrying the mail bags between Koochawun and Sambhur by one man armed with a sword; the runner, although very badly wounded, stuck to his bags, and conveyed them in safety to the nearest Police station. The case is still under investigation, but I think there is no doubt that there had been a previous quarrel between the bearer of the mail bags and the attacking person, who had also formerly been a postal runner, and that the object of the latter was not to rob the mails, but to injure the hurkara who carried them.

49. The Chief Inspector of Post Offices reported to me on the 18th of February that the runner carrying the letter mail from Erinpooora to Palee had been attacked by highway robbers near the Kheerna stage on the 3rd idem. No intimation was given to the Durbar local authorities at the time of the alleged occurrence, and on enquiry no trace of any attack having been made at all could be found. The Chief Inspector ordered his subordinate to submit a full report without delay, and give his reasons for not having brought the affair to notice at once. Nearly three months have now elapsed, and as the Sub-Inspector has sent no reply, I have come to the conclusion that no attack on the letter carrier was made, and that for some reason or other the man must have made a false report.

50. *Postal Department.*—A proposal has lately been submitted by the Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Rajpootana for the establishment of a new postal line from Ajmere to Nagore *via* Mairta, and the Maharaja has assented to the scheme. This new line will be a very convenient one for the inhabitants of these two large towns, who have, I believe, considerable mercantile transactions with the outer world.

51. There is no postal communication with Jeysulmere, and letters have to be carried by special messengers: this is very inconvenient, and causes great delay in the receipt of communications from and to that Durbar.

52. *Telegraph.*—There is only one Telegraph Office in Marwar, and that is located at Palee, 45 miles from the capital. The receipts during the past year have been so small that the head of the department in Rajpootana lately informed me he was afraid he should have to close the Office.

53. *Tampering with the wires.*—I regret to say that there have been several cases of tampering with the telegraph wires of late with the object of stopping communication; it is tolerably clear that these acts have been performed by some one now or previously engaged in the Telegraph Department, as the way in which the wire was handled showed that the person employed had a good knowledge of the working of the line.

54. One man has been arrested on suspicion, but as yet there is no proof against him; the ground of suspicion is based chiefly on the fact of his having previously been an employé in the Department, and of his residing not far from where the wire has lately been tampered with. It seems not unlikely that these wilful acts are done at the instigation of some persons who have an object in delaying the publication of information by telegraph concerning the opium sales in Calcutta, as the telegraph officials report that communication has thus wilfully been stopped about the time when these sales take place. The Durbar intends to hold the head of each village responsible in future for the due protection of the line.

55. *Agra and Ahmedabad Imperial Road.*—During the year under report the Maharaja has constituted a further sum of Rupees 1,10,916 towards the Marwar section of this road; this makes the sum disbursed by the Durbar on this account, and for the erection of staging bungalows, amount to Rupees 5,10,916.

56. The road is, I believe, now completed throughout, but the long delay that take place in opening it for traffic, and the large amount that had to be contributed by the Durbar, has been a source of much dissatisfaction to the Maharaja.

57. As I reported last year it is the Maharaja's intention to connect the capital with Palee by a good road, he has secured the services of an efficient Native Civil Engineer from Jeypoor, who has had some experience in road-making, and he will be, I believe, entrusted with this work so soon as funds are available for the purpose.

58. At present he is employed in supervising the making of roads about Jodhpoor itself; until quite lately there was but one made road (and that was constructed under Colonel Brooke's superintendence during the famine year) in this neighbourhood. The Maharaja intends laying out a road all round the city, and also purposes connecting "Rai-ka-Bagh," where he resides, with "Soor Saugur," the residence of the Political Agent when at Jodhpoor.

59. *Survey Officers.*—There have been parties from the Topographical, Trigonometrical, and Western Rajpootana State Railway employed in various parts of Marwar during the year under report. Each officer is supplied by the Durbar with a vakeel and escort, and I am glad to be able to report that there have been very few complaints this year by either the Durbar or the various officers employed.

60. In the month of January Mr. McNair, an Assistant Surveyor in the Topographical Survey, Rajpootana, was at work early in the morning near a place called Kanaca close to the Arravelli range of hills; at a turn in the path he suddenly came across seven Meenahs; his suspicions being aroused by the way the last man, who was behind the rest,

attempted to edge off from the path, he called out to him to stop, upon which the man ran away, and the Assistant Surveyor followed him, seeing he was being pursued, the Meenah turned round and discharged his arrow (ineffectually as it fortunately happened) at Mr. McNair, who then fired at the Meenah with his gun loaded with shot, the man, though wounded, still ran on, but the officer soon overtook and captured him; this individual turned out to be one of the most notorious of the Meenah outlaws, "Heerka," belonging to Serohee, and he has since paid the penalty of his crimes with others as mentioned in a former part of this Report.

61. It was not a very wise act of Mr. McNair to call upon the Meenah in the first instance to stop, and still less so to follow him up when he ran off, as the jungle in that neighbourhood is very dense, and he might have been led into an ambuscade and shot. However, it is very rare, if ever, that these men attack a European, and if Mr. McNair had not followed Heerka, he would never, I fancy, have fired an arrow at him. The result however of Mr. McNair's gallantry (rash though he was) was very satisfactory, for Heerka had committed crime upon crime, and his arrest at that particular time was very satisfactory.

62. *Jalore border of Marwar and Serohee.*—This border has remained under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell, Political Superintendent of Serohee and Commandant to the Erinpoora Irregular Force, during the year under report, and the good results arising from the arrangements made by him, as brought to notice in former Annual Reports, have fully justified the policy that was pursued in 1871 in making over this border to that experienced officer.

63. Peace and order now prevails in this part of the country which was formerly in such a disorganized condition, and the merit of this is entirely due to Lieutenant-Colonel Carnell. As the period for which the arrangement was made has elapsed, the management of the border will be restored to the Maharaja on the 30th June next, and it is to be hoped that His Highness through his officials will watch over that part of the district with care and prudence, so that the beneficial effects of Colonel Carnell's administration may not be effaced.

64. *Murder of Sind Police.*—In November of last year I proceeded with the International Court of Vakeels to Boyatra, where I was met by Captain Crawford, Officiating Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur, and Lieutenant Yate, Assistant Superintendent of Serohee, to try the prisoners concerned in the murder, in August 1872, of a Subadar and Naiek of the Sind Police, which took place within the precincts of Marwar, whither these men had come in search of robbers who had committed a dacoity in British territory. The trial was a long one, lasting from the 10th to the 26th November. Sufficient evidence was only forthcoming to convict one prisoner, named Moorriah Rahtore, of the crime of murder, and he was condemned by the Court to death; the sentence was confirmed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, and the man suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Erinpoora.

65. Kaser Sing, one of the Thakoors of Boyatra, with eight others, was made over to the Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur for trial on the charge of dacoity within the Sind border by the Courts of that district.

66. It was amply proved during the course of the trial that Boyatra had long been a stronghold for all the worthless characters of the surrounding country, and that the Thakoors themselves were hand and glove with them, received shares of the stolen property, harboured thieves, and were not above joining in a raid themselves. His Highness the Maharaja has confiscated their estates, and has sentenced four of them to imprisonment for five years each in the fort at Nagore. At the termination of the sentence passed upon them, they will not be allowed to return to their ancestral estate, but will have lands bestowed upon them in some part of the country where they can be efficiently watched.

67. A reward of Rupees 1,000 was offered by the Maharaja for the capture of Kara Dull, known to be the leader of the gang which murdered the Police; the man was killed by the Jalore Police, who came across him in the Pahlunpoor District in January last.

68. With him had been for some time associated "Bhuggoojee," for whose capture, as one of a gang of Deeda outlaws, a reward of Rupees 1,000 had been offered by the Bombay Government; this man was arrested also in January near Boyatra by the Jalore sepoys. As the Police of both States had exerted themselves very creditably in hunting down these outlaws, the two rewards were equally divided between them, for if it had not been for the Pahlunpoor local officials the men would not probably have been run to ground as they were.

69. The result of the trial and the capture of these two noted offenders has had the best effect on that wild and isolated tract of country, and the people of the district have had a lesson they will not easily forget, and one which was very much needed.

70. *Mayo College, Ajmere.*—The late Maharaja Tukht Sing subscribed one lakh of rupees towards the Mayo College at Ajmere. The present Chief has lately expressed his willingness to allow Muckrana marble for the main building to be quarried free of royalty and all other taxes.

71. His Highness has also given a sum of Rupees 36,000 for the erection of a boarding house capable of accommodating 12 boys. The building has been commenced, and it is hoped that it may be completed and ready for the pupils by the close of the present year.

72. The Maharaja is desirous of sending ten youths, including two sons and one grandson of the late Maharaja, with seven others, sons of Thakoors and Moosahibs of Jodhpoor, in July next, to Ajmere for their education, and at His Highness' request a proposal has been submitted to Government on this point.

73. Nothing will tend to improve the youths of Rajpootana so much as being removed for a period from their homes and being placed at a school where discipline will be enforced, where they will mix with other boys of their own rank in life belonging to other States, and where they will learn habits of industry and be taught to join in manly games and sports. At present the sons of our feudatories, as a rule, receive far less education than the present classes in our own provinces, and the only wonder is that brought up as they are, they do not, when raised to power, prove more often, than at present, incompetent and worthless rulers. One great point in the character of the Rahtores is that, as a rule, they are by nature gentlemen, and when properly educated, I see no reason to doubt that they will prove a strong tower of strength to the British rule in India. For that they are thoroughly loyal to our Government; no one who knows them can for a moment doubt.

74. *Muckrana marble for the Cawnpoor Memorial Church supplied free of cost at Cawnpoor by the Maharaja of Jodhpoor.*—To show the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja I would wish to mention that the Secretary of the Committee for the Cawnpoor Memorial Church wrote to me last year for the permission of the Durbar to take marble for the Church from the quarries at Muckrana. I communicated with the Durbar on the subject, and His Highness replied that the quarries were at the disposal of the Committee, but that he could not think of charging any royalty or other tax for the stone, and requested that he might be allowed to supply the stone and land it at Cawnpoor at his own personal expense, adding that “His Highness the Maharaja, with the ample means at his disposal, blushes at the idea of being paid for the paltry assistance required of him in the commendable work of erecting a sacred edifice in memory of the most heroic deeds and resignation of those who have so gallantly fallen at Cawnpoor in the eventful year of 1857.”

75. *Deputation of Dr. Bühler to Rajpootana.*—During the cold season Dr. Bühler, Inspector of Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency, was despatched to Rajpootana for the purpose of exploring and cataloguing Native libraries in which old Sanscrit manuscripts are known to exist. I was absent from Jodhpoor at the time, but the learned Doctor was treated with cordiality by the Chiefs of both Jodhpoor and Jeysulmere, and received, I believe, much valuable information on the course of his tour.

76. *Jodhpoor Durbar School.*—A new Master, a B.A. of the Calcutta University, was entertained as Head Master of this school last year. The institution is not as thriving as it ought to be for so large a city, but it is improving rapidly.

77. *Settlement of boundaries between Ajmere, Mhairwarra and Marwar.*—After disposing of the Sessions cases at Ajmere, I took the field on the 16th February, and from that date to the 12th of March was engaged with the Assistant Commissioner of Beawur in defining the boundaries between Ajmere, Mhairwarra and Marwar. There were only four disputed cases to settle, and these were satisfactorily arranged. We marched along the greater length of the border, and on closing work, the boundaries of ten villages only were left for settlement.

78. *International Court of Vakeels.*—This Court, as usual, held Sessions at Mount Aboo, Jodhpoor, and Ajmere during the year. The Court accompanied me throughout my tour, and many cases were disposed of in the district.

79. The following Tabular Statement will show at a glance the work of the Court during the year:—

Cases undecided on the 1st April 1873	...	...	114
Filed up to the 31st March 1874	...	...	143
		Total	257
Decided in the year	...	...	214
Remaining undisposed of on 1st April 1874	...	...	43
<hr/>			
CASES APPEALED.			
Decision confirmed	...	...	1
Dismissed	...	...	1
Pending confirmation	...	...	16
		Total	18

Of the 43 cases pending settlement at the close of the official year, 25 belonged to the Marwar Sessions, of which 21 have since been disposed of. Of the 18 remaining, 15 are Aboo and 3 Ajmere Sessions cases.

80. From the 1st April 1867 to the 31st March 1872, 1,775 cases were instituted, making an annual average of 295.85. In 1872-73 the number of cases produced before the Court was 211, whilst last year the number fell to 143.

81. Of the 214 cases disposed of during the year, 37 were dacoity, 12 dacoity with wounding, 10 dacoity with murder, and 10 highway robbery; there was one case of highway robbery with wounding and one with murder; there were 21 of theft and 75 of cattle-lifting; the rest of the cases were of various kinds unnecessary to enumerate.

82. The great decrease in the number of cases filed in the Court during the last year is a good sign, and proves, I think, that the country is in a more satisfactory condition than it has been for some years past. The Returns of the Court act as a kind of criminal barometer, and show the amount of crime that prevails with more truth than the scientific instrument often does the state of the weather.

83. The amount of awards in money made against the various States is as follows :—

					<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Marwar	...	...	...	...	8,160	12	10½
Bikaneer	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Jeysulmere	...	...	...	...	2,974	5	0
Oodeypoor	...	...	...	...	360	0	0
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	1,153	0	0
Kishenghur	...	...	...	...	1,575	0	0
Serohee	...	...	...	...	759	5	3
Pahlunpoor	...	...	...	...	1,285	15	3
Mullanee	...	...	...	...	49	0	0
Total					16,317	6	4½

84. The total amount paid through this Agency for the year under report, as compensation for loss of life and property, is Rupees 21,539-9.

85. *Mullanee*.—In November last I submitted a detailed report upon Mullanee affairs, which leaves me but little to add here. I arrived at Jessole on the 15th of October, and remained in the district until the 6th of November, marching through a considerable portion of the country. I hope to be able to proceed there again in the monsoon, when I shall endeavour to visit that portion of the country which I was unable to see in my last tour.

86. *Rainfall and autumn crops*.—I have already brought to notice that an early fall of rain at the commencement of the monsoon secured to the greater portion of the district a good supply of grass, and as the majority of the people keep large herds of cattle and camels, this supply of grass was most useful to them. The rainfall, however, was not sufficient for the usual rain crops, and the outturn, except in one or two favored spots, was almost nil.

87. *Spring crops*.—As regards the spring crops, there were hardly any grain except on lands near the River Loonee, where the water is more plentiful than elsewhere, and these turned out tolerably well; this river,

whenever there is a superabundant supply of rain, overflows its banks, and on such occasions, locally known as "rale," the crops over the whole of the ground so inundated are magnificent, but for some years the people of Mullanee have not been favored with this flood.

88. *Duties of the Superintendent as reported on in 1849.*—In 1849 Major Malcolm reported "the duties of the Superintendents (of Mullanee) themselves, and the extent of their jurisdiction has never been clearly defined, but those officers appear to have very wisely confined themselves to maintaining a strict watch over the inhabitants, arbitrating in their endless disputes, and without interfering in their private concerns, exercising throughout that degree of judicial control over them as was most likely to reclaim men of such proverbially lawless habits from the life they had so long been leading."

89. *System then in vogue still continued.*—And such has been the custom ever since, and there can be no doubt that the system has succeeded very well; the great drawback has hitherto been the weakness of the Police force employed in Mullanee, and its inefficient state and the underpayment of the officials employed; both these evils have now been removed; the scheme submitted by me for enlisting a new force of well-paid and well-armed men, and of increasing the pay of the establishment, having been sanctioned by the Government of India. The force is now being raised, and will, I hope, be completed in a short time. The increased rate of pay to the establishment commenced from the 1st January of this year. I am very sanguine that much good will arise from these changes, and I consider it my duty to add that I am greatly indebted to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor for the readiness with which he agreed to the plan proposed by me, and for the assistance he is now rendering in getting together good and trustworthy men.

90. *Settlement of village boundaries.*—The Political Agent in his Annual Report for 1871-72 mentioned that the Naib Moonshee of this Office had been despatched in November 1871, with the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General, to settle village boundaries within Mullanee; this man has worked exceedingly well, and the appeals against his decisions have been very few. The law of

Disputes amongst families owing to the law of "Gavelkind." "Gavelkind," by which an equal division of the property of the father is, at his death, made among his sons, has long existed in Mullanee, and the amount of ill-feeling and discord that prevails amongst the various families is mainly owing to this law. I have rarely, I think, met with such a quarrelsome race of people.

91. *Estate of Nugger, disputes between father and son.*—The estate of Nugger (for instance) consists of two Kotrees, the "Rawutjee" and the "Ukheerajjee;" in the former Rawut Goman Sing is by adoption sole proprietor, and in the latter his own son, Buboot Sing, remained as heir and proprietor. During the time the heir of the "Ukheerajjee" portion was a minor, his father was supposed to look after his son's interests; now that the latter has attained his majority, and manages his own affairs, he accuses his father of having taken possession of certain portion of his estate, "here a bit and there a bit," and they are now deadly enemies. Whilst at Mullanee I did all in my power to bring about a friendly feeling between them, and endeavoured to get certain cases pending

between them settled by arbitration, but all was of no avail. The whole of Mullanee took sides either with the father or the son, and it was next to impossible to get an unbiased decision from any one, so I had to decide the case myself in the manner which seemed to me most just to both parties.

92. *Similar disputes current throughout Mullanee.*—This is more or less the case throughout Mullanee. I am hopeful, however, that the work being done by Izzut Rai, appointed to define the village boundaries and compile maps, will have good effect, and be the means of putting a stop to these endless disputes in future.

93. *External boundaries.*—During my stay in the district I succeeded in getting the Durbar of Marwar, and the different Jaghiredars of Mullanee, to appoint a "Punchayet," consisting of five members, chosen by both sides, to settle a boundary of between 50 and 60 miles in length running right up to the Sind border. These men met on the border in the spring, but, owing to an objection raised by Marwar, were unable to do anything; this has now been disposed of, and as soon as the monsoon sets in, the Punchayet will re-assemble, and I hope complete the work in a couple of months.

94. Another Punchayet of three members was also agreed to in my presence at Jessole by the Marwar Durbar and the Jaghiredars of Jessole, &c., of Mullanee, for defining a boundary of about 18 or 20 miles in length. This will leave only about 50 miles of undefined border, for the settlement of which I hope to arrange on my next visit to the district.

95. *Crime.*—The only heinous crime committed in Mullanee during the year was the murder of a child at Samdree for the sake of its ornaments. The criminal, a woman, was tried by me, and sentenced to imprisonment for the term of her natural life, and this sentence received the confirmation of the Agent to the Governor-General.

96. There have been cases of petty thefts, but no dacoities or highway robberies. The Bhattees of Jeysulmere have not been committing so many raids in Mullanee as formerly, but they have been very troublesome elsewhere. I hope, when the new Police force is complete, and posts are established in different parts of the districts, that I may be able to report even less crime than has taken place this year.

97. *Schools.*—The schools at Balmere and Jessole continue to thrive. I inspected the latter when there, and was much pleased with the result of the examinations passed by the boys. In the former school there is an attendance of 80 to 85 boys, but the parents, as a rule, do not allow their children to remain long enough, removing them almost as soon as they have learned their letters, so of course but little benefit is derived. But at Jessole the boys are allowed to attend school until they have learned all they can be taught by the school-master, and some of the children I found very sharp and intelligent.

98. *Dispensary and health of the district.*—There is a dispensary at Jessole which the people seem to appreciate. During the year under report the health of the country has been good.

99. *Hakim.*—The Hakim of Mullanee, named Ramlall, has held his present post for a period of nearly ten years, having been appointed by my predecessor, Major Impey.

100. *His duty.*—His duty is to keep the Superintendent acquainted with everything that goes on; see that the Jaghiredars do no injustice

to their ryots; pay there Fouj "Bool" regularly; and that they exert themselves to keep the peace of the country; and to prepare and submit, for the Superintendent's orders, all criminal and civil cases that cannot be settled by arbitration.

101. *Tilwarra Fair*.—This fair takes place annually in the month of March. After the famine of 1868 the late Maharaja increased the taxes levied on goods brought to the fair, and in consequence for two or three years afterwards the attendance was very small. But the Maharaja, on being spoken to on the subject by the Political Agent, removed the obnoxious taxes, and the fair has once again become very popular. The gathering this year has been greater than any since the famine of 1868, and not one single case of theft occurred, which is a very marked improvement on what used to take place on former occasions.

102. *Horses*.—In the year 1868, owing to the dearth, a number of the famous breed of Mullanee horses and mares died, and in consequence the numbers now brought for sale fall far short of what used to come in the years before the famine. This year there were about 250 present, of which 200 were sold, and of these 50 were bought as remounts for the Central India Horse.

103. *Bullocks*.—Thirty thousand bullocks were brought to the fair this year, but there were few purchasers, and only one-sixth of the whole were sold, and in consequence prices were low.

104. *Camels*.—There were only 150 camels sold.

105. *Work of the Superintendent's Office*.—From the 1st April 1873 to the 31st March 1874, 327 cases passed through this Office, of which 186 were criminal, 22 civil, 3 boundary, and 116 miscellaneous. Of these, 276 received the final orders of the Superintendent, 24 were sent by him to the Court of Vakeels for settlement, 9 returned to the Hakim for further enquiry, 9 were transferred to the Marwar Durbar, 2 to the Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur, and 4 to Izzut Rai, the Boundary Settlement Officer, for enquiry, leaving 3 cases unsettled at the close of the official year.

106. *Jeysulmere*.—About this State I regret that I am again unable to furnish any detailed report. I am told by the attendant Vakeel that the rainfall was a failure, but that the showers they had in the early part of the monsoons, as in Mullanee and the western parts of Marwar, ensured a good crop of grass for the large herds of camels and horned cattle that graze in these districts. There has been no distress as grain has been imported in large quantities from Sind, and in consequence the prices have not been higher than usual.

107. *Agent unable to visit the State*.—I was unable, from press of other work, to visit Jeysulmere during the year under report, but intend doing so, if possible, during the ensuing monsoon, that being the only time of year when a large camp can traverse the country without difficulty in obtaining supplies, both of fodder and water.

108. *Marriage of the Maharawul*.—In the month of December the Maharawul proceeded to Doongurpoor for the purpose of marrying a daughter of the Chief of that State. His Highness travelled the whole distance by forced marches on camels, spent some days at Doongurpoor, and visited Aboo on his return to his capital.

109. I am most anxious to visit Jeysulmere in order that I may endeavour to induce the Chief to make some arrangement for putting a stop to the raids committed by the Bhattees of that State; they have committed several dacoities in Bickaneer and other places during the year, and in spite of urgent demands from this Office I have not yet heard of a single arrest being made.

110. I shall hope to be able to give more information on the subject of affairs in Jeysulmere in my next report.

111. *Tour of Political Agent.*—I left Jodhpoor on tour on the 9th October, and did not return to head-quarters (being all the time under canvass) until the 19th of March. I first proceeded to Mullanee, marched through that district to Boyatra, the south-west corner of Marwar, near to the upper part of the Runn of Cutch, there and in the neighbourhood I was detained sometime by the trial of the criminals concerned in the murder of the Sind Police, of which mention has been made in an earlier portion of this report. After the completion of the trial I marched along the Marwar and Pahlunpoor border for some distance, and had a meeting at Thurrad with the Political Superintendent of Pahlunpoor. From there I marched *vid* Jalore to Erinpoora, where I spent five days of the Christmas holidays, and from thence proceeded to Dessooree, a large town under the Arravelli range of hills separating Meywar from Marwar. There the Maharaja joined and consulted with me about the plans he proposed adopting for the suppression of Meena raids.

112. From Dessooree I marched along the Arravelli range of hills to Burr, and on to Ajmere, where I was engaged, for close upon a month, in settling the cases that are sent up for trial before the International Court of Vakeels in their annual Sessions at that station. From Ajmere I marched along the Ajmere-Mhairwarra and Marwar border, defining the boundary as heretofore mentioned with the Assistant Commissioner of Beawur. During the time I was under canvass, I marched a distance of 950 miles, and was thus enabled to see a good portion of the country.

Statement showing the working of the Marwar International Court of Vakeels during the year, viz., from the 1st January to the 31st December 1873.

AGENCY.	Number of cases pending at beginning of the year.	Number of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Number of cases pending at the close of the year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.						
							Remaining at close of the year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.	Remaining.
Marwar ...	141	164	305	230	75	Rs. a. p. 24,381 14 4½	1	17	18	3	...	3	12

(Sd.) C. K. M. WALTER,
Officiating Political Agent.

*Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Marwar International Court of Fakeels during the year, viz.,
from 1st January to 31st December 1873.*

	Dacoity.	Dacoity with wounding.	Dacoity with murder.	Highway robbery.	Highway robbery with wounding.	Highway robbery with murder.	Theft.	Theft with wounding.	Theft with murder.	Murder.	Kidnapping.	Extortion.	Arson.	Poisoning.	Cattle-lifting.	Recognition of stolen cattle.	Burglary.	Forcible confinement.	Miscellaneous.	Counterfeit coinage.	Total.
Quarter ending 31st March 1873	27	2	2	5	...	...	9	...	...	...	1	13	...	...	18	2	...	...	1	...	80
Quarter ending 30th June 1873	...	3	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	20	6	...	3	...	...	69
Quarter ending 30th September 1873	7	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	19	3	...	...	1	...	41
Quarter ending 31st December 1873	3	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	8	...	...	23	3	...	2	1	...	50
Grand Total	51	11	9	9	...	1	15	...	...	2	2	27	1	...	80	14	...	5	3	...	230

(Sd.)

C. K. M. WALTER,

Officiating Political Agent.

HAROWTEE AGENCY REPORT.

No. 256-25P., dated Deolee, 18th May 1874.

From—Officiating Political Agent, Harowtee and Tonk,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Administration Report of the Harowtee and Tonk Agency for the year 1873-74.

2. *General observations.*—The rainfall in most parts of the Agency

			<i>Inches & cents.</i>
Kota	...	...	40.60
Jhallawar	...	...	44.50
Tonk	...	...	28.90
Shahpoora	...	...	35.70
Deolee	...	...	35.88

was above the average, and in many places the continuous absence of sunshine caused much injury to the monsoon crops, the outcome of which was therefore considerably less than usual. The failure is estimated at one-fourth

of the whole harvest. The spring crops were up to the mark. The prices ruling during the year have been abnormally high. In the cold season small-pox existed in an epidemic form at Tonk, and it has latterly appeared in the villages round Deolee, and in the station itself. At the close of the year it had broken out with some severity at Jhalrapatun. Otherwise the health of the people has been good.

3. *Arrangements for reform at Kota.*—The year has been rendered noteworthy by the satisfactory inauguration of a new régime at Kota, whose affairs have so long been sources of regret and uneasiness to the British Government.

4. *Agent to the Governor-General's visit to Deolee, &c.*—The Agent to the Governor-General visited Deolee in October. The Nawab of Tonk and the Chiefs of Shahpoora came in to meet Colonel Pelly, who subsequently visited Boondie and Kota, and thus made the acquaintance of all the Chiefs of this Agency, save the Raj Rana of Jhallawar. During his stay at Deolee the Agent to the Governor-General inspected the Deolee Irregular Force, and was much pleased with its appearance and discipline. The church and other buildings, constructed by voluntary sepoy-labor under Colonel MacDonald's supervision, are evidences of the industry, skill, and good feeling of the men, to whom this station owes many public works of taste and utility.

5. *Isolated position of Deolee.*—Deolee is during the rains constantly cut off from Nusseerabad by the flooding of the Bunnass River. The need of proper ferry arrangements has been admitted; and, in paragraph 108 of Captain Muir's Report for 1869-70, it was stated that the establishment of a ferry had been sanctioned, yet the only mode of crossing the river which now exists is a small flimsy raft of bamboos, tied over earthen pots, and propelled by men swimming along side. The passage of the river (which is 900 yards wide and very swift in current) is therefore attended with considerable risk. The complete isolation of the cantonment for weeks together might in time of disturbance lead to grave consequences; while, even in ordinary times, persons falling sick in the rains have no means of retreat, though their lives may depend upon their getting away. A couple of good flat-bottomed boats, and the

construction of a small rest-house on the further bank of the Bunass, would go far to remedy the evil complained of. The cost need be but trifling. The ferry service would probably be self-supporting. The rest-house could be built for a few hundred rupees.

6. *Mayo College*.—The subscriptions on this account from the States were as per margin. The balance due by the Kota State is Rupees 70,000; by Boondee Rupees 4,000; by Jhallawar Rupees 15,000; Tonk has paid up in full.

Kota ...	Rs. 70,000	
Boondee ...	" 10,000	
Jhallawar ...	" 40,000	
Tonk ...	" 5,000	

7. With regard to the erection of boarding-houses for pupils, Kota and Jhallawar have not as yet replied; Tonk has allotted Rupees 6,000 for the purpose; Boondee declines to take any steps.

8. Tonk further gave a sum of Rupees 1,000 to the Mayo Memorial Fund.

9. *Bengal Famine*.—The Chiefs and people under the Agency were invited to subscribe towards the relief of the distress in Bengal; and responded well to the call. I attach a statement* of sums already remitted, amounting in all to Rupees 32,131.

		Rs.	Rs.
* Kota Chief ...	...	5,000	
Officials and merchants ...	...	15,131	
		20,131	
Boondee Chief ...	...	1,000	
Jhallawar Chief ..	...	5,000	
Officials, &c. ...	...	5,000	
		10,000	
Shahpoora Chiefs ...	...	1,000	

10. More is promised from Kota, and the Tonk subscriptions have yet to come. A donation of Rupees 400 has been received from Hafiz Abdoolla Khan of Tonk, who was President of the Regency Council during the minority.

11. *Tribute and contributions*.—Except in the case of Kota tributes and contributions due by the States to Government have been regularly paid during the year.

12. *Mail robberies*.—Two attempts to rob the Government mail were reported from Kota. Both were frustrated. Otherwise the mails have been unmolested.

13. *Boondee*.—The Agent to the Governor-General visited Boondee in October. He was met with the usual ceremonies and escorted to his camp. He visited and received the Chief, and was struck by his bearing and manners.

14. *The finances*.—The Durbar complains that it is overburdened by the tribute which it has to pay under the Treaty of 1818.

15. The total revenue is estimated at Rupees eight lakhs, and the expenditure at somewhat less. This estimate is approximate only. There is no State from which it is more difficult to get information. Boondee owes to the Rajpootana and Harowtee Treasurers Rupees 18,909 and Rupees 7,894, respectively.

16. *Deolee Road*.—I am glad to say that considerable progress has been made in this work during the year. Some sixteen miles are now in good order for wheeled traffic. There is no attempt at metalling, but causeways are built here and there; the approaches to rivers and nullahs have been made easy; and the road, passing through a stony country, keeps fairly good during the rains.

17. *Absence of Police arrangements.*—There is great want of efficient arrangements for the protection of life and property. Thefts and robberies are frequent. The Durbar's earnest attention has been called to this matter; but I believe the Chief would rather pay the compensatory awards of the International Court than introduce what he would consider new fangled police measures.

18. *The Chief's sons.*—On my last visit in March the Chief introduced his elder son, a nice-looking child of seven. His education has already been commenced. I did not see the second son.

19. *Jail.*—I visited the Jail, and found it clean and in good order. There was ample space and ventilation for the prisoners, who did not exceed 20 in number. With one exception the prisoners seemed well cared for.

20. *Dispensary.*—I was taken to a house which was called the dispensary. There was no Doctor, and the place was shut up, and evidently never used. I could find no medicines or instruments; and no books are kept. This is an instance of the disfavor with which new institutions, however useful, are regarded in Boondee.

KOTA.

21. *General remarks.*—The affairs of this State have been the subject of special references to Government for sometime past. It is only needful here to give a sketch of the course of events since my last report.

22. At the close of 1872-73 matters had got to such a pass that intervention of some sort was felt to be inevitable. I never ceased to urge on the Chief the necessity of taking some steps to avert the absolute ruin which was impending. But good counsel seemed thrown away, on one who, abandoned to the most debasing vices, was a mere puppet in the hands of the parasites who preyed on him. Fortunately for the Chief and State there were, amongst the people of the Court, one or two of some respectability who were able to understand that a crisis had arrived which no one in the State was fitted to meet. These persons did all in their power to strengthen my hands, and to open the eyes of the Chief to the shame and misery which had come upon the State. They pointed out to him the certainty that, sooner or later, the British Government would step in to check the existing oppression and misrule. They urged him to vindicate his character by taking the initiative in proposals for reform. At last, in July, the Chief was sufficiently well advised to address the Agent to the Governor-General and myself, stating that he felt himself unable to cope with the difficulties which had arisen; that therefore he placed himself in our hands, and was prepared to accept any measure of reform which it might please Government to introduce.

23. In October the Agent to the Governor-General visited Kota, and had several interviews with the Chief, who reiterated his desire for Government aid, and again expressed his perfect readiness to acquiesce in whatever arrangements might be made.

24. Under these circumstances, Government saw fit to appoint Nawab Faiz Ali Khan Bahadoor, C.S.I. (late of Jeypoor), to be Minister of Kota with full powers. In February last I joined the camp of the

Agent to the Governor-General at Kishenghur, where I met the Nawab, and received my final instructions. A few days later, accompanied by a suitable escort, I went to Kota for the purpose of installing the new Minister.

25. At this time affairs at Kota were in a very unsettled and critical condition. The Maharao had relapsed into the hands of evil counsellors, who did not scruple to misrepresent the action of Government, which they declared meant nothing less than the deposition of the Chief. They urged the Maharao to withdraw his application for Government aid, to repudiate his promises, and to offer every possible opposition to the appointment of Nawab Faiz Ali. They even went so far as to hint that death was preferable to the dishonor which was about to be put upon the Chief. Vague rumours of a disquieting nature were diligently circulated, and had the desired effect of creating general uneasiness and alarm.

26. Of the feeling of the people, weary of years of the tyranny, there was no doubt; they looked to us to save them from the misery in which they had so long been steeped.

27. The temper of the army was not at first so certain. The Durbar had indeed been a bad paymaster, and British intervention meant for the troops the disbursement of arrears. But in an undisciplined army of 8,000 men elements of danger are seldom absent. The Chief's private treasury was known to be full; promises and threats were not wanting; the men who were pulling the strings were desperate and unscrupulous, and to their dull minds the occasion seemed ripe for an *émeute*.

28. On the 19th February I reached Kota. The Maharao at my desire came out the usual distance to meet me. I introduced the Nawab. The following day I visited the Chief with the Nawab, and presented the khurecta of the Agent to the Governor-General containing the announcement of the arrangements made by Government for the administration of the State. After a few minutes' conversation I took leave of His Highness, who promised to return my visit the next day, and then to discuss State matters.

29. Much consultation took place at the Palace that night and the next morning. The low intriguers who had hitherto been in power, when brought face to face with the orders of Government, felt that the game was up. The more sensible advisers already alluded to were called in; and when the Maharao came to see me as he had promised, it was evident that affairs had taken a favorable turn. He met the Nawab with great politeness; and accepted with a good grace the intervention of Government which he had solicited. I then declared that the administration of Kota was placed in the hands of Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, to whom all well-disposed persons would render cheerful obedience. The Maharao directed his officials to attend on the Nawab and take his orders. The next day all attended as directed, and from that time open opposition ceased. The worst of the Chief's maladvisers were banished from the State; but many who dreaded the light remained, and these did their best to conceal and hold back State papers and accounts. Such difficulties were to be expected. Time and patience will overcome them.

30. *The finances.*—The State accounts are deficient, confused, and untrustworthy. So far as can be made out, the revenue amounted last year to 28 lakhs, from which must be deducted about 12 lakhs for jaghire and religious grants, and revenue not recoverable, leaving a net income of 16 lakhs. A statement of income and expenditure is attached. The receipts are almost entirely from land revenue. No taxes are levied. The army costs nearly six lakhs a year. Nearly another six lakhs are absorbed in the palace expenses; while the Chief takes a lakh besides for his privy purse.

31. The cash balance in the treasury when the Nawab took charge was Rupees 63,227. The revenue for the year had been anticipated, only two lakhs remaining to be called in.

32. All persons having claims on the State were called on to file and substantiate them. As the accounts go back for many years, and as each item must be carefully scrutinized, it will be some time before an exact statement of the debts can be prepared. The claims brought forward amounted to nearly 90 lakhs of rupees.

33. For sometime at least the revenue cannot be expected to show any marked expansion. Meanwhile we must do our best to reduce expenditure.

34. With the sanction of the Agent to the Governor-General arrangements were entered into with wealthy bankers of Ajmere for a loan, up to the maximum limit of six lakhs at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to enable us to carry on business at first, and to pay off the arrears due to the Government of India and the troops.

35. The balance of Government tribute up to 31st December 1873, Rupees 2,46,427, was paid up in March.

36. The payment of the arrears due to the army commenced at once, and was carried on daily. Due care was exercised to guard against false claims being brought forward.

37. Arrangements are in progress for the liquidation of the amount due to Jeypoor from the holders of the Kotree fiefs, and to Rajpootana* and Deoleef Treasurers.

* Rs. 24,431.

† Rs. 1,03,173.

38. The Treasury Office was removed from the city to a suitable building close to the Agency bungalow.

39. *The Courts.*—The existing Courts were found to be merely engines of oppression, with no defined duties or jurisdiction. These were closed, and Civil, Criminal, Revenue, and Appeal Courts took their place. Some 2,000 petitions had been filed within a month of the opening of the Courts.

40. *The Officials.*—Wherever possible, the old officials, if moderately honest and respectable, have been retained. Those who used their influence in the cause of right and order have been rewarded with suitable posts, and are giving the Nawab loyal and zealous aid.

41. *Government mail.*—Special measures have been taken to ensure the safe transit of the Government mails, the guards have been strengthened, and an officer has been deputed to see to the due protection of the roads.

42. *Salute to the Nawab.*—Intimation being received on the 11th March that a salute of nine guns had been sanctioned for the Minister within the limits of the Kota State, I requested that one might be fired from the fort. This was immediately done.

43. *Dispensary and Jail.*—The Nawab and I visited the dispensary and jail. The former was in good order, and apparently much frequented. The Native Doctor is highly spoken of. The jail was fairly clean. There were about 70 prisoners, of whom nearly half were awaiting trial.

44. *Concluding remarks.*—Having seen the authority of the Nawab firmly established, and his position and dignity publicly recognized, I left Kota on the 16th March.

45. Everything is fairly in train. Steps are being taken for a rough land survey, which shall permit of a short settlement being made; for the construction of roads; the establishment of schools; the drainage and improvement of the city; the gradual reduction of the army; the introduction of a regular system of accounts; the redress of grievances; the resumption of lands improperly alienated from the State; the curtailment of the enormous unnecessary expenditure; the allotment of a fixed sum annually in payment of the debts, and the reform generally of the administration. But these things cannot be done in a day; and at first starting the labor to be gone through is almost overwhelming. This year we can only report that a conclusion has been put to scandalous misrule, and that a fair start has been made in the right direction. Next year we may hope to describe progress and improvement.

46. The Tabular Statements (from 1 to 10) which are attached may prove of interest, though the information they contain must not be taken as absolutely correct.

JHALLAWAR.

47. *General remarks.*—There is little to report in regard to this State, which appears on the whole to be well governed. The Chief is noted for his friendly disposition to Europeans, and for his anxiety to carry out the wishes of Government. He received me with great politeness, and I saw a good deal of him during my few days' stay at Jhalrapatun. His country is singularly rich and prosperous-looking. For miles and miles the eye dwells upon poppy fields; opium being the principal product. The Chief is anxious to have Government scales for the weighment of opium established at his capital; and is willing to pay for a road to link the town with the Bombay and Agra Road. If this proposal were carried out, it would no doubt lead to the extension of the trade of Jhalrapatun. At present the opium grown in the country finds its way to the scales at Oojein and Indore.

48. The Maharaj Rana is assisted in the government by a Minister, whose influence is not always used for good.

49. *The finances.*—The revenue, nominally some 12 or 14 lakhs, is said to be really nearer 20 lakhs. There is a considerable debt of some 14 lakhs, which has lately engaged the attention of the Durbar.

50. *The Courts.*—I visited and inspected the Civil and Criminal Courts. There is no Criminal Court of appeal, so that appeals are heard in the Court of original trial.

51. In the Civil Courts, too, there are no rules or system. Cases are settled in ~~the~~ haphazard fashion; appeals lie to the Chief.

52. *The Jail.*—I went over the jail, which is admirably constructed and managed. It will bear comparison with our own jails in cleanliness, ventilation, and general arrangement. The prisoners looked well-cared for. Country paper, carpets, and chicks are made in the jail, which is superintended by Mr. Orr, a Eurasian, to whom great credit is due.

53. *Roads.*—The road from Jhalrapatun towards Kota, as far as it lies within Jhallawar limits (some 20 miles), has been put in fair order for carts during the year.

54. *Adoption of an heir by the Chief.*—The decision of the Government of India in this matter having removed all difficulty, the Maharaj Rana has adopted an heir from the family of Burvun, in Kattywar, from which stock His Highness is himself descended. The young Prince is a handsome bright-looking child. His education is being attended to.

55. *Government mails.*—The case of mail robbery referred to in paragraph 14 of last year's Report has been decided against Jhallawar, and the decision was upheld on appeal, with the addition to the original award of a fine of Rupees 1,600.

56. *Dispensary.*—The dispensary is the best I have seen. The supply of medicines and instruments is most ample; everything was in perfect order, and the skill and kindness of Mahomed Naeem Khan, the Native Doctor, render the institution most popular.

TONK.

57. *General remarks.*—In January I spent 10 days at Tonk, during which time I visited the Courts, School, Dispensary, and Jail, and endeavored to ascertain generally the condition of affairs.

58. *The administration.*—I regret that I cannot report favorably of the administration. The Nawab, shortly before my visit, had expressed a desire to place the whole management of affairs unreservedly in the hands of the Minister, Sahibzada Oobeydulla Khan. This I learned from private sources; but it was afterwards admitted to be true, though the Minister declared that he rejected the Nawab's proposition at once.

59. The Tonk family has numerous offshoots, the representatives of relatives of the present and former Chiefs. Each of these is styled Sahibzada or Prince; each has his small estate, and each desires to assert in some way or other his independence of the Chief. A very few of these Sahibzadas are adherents of the Minister; but these enjoy his favor; while the others complain of not meeting with justice or due consideration. There is thus much heart-burning and bad feeling, which sometimes shows itself in outbursts of insubordination and disrespect to the Chief.

60. I think a partial remedy for all this would be found in the formal association with the Minister of Hafiz Ibadulla Khan, formerly President of the Regency Council. He is an old man, looked up to and respected by the family, and I believe showed good sense in his former post.

61. I foresee difficulties at Tonk ere long, unless something is done to abate present abuses.

62. *The death of the Chief's son and heir.*—The Nawab sustained a severe affliction in October in the loss of his only surviving son, a child of two years old.

63. *Visit to Deolee.*—The real good feeling of the Chief was shown by his visit to Deolee to meet the Agent to the Governor-General a day or two after the death of his child. Colonel Pelly was much struck by this mark of good-will, and duly expressed his acknowledgments to His Highness.

64. *The finances.*—The usual report and statistics not having been furnished as yet, I can only remark here that the financial condition of the State has certainly not improved since last year. A failure of rain-crops caused loss of revenue, while the expenditure has, I fear, not been curtailed.

65. The last instalment, Rupees 25,000, of the Government loan of one lakh of rupees, was paid with interest up to date early in January.

66. The donation of three lakhs allotted to the Ex-Nawab on his deposition has been fully paid up, and his monthly allowance is now disbursed regularly.

67. A final settlement of the outstanding Lawa accounts has been made; Rupees 3,750 have been received from Lawa; the balance Rupees 3,836 is awaited.

68. The coinage of Madhopooree rupees having been discontinued by Jeypoor, the Tonk Mint was re-opened for the issue of this currency, which is that principally obtaining in Tonk. The Durbar has expressed its willingness to meet the views of Government in any measures that may be proposed for the introduction of a uniform currency.

69. *The Courts.*—There are Civil, Criminal, Revenue, and Appeal Courts, all of which were duly inspected. The records seemed well kept, and the system of carrying on business satisfactory. But complaints were bitter of the harshness and oppression of the head of the Criminal Department, a man bristling with certificates, but unfitted to be entrusted with so much power. I spoke to the Minister about removing him to some other position; but I have not heard that this has been done. Great hardship is inflicted on the people by his retention in his present office.

70. I will quote an instance of the manner in which the law is administered. A woman disappeared, and a man with whom she was last seen was accused of having murdered her. There were some grounds for suspicion, but no sufficient proofs. The sentence was *that the man should be imprisoned with hard labor until the woman was found, or until he could prove that he was innocent.* The sentence had been running for years. I requested that the man might be released, and pointed out that, as he had not been proved guilty, he should have been discharged; and that where it is thought absolutely needful to remand a prisoner for the production of further evidence, the final disposal of the case should not be deferred beyond a fixed and reasonable time. Many persons had been imprisoned for years awaiting trial. I was assured by the Minister that all this should be put right.

71. *The Jail.*—The jail was in fairly good order; the prisoners' food not being as I thought sufficient, I asked that it might be increased;

this was done. The women prisoners are in the same enclosure with the men, though in different houses. Two mothers had children entirely covered with small-pox living with them. These families were at my request removed to a house at some distance from the jail.

72. *The School*.—This is in an embryo state, but is improving and becoming popular. Only the vernaculars and arithmetic are taught, and none of the scholars are far advanced.

73. *Roads*.—The approach of the rail to Jeypoor has made the completion of the road between that place and Tonk very desirable. I have pressed this on the attention of the Durbar, which has promised that the necessary funds shall be forthcoming before the rains.

74. *Post Office*.—The Durbar has ceased to charge rent for the building used as a Post Office.

75. *Nimbhera Pergunnah*.—His Highness and the Minister visited this pergunnah in the cold weather, and I trust good results will follow. The Mogheas are stated to have been almost all expelled from the district, but they have apparently not gone far, and still carry on their occupation of plundering from time to time. Some of the more notorious of this class have been admitted as approvers in the Department for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity, and the Durbar, though it has heavy claims upon them, has not pressed for their surrender.

76. *Kotree Customs Post*.—The right of Tonk to occupy this post was held to be proved many years ago, and orders were issued accordingly. These orders were only carried out this year—a party of the Central India Horse having been detailed to ensure the submission of the Indore officials. The case has, however, been recently re-opened, apparently at the instance of the Indore Durbar. Intimation has been received that a special officer will be detailed further to enquire into the matter.

77. *Complaints against Neemuch officials*.—The complaints made against the Neemuch officials in the concluding paragraph of last year's Tonk Report have not been substantiated by the Durbar, though it has been several times addressed on the subject.

78. *The Dispensary*.—The dispensary at Tonk is well conducted, and the Native Doctor popular.

79. *Tonk Report*.—The usual report from Tonk has not been received, and I am unable to wait for it any longer. It shall be submitted hereafter.

SHAHPOORA.

80. In paragraph 15 of last year's Report allusion was made to a proposed land settlement for five years. The tenders received were not satisfactory, as they did not come up to the revenue of the preceding year. The subsequent partial failure of the rain-crops rendered it expedient to defer the settlement. I have now invited applications for contracts for five years, and shall endeavor as much as possible to keep the land in the hands of the zemindars.

81. The young Chief's education has not advanced much. He was absent at Oodeypoor for four months in attendance on the Maharana; this threw him back. He reads and writes Hindie fairly, and has commenced the study of Urdu. I think his general intelligence has

increased. He shows interest in State affairs, with which Salik Ram gives him every opportunity of becoming acquainted.

82. At the close of the year the Chief was about to celebrate his marriage at Muksoodunghur. A dowry of Rupees 17,000 is received on the occasion. Rupees 9,000 have been allowed for the marriage expenses.

83. *The finances.*—The receipts for the year were Rupees 2,09,013, the expenditure was Rupees 1,63,796, leaving a surplus of Rupees 45,217. The expenditure includes Rupees 41,164 devoted to the liquidation of debt, and Rupees 2,800 were expended on tanks. About Rupees 70,000 of debt remain to be paid.

84. *Boundary disputes.*—The many cases of disputed boundary between Shahpoora and Meywar give rise to much trouble. The frontier in question is so extended that the services of a special officer are needed to define it. It is hoped that something will shortly be done in this direction. A proposal has been made for the settlement of the boundary by an official deputed by Oodeypoor. This would scarcely meet the views of the Shahpoora Durbar, which would naturally mistrust any settlement come to by a nominee of the Maharana.

85. *School, Dispensary, and Jail.*—These were visited in company with the Chief.

86. The school was examined. It has made good progress. A small extra expenditure has been sanctioned to increase the staff of teachers.

87. The dispensary was evidently in good hands. Vaccination operations had been extensive and successful.

88. The jail was clean and well kept. There were but few prisoners, all in for short terms.

89. *The City of Shahpoora.*—Since Moonshee Salik Ram's deputation great improvements have been made in the city. Roads have been constructed and repaired; the entrance to the city has been cleared and widened. Attention is given to sanitation. Salik Ram deserves favorable notice for his administration.

90. *Meena Kherar.*—The Meena Kherar has been quiet during the year. The Meena element in the Deolee Irregular Force has doubtless a powerful influence upon the *morale* of the Kherar population, which is now as peaceable as it was formerly turbulent.

91. *Dispensary.*—This institution has continued to afford relief to numbers of patients from the surrounding districts. Success was largely due to the exertions of Dr. Eddowes, whose departure on furlough is felt to be a public loss.

92. *Harowtee International Court.*—Statements showing the work transacted in the Harowtee International Court are attached.

93. *Movements of troops.*—The 14th Bengal Lancers marched for Rawulpindee in October. The 9th Bengal Cavalry in relief did not arrive till the middle of January. In the meanwhile a squadron of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant James, did duty at Deolee. This squadron eventually accompanied me to Kota, as also did two companies of the Deolee Irregular Force. In the work that had to be done, the presence of troops, so soldierly in appearance and admirable in behavior, had a value which can hardly be overestimated.

List of accompaniments to Harowtee and Tonk Agency Annual Report for 1873-74.

Statements showing receipts and expenditure of
the Kota State ... 1 to 10

Statements showing the work of the Harowtee
International Court ... 1 to 3

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY,
Officiating Political Agent.

No. 1.

Statement showing the annual net receipts of the Kota State.

Particulars of receipts.	Amount. Rs.
Annual net receipts ...	16,41,092
Jaghire and charitable grants ...	5,04,496
Land lying waste or uncultivated, district expenses, and sums irrecoverable ...	6,54,203
Total ...	27,99,791

No. 2.

Statement showing the details of net revenue of the Kota State as estimated at present.

No.	Particulars of receipts.	Amount. Rs.
1.	Land revenue ...	15,12,991
2.	Miscellaneous receipts ...	79,902
3.	Revenue realized from jaghires ...	12,857
4.	Nuzzerana from Patails ...	3,998
5.	Grazing of camels and other animals ...	7,724
6.	Mint income ...	1,076
7.	Law and Justice ...	6,511
8.	Profits from workshops, &c. ...	9,216
9.	Abkaree ...	2,110
10.	Forest revenue ...	3,141
11.	Nuzzerana realized from District officials ...	566
12.	Charity cess realized from villages ...	1,000
	Total ...	16,41,092

No. 3.

Statement showing the details of District expenses of lands remaining uncultivated and other irrecoverable items.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.
Districts and other expenses ...	3,23,548
Irrecoverable items standing against the zemindars ...	1,04,054
Irrecoverable items standing against the zemindars died and absconded ...	10,656
Lands lying uncultivated ...	1,46,584
Amount remitted in favor of zemindars ...	69,359
Total ...	6,54,201

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY,
Officiating Political Agent.

No. 4.

Statement showing the Jaghire and other Charitable grants of Kota State.

Particulars.	Amount.
<i>Jaghire grants.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Zenana and Majee Sahibs	92,049*
Durbaries' salaries	53,007
Grants to Rajpoots and other Sirdars	1,72,496
Grants in payment of interest on debts	28,709
Total jaghire grants	3,46,261
<i>Charitable grants.</i>	
Charitable grants	1,58,235
Jaghire grants	3,46,261
Charitable grants	1,58,235
Grand Total	5,04,496

No. 5.

Statement showing the Annual Expenditure of the Kota State.

No.	Particulars.	Amount.
	<i>Establishments.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1.	Court Establishment as per detail enclosed	68,252
2.	Armies	5,71,941
3.	Government tribute	3,64,720†
4.	Expenditure incurred in Government workshops, purchase of grain, clothes, &c.	4,62,150‡
5.	Education	1,248
6.	Purchase of horses, bullocks, and elephants	17,299
7.	Amount paid into the Chief's private treasury for pocket expenses	1,00,000
8.	Charitable allowances	10,896
9.	Male and female servants' salaries	39,883§
10.	Public works, repairs to roads, fort, and Palaces	24,526
11.	Extraordinary expenditure by order of His Highness the Maharao	1,20,711
12.	Maharaja Sookh Sing's allowance	2,350||
13.	Debt liquidated	53,940¶
14.	Interest on debts	50,000
15.	Camels' hire, &c.	7,000
	Total	18,94,916

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

* Dowager Ranees.

† 20,000 realized from Kotree fiefs excluded.

‡ Maharaja's private expenses, clothes, food, jewels, feed of elephants, horses, bullocks, belonging to State and army and other miscellaneous expenses.

§ Old servants of former Ranees and present zenana attendants.

|| Illegitimate brother of the Chief.

¶ 39,000 for mother's debt.

No. 6.

Statement showing the detail of Courts of the Kota State.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.
1. Moonsheekhana	6,506*
2. Revenue Court	2,804
3. Treasury and Account Office Establishment ...	13,884
4. Criminal Court, Jail, and City Polices ...	3,573
5. Civil Court	1,757
6. Appeal Court	3,896
7. Other miscellaneous Courts	35,831
Total ...	68,251

No. 7.

Statement showing the Government Tribute paid annually by the Kota State.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.
Government tribute	1,84,720†
Contingent (military contribution)	2,00,000
Total ...	3,84,720

No. 8.

Statement showing the Kotree Tribute paid annually through the Kota State to other Treasuries.

Particulars.	Amount. Rs.
Ajmere Treasury	20,000‡
Jeypoor ditto	14,397
Total ...	34,397

No. 9.

Statement showing the pay of Forces and other servants in arrears up to 21st February 1874.

Particulars of arrears.	Amount. Rs.
Army	3,91,806
Stud and Elephant Establishments	15,447
Nuckkarkhana do.	1,269§
Court (Judicial) do.	22,211
Charitable allowances	4,164
Camel hire	4,626
Total arrears ...	4,39,523

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY,
Offg. Political Agent.

* Chief's own Office Establishment.

† Includes Rs. 20,000 shown in Statement No. 8.

‡ This item is included in Rupees 1,84,720 shown in Statement No. 7.

§ Musicians.

No. 10.

Statement showing the Cash Balance found remaining in the Treasury of the Kota State on the 25th February 1874.

Particulars of collections.	Amount.
	<i>Rs.</i>
Cash on account of revenue collection	1,519
Collected to meet Government tribute	61,708
Total	<u>63,227</u>

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Harowtee International Court.—The following Statement exhibits the work performed by the Harowtee and Tonk International Court during the year under review, 1st April to 31st March 1874:—

Number of cases on the file at close of preceding year	26
" " instituted	133
Estimated value of property plundered	<u>Rs. 84,034-8-0</u>

Amount of compensation awarded for property plundered, and against what State.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Meywar	1,127	0	0
Jeypoor	309	6	0
Boondee	544	14	4
Kota	3,846	12	6
Jhallawar	3,408	4	3
Tonk ... ..	...	...	...
Shahpoora	107	2	6
Total amount paid	<u>9,343</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

Number of persons killed	6
" " wounded	7
" " convicted	46
" " acquitted	28
" " died ... ..	...
" " escaped ... ..	...
" of cases adjusted out of Court	3
" of cases transferred	4

Amount of blood-money awarded, and against what State.

	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Meywar	300	0	0
Jeypoor ... ..	...	...	...
Boondee ... ..	...	...	...
Kota ... ..	...	...	...
Tonk ... ..	...	...	...
Jhallawar ... ..	...	...	...
Shahpoora ... ..	...	...	...
Total amount awarded	<u>300</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Average duration of cases	70 ³⁹ / ₄₃
Average detention of cases	10
Number of cases disposed of	129
" " on file at the close of the year	30
Property recovered	<u>Rs. 9,395</u>
	<u>7</u>
	<u>0</u>

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, *Capt.*,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

Abstract Statement of the number and nature of cases adjudicated by the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakeels during the year.

					No. of cases from 1st January to 31st December 1873.	No. of cases from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.
AGAINST PERSON.						
Murder	...	...	...	...	1	1
Assault with wounding	...	...	...	...	0	0
Total					1	1
AGAINST PROPERTY.						
Highway robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	...	...	0	1
" without " "	...	...	...	...	20	18
Gang robbery with aggravated circumstances	...	...	...	...	1	1
" without " "	...	...	...	...	4	3
Theft with aggravated circumstances	...	...	...	...	0	0
" without " "	...	...	...	...	20	13
Cattle-lifting	...	...	...	...	24	26
Premeditated dacoity	...	...	...	...	19	13
Arson	...	...	...	...	1	1
Burglary	...	...	...	...	8	8
Counterfeit coining	...	...	...	...	0	0
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	41	44
Poisoning	...	...	...	...	0	0
Total					138	128
Grand Total					139	129

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, *Capt.*,
Offg. Poltl. Agent.

Statement showing the working of the Harowtee and Tonk International Court of Vakels during the year.

AGENCY.	No. of cases pending at beginning of year.	No. of cases instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. of cases pending at close of year.	Total amount of decrees awarded.	APPEALS TO HIGHER COURT.						REMARKS.	
							Remaining at close of the year.	Appeals during the year.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Reversed.		Remaining.
Harowtee and Tonk Agency from 1st January to 31st December 1873 ...	24	134	158	139	19	10,808 11 7	1	8	9	4	...	1	4	Stolen property recovered valued at Rupees ... 9,243 3 0
Harowtee and Tonk Agency from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874 ...	26	133	159	129	30	9,343 7 7	5	5	10	5	...	1	4	Ditto ... 9,395 7 0

(Sd.) J. C. BERKELEY, Capt.,
Offg. Political Agent.

EASTERN STATES AGENCY REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

Principal events of the year.—The principal events of the year are the excessive rainy season of 1873; the separation of the Dholepoor State from this Agency; and the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and staff at Bhurtpoor.

2. *Abnormal rainy season.*—A season of unusual drought and hot winds was succeeded in the month of July by rain, which at first moderate and seasonable, as the year advanced became excessive, flooding the lands within the Bhurtpoor and Dholepoor States. In the latter the Chumbul rose to an unprecedented height; and in the former the extraordinary floods of the Bangunga and Ruparel Rivers inundated the country for miles round; villages were washed away, roads and buildings submerged, and for days all communication was stopped. By dint of strenuous exertions and ceaseless watching the city was with difficulty saved. The Residency compound lay three feet under water for several days, and dykes and buttresses were thrown to prevent the flood breaking through the city gates. Previous to the setting in of the rains there had been extensive fires in Bhurtpoor and the surrounding villages, whereby great loss accrued to the Durbar and the people.

3. I was at Dholepoor, and had been since the early part of February, when news reached me of the flood. A few days after, when the roads had become passable, I came down and was an eye-witness to the devastation caused by the waters.

Separation of Dholepoor from the Eastern States.—Rao Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, K.C.S.I., having in the month of April been appointed guardian of the State of Dholepoor, I, as reported in my last Annual Report, made over charge to him on the 16th of that month. Owing to illness and other causes, however, the Rao Raja excused himself from personally attending to the administration, and the Council of five members appointed by him continued to transact business with indifferent success until I left Dholepoor on the 16th of October, together with all my camp, in order to be present at a Durbar which His Excellency the Viceroy had expressed his desire to hold at Agra for the reception of the Native Princes and Chiefs.

And creation into a separate Agency.—Subsequently Dholepoor was created an independent Agency under an additional Political Agent of the First Class, and my connection with the State ceased on the 22nd December, on which date I made over charge to Major Dennehey.

4. *Bhurtpoor and Dholepoor Chiefs present at Viceregal Durbar.*—Both the Chiefs of Bhurtpoor and Dholepoor were present at the Viceregal Durbar held at Agra in the month of November. The Chief of Kerowli was excused attending owing to the death of his cousin, the only surviving daughter and child of the late Maharaja Madan Pal.

Visit of Viceroy and suite to Bhurtpoor and Deeg.—His Excellency the Viceroy and suite, together with the Governor-General's Agent for

Rajpootana, at the invitation of the Maharaja, visited Bhurtpoor and Deeg, where they received the usual hospitable attentions from His Highness. From Deeg His Excellency travelled on to Goberdhun and Muttra.

5. *Condition of crops.*—In consequence of the excessive rains the autumn crops were all but lost, and the prices of staple grains of course remained high. A Comparative Statement of prices for this and the last

* 11.

year enclosed* will show the market rates which prevailed at Bhurtpoor.

Nevertheless, the deep saturation which the soil had thus received proved very advantageous to the spring crops which just harvested are found to be much above the average. In fact the outturn is reported to be extraordinary, and but for the drain caused by the scarcity in Bengal would more than counterbalance the losses of the previous season. The cotton and urhar crops, however, were almost completely lost from the excessive frosts of early January.

6. *Cold weather tour through Bhurtpoor.*—In order to arrive at a correct estimation of the benefits conferred by the Roopareil river, I proceeded on a tour of inspection through the northern and other pergunnahs of Bhurtpoor, and I thus visited the district towns of Koomher, Deeg, Kaman, Pahari, Seekree, Gopalghur, Nugger and Akheyghur. At Seekree I inspected the large embankment used for holding up the Roopareil water on its entering the territory, and I pointed out to the Durbar various means by which the utility of the work might be increased.

7. *And Kerowli.*—On my return from Mewat I proceeded through the Bhurtpoor pergunnahs of Ochein and Biana on a visit to Kerowli, returning to head-quarters *via* Roopbas and Rudawal on the 27th of February. My tour comprised all the pergunnahs of Bhurtpoor but two, as well as the five districts of Kerowli, whose principal towns and forts were successively visited and examined by me.

8. *Arrangements for the security of the mails.*—I am glad to be able to report that the arrangements for the protection of the Government mails are complete within the States under this Agency, and that they have worked well during the year. In Bhurtpoor the mails are always escorted by one or more mounted troopers, and in Kerowli, which contains eight miles of postal communication only, the same arrangement exists, so that the mails travel in perfect security. A Statement is at-

* 21.

tached* giving all the information possible on this subject.

9. *The Rajpootana State Railway opened through Bhurtpoor.*—The most noteworthy event of the year, however, and one which will doubtless in future times sensibly affect the material and moral prospects of this State, was the opening of the Rajpootana State Railway from Agra to this, a distance of 33 miles, which took place on the 20th October 1873, and on the 28th April was further extended over 70 miles to Dowsa in Jeypoor.

10. *Appointment of a Superintendent to the Railway Police.*—A Superintendent, Rajpootana State Railway Police, has been appointed, with the powers of a Second Class Magistrate, to try all offences cognizable by him within the limits of Railway lands. The scheme for the Railway Police has also received the definite sanction of Government in its revised form.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples.

11. *Area*.—The State of Kerowli lies between latitude $25^{\circ} 53'$ — $26^{\circ} 48'$; longitude $76^{\circ} 47'$ — $77^{\circ} 38'$. The area is about 1,870 square miles.

12. *Boundaries*.—It is bounded on the north by portions of the States of Jeypoor, Bhurtpoor and Dholepoor; on the south and east by the River Chumbul dividing it from the territories of Sindia; and on the west by the River Morel and the Jeypoor State.

13. *General appearance*.—Wild and hilly, and near the banks of the Chumbul excessively cut up into ravines. The hilly country on the Jeypoor frontier is called the “Dang,”* that on the confines of the Chumbul, “Baharr,” and the district bordering the river about the town of Mandrail is locally known as “Talera.”

* The “Dang” during the Chow-masa or rainy season gives (in the same way as the “Dangs” of Kota and Gwalior) pasturage to large numbers of camels and cattle. The camel to Kerowli coming mostly from the British districts along the Junna.

the Chumbul excessively cut up into ravines. The hilly country on the Jeypoor frontier is called the “Dang,”* that on the confines of the Chumbul, “Baharr,” and the district bordering the river about the town of Mandrail

14. *Rivers*.—Chumbul and the Morel forming the eastern and south-western boundary, and several other petty streams.

15. *Communications*.—The principal lines are west towards Jeypoor *viâ* Kooshulghur; north-east to Dholepoor; north *viâ* Hindoun to Bhurtpoor, and south-east *viâ* Mandrail into the dominions of Sindia.

16. *Climate*.—Salubrious; the hot season is long and trying; water abundant.

POLITICAL.

17. *Historical summary*.—The Chief is the head of the Jadon clan, who claim descent from Krishna, and are looked on as the head of the “Yaduvansi,” or descendants of the moon, in contradistinction to “Soorajvansi,” whose head is the Maharana of Oodeypoor. Tod makes the Chief of Kerowli the head of the eight Sachæ of the Yadus, the second of which are the Chiefs of Jeysulmere. The branch of Kerowli never seems to have strayed far from the ancient limits of their race, that is the country of Brij on the tract round Muttra. They once held the celebrated Bianec, which was wrested from them by the Mahomedan Emperors, whence they established Kerowli on the west bank, and Subbulghur on the east bank of the Chumbul: the latter tract was taken from them by Sindia in 1796 A.D.

18. In 1454 the State was conquered by Mahmud Khilji, King of Malwa, and assigned as a tributary appanage to his son. After the conquest of Malwa by Akbar, the territory of Kerowli probably became incorporated with the empire, and on the decline of the latter was overrun by the Mahrattas, who exacted from it a tribute of Rupees 25,000 annually. This was ceded to the British Government by the Treaty of Poona in 1817. Subsequently the State was taken under British protection, and the tribute relinquished. Proving ungrateful for this generosity, the Chief gave support to Doorjun Sal, who in 1825 had usurped the Bhurtpoor guddee.

19. Maharaja Hurbuksh Pal died in 1838, and was succeeded by his adopted son, Pertab Pal, who dying in 1848, a minor from his blood

relations, named Narsing Pal, was adopted by the family, whose succession was recognized by the Government of India, and an Agent* appointed to control all parties and exercise the direct management of affairs. Narsing Pal died on 10th July 1852, and the Government of India recommended that the State be resumed as a lapse, but in the meantime a claim having been advanced by Madan Pal, which was supported by public opinion and a strong party of adherents, he was recognized as successor to the Kerowli Chiefship in 1854. The Agency was abolished, but the Chief was warned that Government expected him to pay up the debt which was owed to them by the State.

20. This debt at the time of Maharaja Madan Pal's accession amounted to Rupees 94,312, and was originally incurred by the Maharaja of Kerowli to the State of Bhurtpoor, which was indebted to the British Government, to whom the debt was transferred. In arranging for its liquidation with Bhurtpoor Government gave credit for the amount due from Kerowli and took upon itself to recover it from that State. When the mutiny of 1857 occurred Maharaja Madan Pal was conspicuous in his loyalty to the British cause; the Government in recognition of his services remitted to him the amount of the debt, increased his salute from 15 to 17 guns, and Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to nominate him a G.C.S.I. The government of this Prince was energetic, and he vigorously enforced even-handed justice and put down lawlessness and other crime which had begun to prevail. His death, which took place in 1869, was generally deplored. He has been succeeded by Jeysing Pal, the present Chief, whose accession was recognized by Government in January 1871. The Maharaja of Kerowli has received the right of adoption.

21. *Form of administration.*—The Chief exercises supreme criminal and civil jurisdiction. The executive work of the State is performed by a Mookhtear, appeals from whose decision are heard in the Ijlas Khas or Court of the Maharaja. There is a Revenue officer who is charged with the superintendence of that branch of the administration, and there is a Tehseeldar and Police post to every Tehseel of which there are five, *viz.*, Kerowli, Jerota, Mandrael, Machulpoor, and Ootgir, these five pergunnahs comprising the State of Kerowli. In civil cases the powers of the Mookhtear are unlimited, but he has to refer all criminal cases for orders to the Ijlas Khas. Appeals from the Revenue officer are heard by the Mookhtear, who thus may be denominated the virtual Minister with quasi-unlimited powers.

22. *Character of land tenures; system of survey and settlement.*—There is no settlement and the system of annual assessment prevails.

* K.K. The land* tenures may be divided into *khalsa* or Crown lands, and *maafee* or rent-free holdings. There are 405 towns and villages in the State: of which 208 are *khalsa*, and 197 alienated, *viz.*, some to clansmen, others as eharitable endowments in lieu of service, or for the maintenance of the zenana, and some leased out for a number of years.

23. *Civil divisions.*—As said before the State is divided into five pergunnahs, over each of which is a Thannadar and Tehseeldar.

24. *Details of the last census. Tribes and language.*—A rough census was taken some years ago which gave a total population of 124,060 persons of all denominations.

25. *Tribes and language.*—The inhabitants besides Rajpoots, consist chiefly of Jats, Goojers, Meenahs, Kachees, Brahmins, Bunniahs, and Mahomedans. The language is “Jadonbati” or the Jadon dialect.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

26. *Surveys.*—There has been a topographical survey of the State conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Robinson and Captain Melville of the Gwalior and Central India Topographical Survey; and the Great Topographical Survey have also been through.

27. *Settlements.*—No revenue settlement was ever made of this territory. Consequently it is impossible to give the exact area of the culturable land, and the area lying fallow or irrecoverable. Probably a very large proportion is unculturable waste, and the cause of so little being cultivated may be assigned to the system of annual assessments which is in full vigour. I believe little or no care is taken by the Durbar to encourage tillers.

III.—PROTECTION.

28. *Legislating authority.*—There is no written law, but the decisions of Courts are based on custom as throughout Rajpootana.

29. *Police.*—Under this head I have no information save that the strength of the city police consists of 22 men who are paid at the rate of Rupees 3 or 4 each.

30. *Criminal and Civil Justice.*—Enclosed Return* gives the work done under this head, as well as under that of “Civil Justice.”

* 3 K.

31. *Prisons.*—There is a Jail at the capital which contains 31 inmates of whom a Statement is annexed.† Although the accommodation is small, the arrangements are good, and the interior is kept clean and airy.

† 4 K.

32. *Registration.*—Fees are levied on title deeds for the transfer and mortgage of immovable property, but I have no exact information on this head.

33. *Military.*—The military strength of the State comprises a force of 3,625 men of all arms, divided into 400 cavalry, 3,200 infantry, and 35 gunners. Of these 1,100 is the Contingent from Jaghiredars, which is only called out on emergencies.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

34. *Agriculture.*—The staple products of the autumn harvest are jowar, moth, and bajra, and of spring, wheat, barley, and rice; poppy and cotton are also sown, the outturn of which is generally more than the requirements of the population. In the Machulpoor pergunnah there

are extensive plantations of the betel-leaf which is produced of a quality much valued by the natives.

35. *Weather and crops.*—The rains although heavy were not so destructive as in other places. Frosts did harm in early January, but the spring crops were on the whole favorable.

36. *Horticulture.*—The produce of the gardens is, as a rule, farmed out to the highest bidder by public auction. The water is good and abundant, and the soil favorable to the growth of plants, but the only fruits produced are the orange, lemon, mangoes, and plantains.

37. *Forests.*—None properly so called, the requirements of the State and public being supplied by the *Chownkar*, the *Dhow*, and the *Dhák*, all of which are abundant on the sides of the hills and ravines. There are no timber trees, stone being used for roofing purposes.

38. *Mines.*—Iron ore is said to exist in the western hills, but no experiment having been ever made the statement must rest on its own grounds.

39. *Quarries.*—There are extensive stone quarries which are worked on the usual conditions as prevailing in other States.

40. *Manufactures.*—None of any importance. Bed-legs, colored green and red, are largely sold, the color which is sprinkled red, green, and blue being peculiar to Kerowli.

41. *Trade.*—No Return has reached me although called for several times. All the information that I can supply under this head is contained further on when treating of "Customs" and "opium."

42. *Public Works.*—The works mentioned in the last year's report, viz., the buildings on the road to Hindown and the new bazar at Koor-gaon are being prosecuted. In addition to which a market place has been built on the eastern face of the town of Kerowli for the reception of goods on the occasion of the Sheoratri fair, and an old tank has been cleared out and made serviceable.

43. *Roads.*—I went over the Baroda road during my recent visit to Kerowli and found that owing to the sandy nature of the soil the berms of the road had been washed down here and there. Work is still going on, and I hope that in course of time the road may prove a blessing to travellers and tradesmen. The length of this road is about eight miles, besides there are four miles of metalled road in and about the city environs which are kept in good repair. The metal which is dug out of the ravines is of a most durable quality, and as an instance I may notice that the road made by the late Major Monck-Mason, when Political Agent at Kerowli in 1854, from his residence to the town, remains intact to this day although no repairs have been done to it since that period.

44. *Post Office.*—The Post Office, which is under the departmental control of the Postmaster of Bhurtpoor, costs a sum of Rupees 76-8-0 monthly, and the proceeds from it are about the same.

45. *Irrigation.*—There are no canals, and consequently no canal irrigation. One or two dams exist from which water is allowed to cultivators, but no water rate is charged. As a rule well irrigation is general throughout the territory.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a.)—*Imperial Revenue and Finance.*

46. *Land revenue.*—The Statement attached* gives a total revenue for the year of Rupees 4,97,542, or a decrease of Rupees 9,540 over that of the previous year. The land revenue may be put down at 3½ lakhs.

* 5 K.

47. The sources of Imperial revenue, besides land revenue and tribute money from Jaghiredars, which amounts to between Rupees 20,000 and 25,000, are chiefly :—

48. *Customs.*—The amount under this heading, as given in the Statement, is Rupees 53,330, or a decrease of over Rupees 7,000 over last year. The customs revenue is derived mainly from the export of ghee, opium, and cotton. Cotton and opium are also carried through from Harowtee and Jeypoor *via* Hindown and Mandrail into the British territory and Sindia's dominions. The imports are mostly grain and piece-goods.

49. *Opium.*—The estimated area under poppy cultivation amounts to 2,202 beegahs, and the State proceeds from the same to Rupees 13,068. The estimated annual sales may be put down at about Rupees 29,000, and the average yield per beegah at from four to five seers. No restriction of any kind exists with regard to the export of opium. Most of the outturn finding its way towards Indore by way of Mandrael, Sabulghur, and so on.

50. *Stamps.*—The income of Stamp papers and Civil Court fees, which amounts on an average to about Rupees 6,500 annually, is shown in the Statement for the present year to be Rupees 7,425.

51. *And "Keilaje"*—Which denotes the offerings made by pilgrims to the shrine of "Keila Debee." This is a celebrated shrine situated about 14 miles from Kerowli, which attracts large multitudes of pilgrims every year in the months of April and October. She is the "Kali" of Bengal, worshipped under the local designation of "Keila," and her votaries besides making the usual blood-offerings of victims make a money donation besides which goes to the coffers of the State as Imperial revenue. The income from this source is said to have declined since the death of the late Chief.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

52. *Medical Relief.*—Under the departmental supervision of the Agency Surgeon, who reports favorably of the work done during the year.

53. *Sanitation.*—The State was remarkably free from epidemic of any kind, and the general health of the people was good. Although no sanitary arrangements exist, the city has a natural drainage, so that the water cannot lodge in the streets. Consequently the heavy rains instead of doing harm on the contrary effected a great deal of good in carrying away the impurities of the town.

54. *Vaccination.*—2,454 persons were vaccinated, of which 2,102 were successful, the rest being unsuccessful, doubtful, or unknown.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

55. *Education*.—There is but one school at the capital, where English, Persian, and Hindi are taught. The attendance is said to be 101 boys. The Chief does not devote any attention to the institution, the rate of progress therefore is low and unmarked.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

56. The only interesting places in the State are the Fort of Towan-gur, Mandrael, and Ootgir. The former was nearly cotemporaneous with the town of Biana in Bhurtpoor, and was built by Towan Pal, son of Bijey Pal, the founder of Biana. I have no reliable information respecting the antiquity of the other places.

BHURTPOOR.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

57. *Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples*—Has been treated already in former reports.

POLITICAL.

58. *Historical Summary*.—The territory now called Bhurtpoor belonged to the domain of the Tanwar Rajpoots, who reigned at old Delhi or Indraprestha, and passed from them with their empire into the possession of the Pathan and Moghul Empires of Delhi, and when the latter was overrun by Mahratta inroads, the Bhurtpoor Jat Chief, Runjeet Sing (whose ancestors for five generations had gradually, during the decay of the Moghul Empire, acquired the districts adjacent to Muttra and Delhi), was confirmed by Madhajee Sindia in 1782 in the possession of eleven pergunnahs yielding ten lakhs, and subsequently in three more, giving an income of four lakhs as rewards for services to General Perron, which fourteen pergunnahs (as per margin) constitute the present State of Bhurtpoor.

Bhurtpoor, Koomhere, Deeg, Kaman, Puhari, Gopalghur, Nugger, Roopbass, Biana, Bhoosawur, Weir, Akheyghur, and Oechein-Roodawul.

59. At the commencement of the Mahratta war in 1803 we made a Treaty with Runjeet Sing and conferred upon him the districts of Pishenghur, Kathoomur, Rewari, Gokul and Sahar, but as after the fall of Deeg he gave shelter to Holkar, the surrender of the latter was demanded, and on a refusal to give him up the memorable defence

of Bhurtpoor took place, in which the British were repelled in four assaults with a loss of 3,000 men. Fearing eventual defeat, however, Runjeet Sing came to terms and caused Holkar to leave his territory, but the districts which had been given him by the Treaty of 1803 were resumed by the British. Runjeet Sing died in 1805, and was succeeded successively by his sons, Rundheer and Buldeo. Buldeo Sing died leaving an infant son, Bulwunt Sing, six years of age, whose succession was recognized by the British, but this was disputed by his cousin, Doorjun Sal. The British were forced to move against Bhurtpoor, which on the 18th of January 1826 was successfully stormed by Lord Combermere, Doorjun Sal carried a prisoner to Allahabad, and the young Maharaja established in the succession under a Regency and the superintendence of

* Colonel Lockett.

a Political Agent.* Bulwunt Sing after a long and popular reign died in 1853, and was succeeded by his only son, Jeswunt Sing, the present Maharaja, to whom full powers of administration were given in 1871.

† 6 B.

A list of the British representatives who have held political charge of the State since 1826 is annexed†.

60. Bhurtpoor pays no tribute and no contribution to any local corps or contingent. Its gross revenue from all sources is about 30 lakhs. The Maharaja has received a Sunnud of adoption, and is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

61. The religion of the Jats is Brahminism with considerable latitude, and the rites of female infanticide, suttee or sumadh are unknown among them. The Jats of Bhurtpoor are allied to those of Sirhind, and are divided into two great tribes, the Doong and the Ara. From the former spring the Bhurtpoor reigning family of the clan Sinsinwar. Although there is but little doubt that the Jats emerged from Central Asia into India at quite a different period from that when the Rajpoots did, those of Bhurtpoor claim descent from the Jadon Rajpoots of Kerowli, and the legend of their descent from Balchund, the Jadon Prince of Biana, is currently believed in at Bhurtpoor, and is certified to by the Kerowli Durbar.

62. *Form of Administration.*—The Maharaja is the supreme head of the State, having the power of inflicting capital punishment. The State Council, consisting of five members, is a Court of Appeal in all cases, save those under reference by the Superintendent of Female Domains. As far as the civil administration is concerned, the territory is divided into two divisions: the first under the Magistrate of Bhurtpoor, who has jurisdiction in seven out of the fourteen pergunnahs, and the second under the Magistrate of Deeg and Mewat, unto whom the six pergunnahs of Mewat, inhabited mostly by the Meos, are subordinate: Bhurtpoor itself being set apart for the maintenance of the private apartments, and superintended by an official who has the powers of a Tehsildar subject only to the Court of the Maharaja. These two Magistrates exercise precisely the same powers. In criminal cases they can imprison for three years with hard labour in irons, and can fine up to Rupees 50. In civil cases there is no limit, they are empowered to enquire into and decide all such cases instituted in their Courts, an appeal lying from their decision to the State Council. For the city of Bhurtpoor itself there is a Civil Judge subordinate to the Magistrate of Bhurtpoor, who has powers of

hearing and deciding all civil suits under Rupees 500, and the Kotwal, also subordinate to the abovenamed official, who has power to imprison for three months, and can fine up to Rupees 10. There is a Tehsildar and a Thannadar in every pergunnah: the former has powers to imprison for three months, and to fine up to Rupees 10, the duties of the latter being confined to holding the preliminary enquiry only. The Salt and Customs Departments are respectively under the superintendence of an official who refers all cases to the State Council. The Collector of Revenue has undefined powers, an appeal from his decision lying to the Ijlas Khas.

63. *Character of land tenures, system of survey and settlement.*—A revenue survey of the Bhurtpoor territory was made in the years 1854, 1855, 1856 under the conduct of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hamilton, when a summary settlement was effected for three years. Another on the same principle was effected in 1859 for four years, when a new revenue settlement was made for six years. From 1869 to 1871, a period of three years, owing to the general scarcity, the same rates were allowed to stand as those charged for by the six years settlement, and for the next year an enhanced rate of 10 per cent. was levied. Statistics for a regular settlement for a period of 10 years had in the meantime been under preparation, and the measure was introduced in the year under report.

64. The land tenures of the State may be divided into two classes: "Zemindari," or Crown lands, and "Maafee," or rent-free holdings. "Zemindari" tenures are those in which the land is cultivated for the Zemindar by lessees who pay him a certain rent for the same. The land is estimated according to the nature of the soil and the probable amount of yield. After the deduction of his proprietary rights the Raj jumma being thrown into a common stock is paid in through the putwaree of the village by regular instalments at the end of each harvest. The autumn kist is paid in October, and that for the spring harvest in April. Revenue is received in specie and not in kind.

65. "Maafee" lands may be divided into "Enam," "Jaghire," and "Poon." "Enam" holdings are in lieu of military service rendered to the State, the average share per "bundook" or head being 30 beegahs. "Jaghire" lands are hereditary tenures, and do not pay any revenue to the Raj. The proprietor however does not possess the power to oust any of the hereditary Zemindars in favor of his own nominees, and cannot levy a larger revenue than the prescribed amount.

"Poon" lands are endowments apportioned for the maintenance of religious or charitable institutions. A list* of the lands is given in Appendix:

* 7 B.

this has been obtained with considerable labor.

66. The successive stages in the work of settlement are the same as prevailing under the North-Western Provinces Government. The lands of the different villages are demarcated, village maps and registers prepared, the capacity of the various soils ascertained after a careful scrutiny of their former yields, when a critical appraisement takes place. A deduction of one-third is made in favor of the Zemindars, the net balance being fixed as the regular amount of assessment.

67. *Civil divisions of territory.*—For administrative purposes the State of Bhurtpoor is divided into 14 pergunnahs, which are given on the margin of paragraph 58.

68. *Details of the last census. Tribes and language.*—Appendix 9B. gives the results of a census taken in the year 1867. Altogether the State contains 743,710 inhabitants, which gives a population to each square mile of 376·74. Hindoos number 630,242 to 113,445 Mahomedans, which gives a percentage of 18·00 Mahomedans to Hindoos. The population consists, besides Jats and Goojers, chiefly of Brahmins, Malees, Naces, Meenahs, Thakoors, Bagrees, Meos, Aheers, and Mahomedans. The country is popularly known as Brij (or the country of Krishna), and the language spoken is the Brijbhaka, or village patois. .

69. *Changes in the Administration.*—A thannadar has been appointed for Police purposes in connection with the Rajpootana State Railway.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

70. *Surveys.*—The State was surveyed by the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India in the year 1867, and a revenue survey of the territory was made in 1854, 1855, 1856. Operations are in progress for ensuring a complete demarcation of the boundary adjoining the British districts of Agra, Muttra, and Goorgaon.

71. *Settlement.*—A regular settlement for a term of 10 years has been made by which the Government demand has increased from Rupees 16,90,202 to 20,16,584, being an increase of Rupees 3,26,382 over the former settlement. The percentage per rupee paid to the Raj is one-sixth, the Zemindar receives one-twelfth, while the share of the tillers is three-fourths of a rupee. The causes which have contributed to the enhancement of the revenue are an increased area of cultivated land and the masonry wells. A detailed Statement of the new settlement was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with my letter No. 165, dated 20th February 1874.

72. *Waste lands.*—The amount of waste lands is estimated at 834,978 beegahs, of which 246,803 beegahs is culturable waste and 588,175 unculturable waste.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

73. *Legislating authority.*—The Maharaja's Court, or the Ijlas Khas, is the legislating authority of the land. In Courts of Justice the

spirit of the Indian Penal Code and any other Criminal and Civil enactments of the British Government is followed, and the procedure, so far as the officials are acquainted with it, also, is made to tally with that of British Courts of Justice.

74. *Police*.—The Police strength of the capital amounts to 302 men, who are under the direction of the Kotwal and receive from Rupees 4 to 15 a month. A sum of four annas per month is deducted from the pay of each man, and this amount goes to a fund from which compensation is made in case of robberies in the city, where no trace of the stolen property is found.

75. The rural Police comprises a force of 1,505, some of whom receive pay, but the majority hold rent-free lands. There is also a force of Tehsil Sepoys numbering about 800 men, the arrangement being that 100 Sepoys and two Jemadars should be allowed to each lakh of rupees of revenue. I am inclined to believe, however, that the Police employed at the capital is larger than that represented to me.

76. *Criminal Justice*.—A Return marked 10B. shows the work done under this head by the different Courts. The number of cases pending would appear to be larger than that reported last year.

77. *Prisons*.—There is one large Central Jail at Bhurtpoor, having accommodation for about 300 prisoners. There is also a Jail in the fort of Bhurtpoor which is used for prisoners under trial. Each head-quarters of a pergunnah has its lock-up, but Tehsildars are not permitted to keep prisoners in them for a longer period than one month. In the fort of Deeg there is also another Jail capable of holding about 40 prisoners. Return marked 11B. gives the number of prisoners confined in the Jail showing a decrease of 19 against the numbers of last year.

78. *Civil Justice*.—Return marked 12B. gives the number of cases decided, and the working of the different Courts under this head.

79. *Registration*.—An *ad valorem* fee of 5 per cent. is levied on all mortgages, and a fee of 10 per cent. on sales and transfer of landed property. The receipts during the year under this head amounted to Rupees 1,586.

80. *Military*.—The total military strength of the State amounts to 10,210 men of all arms, of which 1,460 are cavalry, 8,500 infantry, and 250 artillery. There are 38 cannon, unserviceable as field guns, but sufficiently practicable for purposes of ceremony.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

81. *Agriculture*.—The appliances are of the most primitive nature, being those in use throughout India. The spring crops, comprising chiefly wheat, barley, and gram, are reared by well irrigation, which is

very extensive, and the ground being well saturated by the previous rains, the autumn crops, which consist of the millets, jowar, bajra, and moth, several pulses and cotton, dyes, indigo, and oil-seeds, generally give a favorable yield. As a rule, the former are produced mostly in the northern and western pergunnahs watered by the Roopareil. In addition to the above sugar-cane is sown generally throughout the district, and in one or two of the south-western pergunnahs large quantities of molasses are manufactured and exported into the neighbouring districts.

82. *Weather and Crops.*—The total rainfall as registered at Bhurtpoor was 44.78 inches, that is about twice the usual quantity. The late hot season was a long one, and was succeeded by the rains which set in on the 12th July. There were heavy falls in that and the succeeding month, but the prospect of the crops continued hopeful and promising. Severe floods, however, occurred about the middle of August caused by the extraordinary inundations of the Bangunga and the Roopareil. A wave of the former passed over the right bank sweeping across country to the very walls of the capital, which was only saved by dint of strenuous exertions in which the Maharaja was personally conspicuous. The autumn crops were in consequence lost; nevertheless the heavy rains did a great amount of good to the spring crops, which, just harvested, have proved much above the average.

83. *Horticulture.*—Under this head I have not much to say, as this State, which has copious means of irrigation and a fertile and genial soil, is generally behindhand of some of the other States in the science of gardening. The Chief has no taste for and does not encourage it. Some improvements introduced during the minority have been allowed to die out, and save the tamarind, the common mango, orange, lemon, guava, plum, the blackberry, and several esculent vegetables, the Bhurtpoor gardens do not produce any of the other fruits. As a rule, the produce of the gardens is farmed out by public auction which brings a trifling amount into the State Treasury.

84. *Forests.*—These have been treated of among the physical features of the country in the previous reports. The conservancy arrangements are complete, and the woods are much denser now than they ever were before, being rigidly guarded by a band of foresters who are enjoined to allow no poaching. The fuel requirements of the State are supplied from the forests, which are khalsa lands. The trees used for timber are the neem, babool, and furrash, and these generally abound.

85. *Mines.*—There are no mines at present worked in Bhurtpoor. There are, however, some copper mines in the range of hills to the south which were worked in former days, but being found unremunerative were given up.

86. *Quarries.*—There are extensive stone quarries in the Roopbas and Biana Pergunnahs. The celebrated quarry of Bansu Puharpoor produces a white and red sandstone of a most durable quality and yet very malleable. It has been worked for ages past, the Futtehpoor Sikri buildings and the Deeg Palaces being constructed of the same material. It has been largely used since for the railway works.

87. *Manufactures.*—Khari or Balamba salt, which I may notice under this heading, although a natural product, is produced by manual

labor. There are three kinds of Khari salt, the matia, the katila, and the pania. The former is a fine, large, crystallised salt, and is obtained by evaporation. Saline earth is collected in large quantities and placed over drains covered with straw. It is then sprinkled with brackish water which washing the saline particles precipitates them into chunam-lined pans which by the action of solar heat condenses into crystals of salt. The manufacture of this salt is limited owing to the expense of gathering the materials.

88. Katila, which is inferior to matia, is produced by pans being filled with brackish water, which when left to the action of the sun and air evaporates off. Twigs of the thorny jowasa (*alkagi maurorum*) bush having been thrown into the water crystals of salt, as solar evaporation takes place, form themselves round these thorny twigs, which therefore are called katila. The process of manufacturing the pania, which is inferior to both the above, is similar to that of the katila, with this difference that the crystals are suffered to form at the bottom of the pan without clustering round the camel thorn.

89. The only other articles of any note produced are "chowrees" or whisks carved in ivory and sandal-wood. They are of a most elegant shape and used as ornaments for the mantel-piece. The "goorgoorees," or native mud-pipes, are common articles of household comfort much used by the population, and are made of different patterns by the potters of Nugger, who also produce wooden plates and other vessels which are greatly prized by the neighbouring districts for their elegance, durability, and cheapness. Some work done by the weavers of Bhusawur, who turn out a kind of coarse fabric called "Gerha," which is considered comparatively of a superior quality and finish, may, also, be classed under this heading.

90. *Trade*.—The principal imports are rice, opium, sugar, groceries, piece-goods, and the metals; and a brisk through traffic in Sambhur salt, cotton, and opium is always going on throughout the year.

91. The export trade of Bhurtpoor consists chiefly of cotton, grain, and salt. The gross produce of cotton is estimated at 150,000 maunds, and the area under cultivation 30,000 beegahs. A duty of four annas a maund is charged on its transit and export, which in a favorable year realizes a revenue of Rupees 30,000 or 40,000.

92. The northern and western districts known as the Mewat Pergunnahs, and inhabited by that frugal and industrious, although turbulent, population the Meos, is the granary of Bhurtpoor. The soil receives saturation from the Roopareil and by numerous earthen dams which hold up the rain water. The staple products are wheat, barley, gram, jowar, and motha, on which a duty of one anna a maund is charged by the State.

93. Khari salt is a manufacture peculiar to the State, the process of which has been already described. It is carried on in almost all the districts, but principally in Bhurtpoor, Koombhere, and Deeg. It is under the superintendence of a Tehsildar and a numerous staff of officials. At the close of 1871-72 (for which statistics have reached me) there were 51 salt-works with 1,546 pans in good working order. The gross produce for that year (a Tabular Statement of which is annexed*) was 16,96,662

maunds or 58,505 tons, out of which 10,99,192 maunds or 34,454 tons was sold, realizing a gross revenue of close upon nine lakhs of rupees. Of this the Raj takes a share of about a third, the duty levied is one anna per maund, while in British territory the same salt realizes a duty of Rupees 3 a maund on crossing the Customs line. The duty was raised by the British Government from Rupees 2 to 2-8 in 1859, and from Rupees 2-8 to 3 in February 1861.

94. The annexed Return marked 14B. shows the total amount of traffic which passed through the State. The amount is less than last year which may be attributed to the famine at present raging in Bengal which has affected the importations of rice and other grains from the Eastern markets.

95. *Public Works.*—There are no public works of any importance in hand at present. Work has been carried on here and there on the city wall. The new Post Office was completed and opened during the year. Work has been going on on the city pavement, and at the Maharaja's residence at Sewur.

96. *Roads.*—Some of the roads reported on last year have been completed, but no new ones have been opened. The principal lines are from Agra to Jeypoor, 144 miles, from Bhurtpoor to Muttra, 23, from Bhurtpoor to Deeg, 22, and from Deeg to Muttra, 22 miles.

97. There are altogether 142 miles of metalled* and 100 miles of unmetalled* roads in the State. The Trunk Road from Agra passes through Bhurtpoor, and is the principal trade route to Jeypoor. A branch line connects it with the Ulwur frontier, and another with the towns of Deeg and Kaman in the north. Of the unmetalled roads the principal traffic road is that through Khanwa and Biana to Kerowli and Agra.

98. *Railway.*—The territory is traversed through the middle by the Rajpootana State Railway now completed: the length of the line is 38 miles.

99. *Canals.*—There is but one canal properly so called, the object of which is to drain off the surplus water of the Roopareil.

100. *Telegraphs.*—There is a Telegraph Office, the annual cost of which is about Rupees 1,850. The arrangement is that the establishment should be maintained at the expense of Government, and that any expenditure that may remain over and above the gross receipts, be made good by the Durbar, at whose request the office was established. The average receipts of the office amount to Rupees 700 annually.

101. *Post Office.*—The Postmaster in charge of the Post Office at Bhurtpoor has general control over the subordinate Post Offices of Koombhere, Deeg and Kaman. The total monthly cost of the postal establishment, which is paid by the Government of India, amounts to Rupees 263-8, and the average monthly income may be put down at about the same figure. Departmentally, the office is under the superintendence of the Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajpootana, and under the immediate supervision of the Inspector, Jeypoor Division.

102. There are four postal lines traversing the State, the detail of which is subjoined. The mails are carried by Railway to and from Agra, Bhurtpoor and Dowsa in the Jeypoor territory :—

No.	From	To	Distance within Bhurtpoor territory.	Name of Post Office.	Remarks.
1	Agra ...	Ajmere ...	44½	Bhurtpoor...	By rail to Dowsa in Jeypoor.
2	Bhurtpoor ...	Koombhere, Deeg, and Kaman.	34	Koombhere..	By runners.
3	Ditto ...	Muttra ...	8½	Deeg ...	Ditto.
4	Deeg ...	Ditto ...	5	Kaman ...	Ditto.

103. There is also a Durbar Post Office which carries all letters to the district on a trifling charge of one pice per letter, irrespective of weight or distance.

104. *Irrigation.*—There are no perennial rivers, and consequently no irrigation from canals. The flood water of rains and streams is however held up by embankments all over the district, and released at the time of sowing. It is in fact a system not of irrigation but of saturation.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(A.)—*Imperial Revenue and Finance.*

105. *Land Revenue.*—The land revenue of the State by the regular settlement recently effected amounts to Rupees 20,16,584, of which Rupees 17,84,565 is khalsa revenue, and Rupees 2,32,019 allotted for the maintenance of the zenana. A Statement is attached marked 16B., giving the cash transactions of the Treasury during the year under report.

106. *Canal Revenue.*—Water being supplied free to all lands comprised within the khalsa, no duty is levied thereon. But on all others, such as jaghiredars, enamees, &c., a cess of one rupee per beegah is levied, the proceeds of which are accounted for and lumped up in the Treasury accounts under the head of “other items of income from pergunnahs.”

107. *Sources of Imperial Revenue other than the land.*—These in Bhurtpoor principally are customs and salt, and secondarily excise and stamps and Court fees.

108. *Customs.*—This department is classified into 17 divisions and 81 subordinate beats, of which three divisions and 35 beats are situated on the frontier,* and 14 divisions and 46 beats in the interior of the district.

* Of these 13 are on the British border.

109. All traffic passing through from Jeypoor, or Agra, or Muttra, or Hindown, or Kerowli, pays a transit duty which averages above a lakh, and in prosperous years has risen to Rupees 1,50,000. The rates are uniform throughout the district, but during the year under report the decline in the through transit trade has been sensibly felt. Although it may be presumed that the Railway when open to Jeypoor will contribute appreciably to diminish this source of the general revenues, the present falling off may be attributed mainly to the scarcity in Bengal and the consequent decrease or rather fall off in the Bengal rice supply. The heavy rains of last year, and the loss of some of the crops, especially cotton, might also account for it partly. The total difference between the receipts of the former and those of the present year is Rupees 60,553.

110. *Opium*.—Little or no opium is produced, the population having to depend on imports from the Jeypoor territory.

111. *Salt*.—This is an important branch of industry which during the year under report realized Rupees 2,90,927. The manufacture and trade in salt has already been described. It is anticipated that the income under this head will continue to decline, as with the advent of Sambhur and other salts the industrious product of Khari salt will diminish proportionably. I am told that large quantities are in store, for which there is no demand,* and the traders who have laid out their capital on this speculation are of course in alarm.

* Owing to the increasing through transit of Sambhur salt.

112. *Excise*.—The average yearly income from this source is estimated at about Rupees 5,000. The monopoly for the sale of country spirits is farmed out for a number of years, and the income therefrom grouped under the head of "Customs." There is no tax on intoxicating drugs.

113. *Stamps*.—The sale of Court fees stamps is grouped under "Administration and Public Departments." It may be put down at a yearly estimated average of Rupees 18,000.

114. *Any other taxes levied for Imperial purposes*.—There is a cess of 1 per cent. levied for educational purposes, and a road cess of one per cent., both these being considered Imperial revenue.

(B.)—*Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.*

115. *Provincial Revenues*.—The only items that might be classed under this heading are the "Gunga Mundar" and "Musjid" cesses. These were instituted by the father of the present Chief for the erection of architectural structures as places of worship for the Hindoo and Mahomedan communities of the capital. On his appointment to any post the new incumbent forfeits his pay for the first month, which is credited in the State Treasury as a deposit. There is a Committee of respectable members of each religious community who have the charge of superintending the construction of and of laying out the money on these buildings, under check and audit of the Durbar officials. The large "Musjid" now nearly completed, and the beautiful and spacious "Gunga Mundar" are the creations of the idea which moved Maharaja Bulwunt Sing to establish these funds. The cash balance at the close of the year of both these funds was about Rupees 5,000.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Details of census if taken in the year of report.

116. *Births and Deaths*.—Although village registers have been kept, the data forthcoming is not sufficiently reliable to be tabulated.

117. *Medical relief*.—The number of dispensaries in operation during the year was thirteen, of these four are in the capital and nine in the districts. The total cost of these institutions is Rupees 9,493 per annum. The number of cases treated was 66,893. A new hospital is being built at Pahari, and another at Roodawul. When the latter is ready the Oochein one will be closed. Female wards have been constructed at the Arrah Hospital and opened during the year.

118. Owing to the exceptionally heavy rainy season there was a good deal of fever during the latter months, and the usual amount of cholera and small-pox prevailed. The health of the jail population was not good either, which also may be ascribed to the same cause.

119. *Vaccination*.—The cost of this institution was Rupees 2,238, and the total number of cases vaccinated 26,154, of which 23,648 were successful.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

120. *General system of public instruction*.—There is a Central School at Bhurtpoor attended by some 301 boys. There are also twelve Tehsilee and 181 Hulkabundi schools, all these institutions being superintended by a Durbar official. English is taught in the Central School, but the standard of education under this branch of study is low and capable of much improvement. There are also Persian, Arabic and Sanscrit classes. In the district schools both Persian and Hindi are taught, and in the village schools Hindi only. The Girls' School did not get on, and was therefore closed.

121. *Education*.—The annexed Return* shows the total attendance in the different institutions comprised in this department, and the annual cost of the same.

*17B.

122. *Literature and the Press*.—There is a Lithographic Press attached to the Sudder School, in which elementary works for beginners both in Persian and Hindi are printed.

Literary Societies.—Nil.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

123. This subject is in its embryo, no effort having yet been made to institute an enquiry into the antiquities which lie interspersed throughout the district. I will begin with Bhurtpoor, which was built in the early part of the 18th century, and the fort and ramparts as they now stand in 1733 by Budun Sing. It was named after Bharat, a legendary character of great note in Hindoo lore, and is considered to be under the tutelary influence of Krishna, who is worshipped here under the name of "Behari."

124. The "Bhanwuns," or Palaces of Deeg built by Sooruj Mull, are justly celebrated for their elegance of design and perfection of workmanship. They consist of a quadrangle, the centre of which is a garden laid out with fountains. To the east is a large masonry tank; to the south are old palaces, the fountain reservoir, and the marble palace; to the north a large court-house; and to the west another palatial building, the rear face of which looks out on a large tank, the opposite bank of which is sloped off and turfed. The strong fort of Deeg, built by Budun Sing in 1730, has been more than once besieged and taken. There are also the ruins of another fortress close by which would seem to belong to a remote date of antiquity. The city of Deeg is a very ancient one, being mentioned in the Skand Puran and the Bhagavat Mahatama under the name of Diragh or Dirghpura.

125. Kaman on the north-east frontier, which originally belonged to Jeypoor, was greatly enlarged by Raja Kamsen, from whom it takes its name. It has a large number of ruins, among which is a curious temple consisting of 84 pillars, on which the figure of Boodha is carved. It is considered a sacred place from Krishna having resided there, and was ceded to Raja Runjeet Sing by General Perron in the year A.D. 1782.

126. Koombhere was founded at the beginning of the eighteenth century by the Chiefs of Jeypoor, and is a small city situated in a plain, and surrounded by a mud wall and a ditch.

127. Roopbas was founded by Roop Sing, a descendant of the Rajas of Chittorghur, who became a Mahomedan, and was a constant attendant on the Emperor Akbar. He built a palace in the Moghul style of architecture, with a large tank attached, both of which are in existence. There are in the vicinity three colossal Pandavu images of Buldeojee, his wife, and yudishthar, two enormous stone laths or obelisks, the inscriptions on which are nearly defaced, and another colossal image supposed to represent a Buddhist or Jain divinity.

128. Roodawul was founded 900 years ago by Thakoor Ooda Sing, one of the Chiefs of Raja Bijey Pal of Biana, and from him it was named Oodawul, subsequently corrupted into Roodawul.

129. Bhoosawur is said to have been founded by Boosawur Khan, an officer of Mahmood Ghaznavi, some 800 years ago.

130. The founder of Akheyghur was Akhey Sing, a brother of the great Sooruj Mull, who built a small mud fort.

131. Weir was founded by Budun Sing more than 100 years ago, and contains a fort and palace built of granite, and several gardens.

It was the residence of Pertab Sing, brother of Sooruj Mull, who much embellished the place.

132. Gopalghur is said to have been founded 78 years ago, when it was called Dorola, and when taken possession of by the Jats assumed its present name in honor of Gopal, one of the names of the God Krishna.

133. Khanwa, founded nearly a thousand years ago by Khan Mahomed Pathan, is famous for a great battle fought there by Baber with Rana Sanka of Oodeypoor in 1526, when the supremacy of Upper India was decided in favor of its Moslem invaders by the utter defeat of the Hindoo Prince.

134. Pabari was built by a slave of Feroze Shah, one of the Pathan Emperors of Delhi. It takes its name from a bluff close by rising in the midst of a low plain.

135. In point of antiquity and the variety and number of its ruins, the town of Biana is certainly prominent. Its fort built on a range of hills was esteemed one of the strongholds of India and the bulwark of Jadon dominion, and has a high pillar of stone, the inscription on which has not yet been deciphered. It was held by the Jadon Raja Bijey Pal, and was taken in 421 H. (A.D. 1004) by Masood Salar Ghazi, a nephew of Mahmood Ghaznavi. There are numerous graves of Mahomedan fanatics who perished, which are known as Aboo Khandar, probably in reference either to the great number of the sons of Cabul who fell during the siege, or to the name and nationality of the Moslem leader, who was Abubakr Khandahari. It is a spot of great sanctity in the eyes of the Mahomedans, who declare that if a few more of the followers of the prophet had received the crown of martyrdom the place would have superseded the title for veneration and pilgrimage held by Mecca.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.—*Nil.*

136. *Stationery.*—This is shown in the general Statement of Revenue and Expenditure to be Rupees 4,698-7-6.

List of Appendices to this Report.

- 11.—Comparative Statement of prices of food grains at Bhurtpoor.
- 21.—Statement showing the arrangements for the protection of the Government mails within the Eastern States.
- K.K.—Return of "Khalsa" and "Maafee" lands in the State of Kerowli.
- 3K.—Return of Criminal and Civil Justice.
- 4K.—Kerowli Jail Return.
- 5K.—Finance Statement.

- 6B.—List of British Representatives who have acted as Political Agents at Bhurtpoor since 1826.
 7B.—Return of “Khalsa” and “Maafee” lands in the State of Bhurtpoor.
 8B.—Abstract of above.
 9B.—Return showing the results of the Census, 1867.
 10B.—Return of Criminal Justice.
 11B.—Jail Return.
 12B.—Return of Civil Justice.
 13B.—Statement showing the produce and sale of “Khari” salt in 1871-72.
 14B.—Trade Return.
 15B.—Statement showing the number of metalled and unmetalled roads in existence.
 16B.—Finance Return.
 17B.—Return of Education.

18 Appendices.

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Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

II.—Paragraph 5.

Comparative Statement of prices of food grains prevailing in the market at Bhurtpoor during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

MONTHS.		1872-73.				1873-74.			
		Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Gram.
		S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.	S. ch.
April ...	...	17 8	25 0	21 4	21 0	17 8	22 8	20 0	22 0
May ...	...	18 8	25 0	20 0	20 8	17 8	24 0	20 0	21 8
June ...	...	17 8	24 0	18 0	20 0	15 8	20 0	18 0	18 8
July ...	...	17 4	22 8	17 8	22 8	15 12	20 12	17 0	18 12
August ...	...	17 8	24 0	20 0	20 0	13 12	17 8	16 0	16 4
September	...	17 8	25 0	21 8	20 8	13 12	17 0	14 0	16 0
October	...	17 0	24 8	19 8	20 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	17 8
November	...	16 4	23 8	23 0	19 4	15 0	19 0	18 0	18 0
December	...	16 8	22 0	22 0	21 0	15 8	20 0	20 0	19 8
January	...	16 0	21 8	19 8	19 0	15 8	20 8	20 0	20 8
February	...	17 8	22 0	20 0	21 0	15 4	20 0	18 0	18 2
March	17 12	23 0	21 8	22 0	13 12	17 0	16 0	15 10

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, *Capt.*,
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2I.—Paragraph 8.

Statement showing the arrangements existing in the States within the Eastern States Agency for the protection of the Government Mails.

No.	Designation of postal line.	No. of police posts.	No. of ditto mounted police.	No. of ditto Meena Guards.	No. of Meena Patrols.	Average distance in miles between each post.	No. of mounted police escorting mails.	REMARKS.
1	Agra and Jeypoor ..	5	10	13	86	4	...	About the time on which the mails are expected to pass the police both mounted and foot keep an active patrol on the line, and after the mails have passed on within the next beat retire to their post. (Mail is now carried by railway to Dowsa.)
2	Deeg and Kanam	...	3	...	...	5	1	No escort with mail, road is patrolled about time of arrival.
3	Bhurtpoor and Muttra	...	2	...	...	4	...	Same as above.
4	Gobardhun and Deeg	...	2	...	...	6	1	Mail is not escorted. Adjacent Kerowli villago responsible for its safe transit. (Vakeel states that mounted police always at hand at the chowkeo to act as escort when necessary.)
5	Bhurtpoor and Deeg	...	3	...	...	6	...	
6	Kerowli and Hindown	...	...	2	...	6	...	

BHURTPOOR, } (Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
The 25th May 1874. *Offg. Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.*

KK.—Paragraph 22.

Statement showing the number of "Khalsa" and "Maafee" villages in the Kerowli State.

No.	Pergunnahs.	Crown.	ALIENATIONS BEING TENURES HELD RENT-FREE.				Total.	Grand Total.
			Zenana expenses.	Religious endowments.	Held by clansmen.	Other hereditary tenures.		
1.	Huzoor Tehseel ...	48	19	32	8	12	71	119
2.	Tehseel Jeerota ...	11	1	2	25	9	37	48
3.	" Mundrael ...	43	2	9	2	6	19	62
4.	" Ootgir ...	60	5	18	0	10	33	93
5.	" Masulpoor ...	59	3	6	12	3	24	83
	Total ...	221*	30	67	47	40	184	405

* Of these 208 are "Khalsa" and 13 "Istumrar," or leased out for a number of years.

3K.—Paragraph 30.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil and Criminal Courts of Kerowli during Sumbut 1929, or from 1st June 1872 to 31st May 1873.

No.	DEPARTMENT.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1.	Civil cases ...	178	167	345	127	218
2.	Criminal cases ...	258	758	1,016	968	48
	Totals ...	436	925	1,361	1,095	266

BHURTPOOR, }
The 25th May 1874. }

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States,
Rajpootana.

4K.—Paragraph 31.

Kerowli Jail Return for Sumbut 1929, or from June 1872 to May 1873.

Name of month in each.		Number remaining from last month.	Admitted.	Total.	Released.	Number remaining.
June	1872 ...	20	6	26	3	23
July	" ...	23	2	25	8	17
August	" ...	17	2	19	2	17
September	" ...	17	1	18	2	16
October	" ...	16	7	23	6	17
November	" ...	17	1	18	...	18
December	" ...	18	4	22	1	21
January	1873 ...	21	7	28	13	15
February	" ...	15	10	25	1	24
March	" ...	24	4	28	1	27
April	" ...	27	6	33	5	28
May	" ...	28	7	35	4	31
Totals	...	20	57	77	46	31

5K.—Paragraph 46.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Kerowli State for Sumbut 1929, or from 1st June 1872 to 31st May 1873.

Receipts.		Amount.		Expenditure.		Amount.	
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
Balance of previous year	4,929 9 9	Charitable allowances	...	7,270 7 6	
Income of Crown lands	3,19,990 2 3	Balance of pay for last year to army, civil list, foreign services and other fixed establishments	...	67,708 4 6	
Petty items of income from lands including balance of last year	21,944 5 0	Balance of pay for present year to army, civil list, foreign services and other fixed establishments	...	2,27,571 3 3	
Tribute paid for jaghire lands...	24,703 9 9	Commissariat	...	37,628 8 9	
Customs	53,330 13 3	Toshakhana, including purchases of jewelry and other miscellaneous goods	...	19,963 13 6	
From the Fair of Keilajee	6,192 13 0	Purchase of clothing, &c.,	...	6,811 9 9	
Fines for absences...	536 13 9	Public works, stables, &c.,	...	9,450 6 0	
Salv of stamp papers, and Civil Court fees...	7,425 7 9	Money spent on festivals, &c., and private expenses of Maharaja	...	24,883 4 3	
Repayment of advances	637 14 9	Expenses of the female apartments	...	13,230 12 9	
Miscellaneous, including gardens	11,524 0 3	Miscellaneous	...	12,659 9 6	
Loans	44,073 4 0	Advances to Durbar servants...	...	1,888 0 0	
Deposit account	2,253 4 6	Advances to cultivators	...	1,038 6 6	
				Repayment of Government loan	...	25,062 8 0	
				Repayment of loans contracted from city bankers	...	37,646 2 0	
				Customs	...	3,121 3 9	
Total	4,97,542 2 0	Total	...	4,95,934 4 0	
				Surplus over expenditure	...	1,607 14 0	
Grand Total	4,97,542 2 0	Grand Total	...	4,97,542 2 0	

BHURTPUR, }
The 25th May 1874.

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
Offg. Polt. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

6B.—Paragraph 59.

List of Political Officers who have at different periods filled the appointment of British Representative at Bhurtpoor from the year 1826 to the present time.

NAMES.	Date of appointment.	Period of service.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Colonel Lockett	... 1826 ...	...	...	...
Mr. Tyler	... ..	...	...	...
Captain R. Morrieson	... 1st April 1853 ...	4	1	26
„ J. P. Nixon	... 27th May 1857 ...	1	11	9
Major P. A. P. Bouverie	... 5th „ 1859 ...	1	11	26
Captain C. K. M. Walter	... 30th April 1861 ...	2	11	1 -
„ T. Carnell	... 1st „ 1864 ...	0	6	21
„ C. K. M. Walter	... 22nd Oct. 1864 ...	1	10	8 -
Lieutenant W. J. W. Muir	... 29th Aug. 1866 ...	0	1	24
Captain C. K. M. Walter	... 22nd Oct. 1866 ...	3	0	2 -
„ J. J. Blair	... 23rd „ 1869 ...	0	5	11
Mr. R. Harvey, M.D.	... 31st March 1870 ...	0	1	3
Captain T. Cadell, V.C.	... 3rd May 1870 ...	0	7	0
„ P. W. Powlett	... 3rd Dec. 1870 ...	0	11	21
Major C. K. M. Walter	... 23rd Nov. 1871 ...	1	1	23 -
Captain A. W. Roberts	... 16th Jan. 1873 ...	...	...	...

BHURTPoor, }
The 25th May 1874. }

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, *Capt.*,
Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

8/1

7B.—Paragraph 65.

Statement showing the number of "*Khalsa*" and "*Maafee*" villages in the *Bhurtpoor State*.

No.	Pergunnahs.	Crown.	ALIENATIONS BEING TENURES HELD RENT-FREE.				Grand Total.	REMARKS.	
			Religious en- dowments.	In lieu of service.	In perpetuity.	Total.			
1	Bhoosawur ...	75	5	3	11	19	94	{Temples and other charities Jats ... Bunniahs ...	{ ... 5 ... 13 ... 1 —
2	Biana ...	147	4	3	17	24	171	{Temple and other charities Jats ... Brahmins ...	{ ... 4 ... 18 ... 2 —
3	Weir ...	38	1	...	2	3	41	{Temple and other charities Jats ...	{ ... 1 ... 2 —
4	Ochein and Roodawul ...	70	1	6	12	19	89	{Temple and other charities Jats ... Bunniahs ... Mahomedans	{ ... 1 ... 16 ... 1 ... 1 —
5	Kaman* ...	112	7	...	1	8	120	{Temple and other charities Jats ...	{ ... 7 ... 1 —

NOTE.—The lands in Bhurtpoor -territory are principally tilled by the following castes, who are numerically strong in the

NOTE.—The lands in Bhurtpoor territory are principally tilled by the following castes, who are numerically strong in the

8B.—Paragraph 65.

Abstract Statement No. 7B., giving the number and valuation of the villages in the Bhurtpoor State.

No.	Holders of villages.	Amount in money.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
999	Crown villages	14,78,348	5	6
173	For maintenance of the Zenana establishment	2,00,863	10	3
52½	For maintenance of temples and other charities	46,514	0	0
44	In lieu of service	95,772	0	0
71½	In perpetuity to Sirdars and others, not clansmen	1,29,853	8	0
29	In perpetuity to clansmen and relatives of Chief	46,841	0	0
<u>1369</u>	<u>Total</u> ...	<u>19,98,192</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

NOTE.—The income from “Crown villages” has increased considerably since this Statement was originally prepared, *vide* paragraph 71.

BHURTPOOR, }
The 25th May 1874. }

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, *Capt.*,

Offg. Political Agent,

Eastern States, Rajpootana.

9B.—Paragraph 68.

Statement showing the results of the census of the population taken at Bhurtpoor on the night of the 10th of July 1867.

District.	Pergunnah.	2.	3.	4.	POPULATION.			Number of per- square statute miles of 640 acres.	PROPORTION OF MALES TO FEMALES.		Number of houses.	Average number of persons to each house.	REMARKS.
					Total.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.			
1.					5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Bhurtpoor.	Akheyghur	...	91	141'36	51,294	27,697	23,597	362'86	100'00	85'20	6,583	7'79	There is reason to believe that since this census was taken the population of the State has greatly in- creased.
	Bhurtpoor ...	...	179	257'12	144,778	78,470	66,308	563'08	100'00	84'50	23,783	6'10
	Rhoosavut...	...	87	127'81	50,390	27,276	23,114	394'26	100'00	84'74	5,943	8'47	
	Biana	...	173	300'93	76,347	41,918	34,429	253'66	100'00	82'13	8,277	9'22	
	Bullubghur	...	14	22'93	9,999	5,395	4,604	436'07	100'00	85'34	1,223	8'17	
	Deeg	...	112	194'43	77,003	41,761	35,242	395'94	100'00	84'39	9,992	7'70	
	Gopalghur...	...	142	145'29	50,794	27,224	23,570	349'60	100'00	86'58	12,651	4'01	
	Koombhere	...	102	161'59	69,587	37,236	32,351	430'64	100'00	86'88	8,640	8'07	
	Kaman	...	121	131'74	43,116	23,045	20,071	327'28	100'00	87'09	5,147	8'37	
	Nugger	...	80	80'75	29,567	16,124	13,443	366'15	100'00	83'37	3,470	8'52	
	Ooehein	...	91	128'24	50,504	27,104	23,400	390'78	100'00	86'33	11,714	4'31	
	Puharee	...	77	101'50	31,427	16,844	14,583	309'63	100'00	86'58	3,857	8'14	
	Roopbass	...	68	115'87	36,322	19,879	16,443	313'47	100'00	82'71	9,667	3'75	
	Weir	...	34	63'41	22,552	12,133	10,419	356'13	100'00	86'12	3,169	7'12	
	Totals	...	1,371	1,974'07	743,710	402,106	341,604	376'74	100'00	84'95	1,14,116	6'51	

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, *Capt.*,
Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

BHURTPOOR.
 The 25th May 1874.

10B.—Paragraph 76.

Statement showing the work performed by the Criminal Courts of Bhurtpoor during Sumbut 1929, or from 29th September 1872 to 13th September 1873.

No.	Designation of Courts.	Nature of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1	Magistrate of Bhurtpoor ..	Appeals	2	40	42	39	3
2	Ditto ditto ...	Original	32	2,178	2,210	2,095	115
3	Courts Subordinate ...	Ditto	25	3,139	3,164	3,135	29
4	Magistrate of Deeg ...	Appeals	3	53	56	55	1
5	Ditto ditto ...	Original	34	1,494	1,528	1,514	14
6	Courts Subordinate ...	Ditto	7	3,374	3,381	3,356	25
	Totals ...	...	103	10,278	10,381	10,194	187

11B.—Paragraph 77.

Bhurtpoor Jail Return for Sumbut 1929, or from 29th September 1872 to 13th September 1873.

No.	Terms of imprisonment.	HINDOOS.			MAHOMEDANS.			TOTAL.
		Men.	Women.	Boys.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	
1	For life ...	16	6	1	5	...	...	28
2	" 14 years ...	7	1	...	1	...	...	9
3	" 10 " ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
4	" 7 " ...	3	3	...	1	1	...	8
5	" 5 " ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3
6	" 4 " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	" 3 " ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	8
8	" 2½ " ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
9	" 2 " ...	12	1	...	4	...	...	17
10	" 1½ " ...	1	...	...	2	...	...	3
11	" 1 year ...	38	4	...	6	...	...	48
12	" 6 months ...	55	4	1	4	...	...	64
13	" 6 " and under	53	1	2	4	1	...	61
	Totals ...	202	20	4	28	2	...	256

BHURTPOOR, }
The 25th May 1874. }

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

12B.—Paragraph 78.

Statement showing the work performed by the Civil Courts of Bhurtpoor during Sumbut 1929, or from 29th September 1872 to 13th September 1873.

No. and designation of Courts.	Nature of cases.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.	REMARKS.
1. Magistrate of Bhurtpoor	Appeals	3	47	50	36	14	
2. Ditto ditto ...	Original	5	193	198	187	11	
3. Courts Subordinate ...	Ditto	42	754	796	758	38	
4. Magistrate of Deeg ...	Appeals	6	81	87	85	2	
5. Ditto ditto ...	Original	20	127	147	137	10	
6. Courts Subordinate ...	Ditto	5	616	621	614	7	
Totals ...	...	81	1,818	1,899	1,817	82	

13B.—Paragraph 93.

Tabular Statement showing the income derived from Bhurtpoor Salt during the Sumbut year 1828 (1871-72.)

No. of Salt works	...	...	...	...	51
No. of Salt pans	...	...	...	...	1,546
				Mds.	s.
Amount of salt manufactured during the year	...	...	...	16,96,662	33
Ditto sold during the year	...	...	...	10,99,192	12

INCOME REALIZED BY THE STATE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Government share ...	1,91,024	14	0
Revenue from land	15,037	11	9
Duty levied at one anna per maund	87,123	9	3
Charitable and other petty dues	34,931	8	9
Total	3,28,117	11	9

INCOME REALIZED BY RYOTS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Account of share ...	5,51,339	14	9
Perquisites and other dues	16,633	7	9
Total	5,67,973	6	6
Grand Total	8,96,091	2	3

BHURTPOOR,
The 25th May 1874. }

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
Offg. Poltl. Agent, Eastern States,
Rajpootana.

14B.—Paragraph 94.

Bhurtpoor Trade Return for Sumbut 1929, or from 29th September 1872 to 13th September 1873.

<i>Description of Traffic.</i>		<i>Amount in Tons.</i>	<i>Customs duty levied thereon.</i>		
			<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
Imports	...	19,107	66,127	2	6
Exports	...	9,390	37,245	10	5
Through-traffic	...	21,161	98,590	1	5
Internal trade	...	18,945	54,170	14	1
Total	...	68,603	2,56,133	12	5
Bhurtpoor salt, mostly exports		34,628	2,90,926	9	3
Grand total	...	103,231	5,47,060	5	8

15B.—Paragraph 97.

Statement showing the number of roads maintained in the Bhurtpoor State.

METALLED.

<i>Details.</i>		<i>Distance in miles.</i>
Agra and Jeypoor Road	...	45
Bhurtpoor and Deeg "	...	21
Deeg and Kaman "	...	13
Do. and Ulwur "	...	26
Bhurtpoor and Muttra "	...	8
Deeg and do. "	...	4
Bhurtpoor and Futtehpoor Sikri	...	7
Circle Road round town of Bhurtpoor		6
Residency and Lewur Road	...	3
Do. and Keoladeo temple	...	3
Other station roads	...	6
		— 142

UNMETALLED.

Bhurtpoor and Hindown Road	...	34
Deeg and Nudwaie	...	22
Kaman and Gopalghur	...	14
Biana and Jugnere	...	20
Bhurtpoor and Goberdhun	...	10
		— 100

BHURTPOOR, }
The 25th May 1874. }

(Sd.)

A. W. ROBERTS, *Capt.*,
Offg. Poltl. Agent,
Eastern States, Rajpootana.

16B.—Paragraph 105.

Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure of the Burtpoor State for Sumbut 1928, or from 29th September 1871 to 28th September 1872.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.		EXPENDITURE.		Amount.	
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a. p.
Land revenue	...	...	...	Land revenue	...	...	...
Other items of income from pergunnahs	...	...	...	Salt	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Customs	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Administration and Public Departments	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Public Works Department	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Religious and charitable grants	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Civil List	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Army	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Police	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Pensions	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Toshakhana	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Stables	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Clothing Establishment	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Work-shops	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Commissariat	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Other Durbar Establishments	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Education	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Medical services	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Buildings	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Stationery	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Foreign Services	...	...	...
Total	...	26,24,495	8 9	Total	...	25,15,779	6 9
Receipts of Deorhee villages	...	187	G. M.	Expenditure on the Deorhee	...	194	G. M.
Advances to cultivators	...	2,46,900	14 0	Advances to cultivators	...	2,46,900	14 0
Loans	...	23,096	7 0	Loans	...	28,025	9 3
...	...	50,497	14 0	...	...	43,728	5 3
...	...	30	G. M.	Total	...	28,34,434	3 3
Grand Total	...	28,44,990	11 9	Surplus over Expenditure	...	194	G. M.
		& 217	G. M.	Grand Total	...	1,10,566	8 6
					...	23	G. M.
					...	29,44,990	11 9
					...	& 217	G. M.

BURTPOOR, }
The 25th May 1874.

(Sd.) A. W. ROBERTS, Capt.,
Officiating Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajpootana.

17B.—Paragraph 121.

Bhurtpoor School Return for Sumbut 1929, or from 29th September 1872 to 13th September 1873.

No. and Heads.	DEPARTMENTS.				Total.	No. of Teachers.	Amount of expenditure.
	English.	Persian.	Hindee.	Sanscrit.			
							<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1 Bhurtpoor College ...	58	77	147	19	301	19	5,544 12 6
12 Tehseelee Schools ...	...	282	497	19	798	35	3,363 14 9
181 Hulkabundee Schools ...	...	20	3,019	...	3,039	184	9,479 11 9
2 Visitors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	473 4 6
Total ...	58	379	3,663	38	4,138	238	18,861 11 6

BHURTPOOR,
The 25th May 1874.

}

(Sd.)

A. W. ROBERTS, *Capt.*,
Officiating Political Agent,
Eastern States, Rajpootana.

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 204, dated Ulwur, 31st March 1874.

From—Political Agent, Ulwur,

To—Officiating Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Annual Report of the administration of the Ulwur State for the year 1873-74.

2. No stirring events have occurred during the year, but it has been one of steady progress, and various reforms have been introduced, which will be noticed under the various headings of this report.

3. *General condition of the People.*—Peace has been maintained throughout the State during the year. The people appear to be contented and happy, and to appreciate the efforts which are made to secure their welfare. The increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the land revenue demand caused no discontent. Mr. Oliver, C.S.I., Deputy Commissioner of the adjacent Punjab District of Goorgaon, bears testimony to the Meos who form the bulk of the population in the north-eastern portion of the State being as happy and contented as those in his own district, and notices that great numbers of those who had fled, have returned to their villages during the past three years.

4. It was found after a cursory investigation that the debts incurred by His Highness since the State was placed under management amounted to about Rupees 97,000 on the 31st August last. Of this amount about Rupees 41,000 was due to tradesmen, and Rupees 56,000 to the servants in his various private establishments. The amount is now supposed to exceed Rupees 1,25,000. The shop-keepers are not much to be pitied, as they were warned that the State would not be responsible for debts incurred by His Highness.

5. *Harvests.*—The year under report has been an anxious one for the cultivators in the State. The yield of the spring crop of 1873 was considerably below the average, but the high rates at which the produce was sold more than compensated them for the short outturn.

6. The rainy season set in unusually early, two inches falling during the first half of May, and “bajra” and cotton, in some parts “jowar” and “mukka” also, were sown. A month’s drought ensued, and the crops in the ground were burnt up.

There was a considerable fall towards the end of June, when the sowings were effected for the second time. The rain-fall during July was favorable, and the prospects became good, but in the first part of August it rained so incessantly that the fields could not be weeded. The crops suffered much in consequence, and what escaped this disaster were still further injured by a too scant fall during the ensuing four weeks, only two inches falling between the 14th August and 7th September. The prospects were considerably improved by a fall of about three inches

on the 8th and 9th September, and ultimately the autumn harvest turned out to be fully a quarter under the average. The cotton crop was, however, almost a total failure.

7. Altogether the rain-fall during the season was 34·3 inches, and unfavorably though it fell for the khureef crops, it filled all the tanks and bunds, and saturated the land splendidly for the rubbee. A larger extent of land was sown with wheat, barley, and gram than was ever known before.

8. The prospects were as bright as possible up to Christmas time, when they were darkened by the failure of the cold weather rain and by the frost which did considerable damage, particularly to "urhur," about the middle of January. Still the land was so thoroughly saturated by the fall in September, that the yield per acre will not be much under the average, and, a very much larger area than usual being under cultivation, it is estimated that the gross outturn will be about 30 per cent. above the average.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE.

9. A detailed Statement of the income and expenditure of the

State will be found in Appendix A., and the table in the margin contains a précis thereof.

10. The ordinary receipts and disbursements of the Ulwur financial year 1872-73, which expired on the 31st August last, each exceeded those of the preceding year by about two lakhs.

11. The revenue has shown a tendency to increase under almost every head, but the principal items of increase are Rupees 1,41,743 from land revenue, and Rupees 32,054 from customs.

12. *Land Revenue.*—Rupees 1,29,870 of the former sum is due to the enhanced assessment under the temporary settlement made by Captain Powlett, and the remainder to miscellaneous items which come under the head of land revenue. The total demands of the land revenue office, including the education and dispensary cesses of one per cent. each, amounted to Rupees 19,68,833. Of this Rupees 19,64,249 was realized, leaving Rupees 4,584 due at the end of the year, Rupees 2,491 of the latter

	1871-72.	1872-73.		1873-74.
	Actual.	Estimate.	Actual.	Estimate.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Receipts ...	20,90,543	22,48,494	22,86,751	22,56,409
Expenditure ...	16,17,218	1,75,000	18,17,543	19,38,313
Surplus ...	4,73,325	4,08,494	4,69,209	3,08,096
Liquidation of debts.	2,69,583	3,00,000	4,15,377	3,13,050
Net surplus ...	2,03,742	1,08,494	53,831	...
Cash balance ...	6,36,373	8,34,857	6,90,204	6,85,250

amount has since then been realized, so that only Rupees 2,093 now remains uncollected, that is 0·1 per cent. on the total demand, a conclusive sign that the people are not over-assessed. The above result is also most creditable to Mr. Thomas Heatherly, who is in charge of this department, and to whose good services and trustworthiness I have had the pleasure of bearing testimony in previous reports.

13. *Customs.*—The rise in the receipts from customs dues deserves a longer explanation, as it has been brought about by an interesting series of reforms.

14. The Maharao Raja let the customs dues for 1868-69 for Rupees 1,20,000. The dues at that time included a duty of two annas per maund on grain exported or imported, in addition to the transit duty which was levied at varying rates at each of the 150 toll gates through which the grain happened to pass. After giving the contract, His Highness excused the high import and export dues on grain for the year, and allowed the contractor a remission of Rupees 56,000, reducing the net receipts of the year to Rupees 64,000.

15. His Highness next let the customs duties, inclusive of all the duties of grain, for Rupees 1,35,000 per annum for three years. The famine in Rajpootana, however, compelled His Highness again to excuse the two annas per maund import and export duty on grain, and the remission which was allowed to the contractor on that account, reduced the receipts for 1869-70 to Rupees 90,500.

16. The administration of the State was entrusted to a Council of Management in the beginning of the (Ulwur) revenue year 1870-71, and one of the first actions of the Council was to excuse the import and export duties on grain, and to grant the contractors a remission of Rupees 15,000 on this account, thus reducing the net receipts for the year to Rupees 1,20,000.

17. There was too much to be done at that time for the Council to give its attention at once to the whole question of the customs dues of the State, which were collected in the most exacting manner. Every conceivable article of commerce was liable to duty, and the rates varied at each toll house, payment at one not excusing that at any other.

18. After a long and careful enquiry a general average of the rates was struck, and a uniform tariff of export, import, and transit dues, to be paid once for all, was drawn up, quarter rates being levied on purely internal traffic. The high import and export duties on grain were abolished, and half anna per maund was fixed in place of the varying duties which prevailed previously. A regular system of "ruwannas" or passes was introduced, the counterfeits of each pass to be forwarded to the Account Office for compilation in order that some knowledge of the trade statistics of the State might be obtained.

19. The contractor whose lease had still a year to run, accepted the new tariff and agreed to pay Rupees 1,20,000 for 1871-72, the same sum as he had paid during the preceding year. The system of passes now introduced for the first time gave such control over his collectors that he realized the handsome profit of Rupees 70,000.

20. Before that year came to an end, a Committee was appointed to draw up a new tariff, calculated to bring in Rupees 1,20,000 per

annum, their calculations to be based on the trade statistics which had been collected. The result was that the number of dutiable articles was reduced from Rupees 253 to 29, and the transit duty on grain which had realized Rupees 26,693 during 1871-72 was entirely abolished.

21. The contract for the dues according to the new tariff for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 was put up to auction, and notwithstanding the great reductions that had been made, the large sum of Rupees 1,55,000 per annum was bid, an increase of Rupees 35,000 on the previous year.

22. In Appendix B. will be found a Statement of the traffic and customs dues for 1872-73, from which it will be seen that the contractor collected Rupees 2,15,629, and after deducting the cost of collection and the amount paid to the State, his profit amounted to about Rupees 35,000.

23. As the new tariff brought in more than was desired, it was resolved to abolish the whole of the internal dues which had yielded nearly Rupees 54,000, and the collection of which was most irksome to the people, and impeded internal trade. Various petty items which were hardly worth collecting were also abolished. The contract according to the reduced tariff was offered to the contractor (whose lease was liable to terminate at the end of one year, should either of the parties to it desire) for Rupees 1,35,000, and accepted by him.

24. Appendix C. contains a Statement of the traffic and customs dues from 1st September 1873 to 28th February 1874, the first half of the Ulwur financial year 1873-74. The dues collected during this period yielded only about Rupees 60,000, while during the corresponding months of the previous year they yielded Rupees 1,16,000. The falling off is due to the failure of the cotton crop, which alone caused a decrease of Rupees 30,000 in the customs receipts, and to the general dullness of trade caused, it is said, by the famine in Bengal.

25. By the introduction of order and regularity into the Customs department, where previously all was confusion, the income of the State has been enhanced, an object which was not aimed at, while all duties on grain and all duties on every description of internal traffic have been abolished, and duty is now taken at greatly reduced rates and on a clearly defined system, on only about one out of every ten description of goods that were formerly liable to it. The convenience which the reformed tariff has caused to the people, and the impulse which it has given to commerce generally, are infinitely beyond comparison with the small gain which has accrued to the State.

26. *Expenditure.*—As stated above, the expenditure of the past revenue year exceeded that of the previous year by upwards of two lakhs. The

	<i>Increase.</i>
	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Horses, elephants, cattle farms, &c. ...	48,963
2. Office establishments ...	12,441
3. Police ...	20,653
4. Public Works ...	68,130
5. Jail ...	9,032
6. Charitable grants and religious endowments ...	17,393
7. Allowances to Lumberdars, Kanoongoes, &c. ...	7,916
8. Settlement operations ...	55,062
9. Advances for making wells ...	10,367
10. The Maharao Raja's domestic establishment ...	...
11. Miscellaneous advances (recoverable) ...	19,816
12. Education ...	...

Statement in the margin shows the principal items of increase and accounts for a much larger sum than the net increase, the expenditure under other heads having been less than was estimated.

27. The first item of increase is owing principally to 13 months' commissariat charges having fallen within the year, to a rise in the price of grain, and to the sum of Rupees 13,000 having been transferred to the Raj from the Maharao Raja's private account to which it had been debited on account of grass and fodder to his horses, elephants, &c.

28. The increase in the cost of the Office establishments, which includes the Courts, Tehsils, &c., is, owing to the pay of the officials who worked well, having been raised.

29. The increase under Police is mainly attributable to the transfer to this head of the sepoy's belonging to the fort garrisons, &c., who worked in the Police Department, but whose pay was debited to the army. Increases of pay have also been allowed to deserving men.

30. The increase under "Public Works" and "Jail" and "Settlement" will be subsequently accounted for under those heads.

31. The large increase under the head of charitable grants and religious endowments is owing to the restoration after careful enquiry of money grants which the Maharao Raja had summarily confiscated in 1868.

32. Lumberdars, Kanoongoes and Putwarees receive certain percentages on the land revenue, and the charges on this account increased proportionally with the increased receipts.

33. The sum of Rupees 50,000 was allotted to advances to cultivators for the construction of wells, of which Rupees 27,000 was expended, an increase of upwards of Rupees 10,000 under this head during the past year. The money is well laid out, and a still larger disbursement on this account is being made during the current year.

34. The item of Rupees 18,140 on account of the "Khawas Chelas," or hereditary domestic servants, has for the first time been debited to the State. Previously the pay of the establishment was defrayed by the Maharao Raja out of his monthly allowance. The arrears of pay due to them amounted to a large sum, and when they asked for payment His Highness summarily dismissed them all. Having always been brought up in the Palace they would have starved had they been thrown on the world. It was therefore arranged, with the consent of the Government of India, that their pay should in future be defrayed from the Raj Treasury. This arrangement caused a saving of Rupees 1,000 a month in His Highness' private expenditure. As such a large body of idle men as the domestic slaves cannot keep from mischief, arrangements have been made to employ all who have not some claim to exemption in the fort garrisons. They object much to this plan, but it would not be right to allow them to go on eating the bread of idleness for ever.

35. *Estimates for the current year.*—The income for the current year, which will end 31st August next, is estimated at Rupees 22,56,400, that is Rupees 30,000 less than that of the preceding year, the decrease occurring under the head noted in the margin.

		<i>Decrease.</i>
1. Arrear	...	Rs. 10,000
2. Forest dues	...	" 3,000
3. Customs	...	" 10,000
4. Judicial	...	" 2,000
5. Nuzzool	...	" 5,000
		<hr/> 30,000

36. The estimated falling off under the head of arrears is owing to there being fewer arrears outstanding than heretofore; that under forest

dues to less wood being required from the forests for the Railway works; that under "Judicial" to the receipts from this source being uncertain, and to its being therefore prudent to estimate on the safe side; that under "Nuzzool" to the reforms which have been made in this department and which will be explained further on; and that under "Customs" to the measures which have already been narrated at length.

37. The estimated expenditure for the current year exceeds the actual expenditure of the past year by Rupees 1,31,000. It is unnecessary to comment in detail on each item of increase or decrease. The most important item of decrease, as compared with the past year, is

	<i>Increase.</i>
1. Chief's personal allowance ...	15,000
7. Administration establishments	13,000
8. Police ...	4,000
9. Army ...	30,000
12. Public works ...	18,000
13. Workshops ...	3,000
16. Charitable grants ...	16,000
19. Settlement operations ...	28,000
21. Vakeels ...	12,000
22. Education ...	1,500
Total ...	<u>1,40,500</u>

Rupees 18,000 in the cost of keeping the stable, elephant, camel and bullock establishments, and the more important items of increase are shown in the margin. The increase on account of the Chief's allowance is owing to the accident of only eleven months' allowance having fallen in the past year; in the administrative establishment and "Police" to the raising of the salaries of

those who worked well; in the charitable grants to a subscription of Rupees 10,000 to the Bengal Famine Fund and to some more confiscated grants having been restored after full enquiry; and the increase on account of "Vakeels," to your having required the attendance on you of a Vakeel from the Ulwur State, this having been dispensed with by your predecessor. The other items of increase will be noticed hereafter under their respective heads.

38. *Liquidation of Debts.*—During the last three years the sum of

1870-71	...	Rs. 3,59,330
1871-72	...	" 2,69,583
1872-73	...	" 4,15,377
		<u>10,44,290</u>

Rupees 10,44,290 has been expended out of current revenue in liquidation of debts, and Rupees 3,13,050 will be disbursed on this account during the current year.

39. All the miscellaneous debts have now been paid off, with the exception of Rupees 4,932 due to Sheikh Ibrahim of the Delhi Firm of Wullee Mahomed. This is the individual who was expelled from Ulwur

in 1870 by order of the Government of India, and whose dealings with the Maharao Raja were noticed in the letters quoted in the margin. The above amount has been offered to him on condition of his giving an acquittance of all demands against the State, and he refuses to do this until his other claims, which have been rejected after full enquiry, are paid.

Letter from Political Agent, Ulwur, No. 567, dated 31st August 1870, paragraph 60.

Letter from Foreign Secretary, No. 1737P., dated 26th September 1870, paragraph 6.

40. *Loan from Government.*—Ten lakhs of rupees were borrowed from Government, and five lakhs and a half have been repaid, leaving due

with interest up to 31st March 1874 the sum of Rupees 5,82,095, a lakh and a half will be repaid next month, and the balance will be paid off in three half yearly instalments, the last of which will be due in November 1875.

41. *Settlement operations*.—It will be most convenient to give an account of the settlement operations in Captain Powlett's own words, extracted from the Report which he has submitted:—

“Boundary disputes have been disposed of in the pergunnahs of Ramghur, Luchmanghur, Govindghur, Katumbar, Rajghur, Ulwur, Kishenghur, Mandawur. Few cases remain to be settled in any of these pergunnahs. The Tijara cases were disposed of last year, and those of Thana Ghazee, Bansur and Bahrar remain.

“It was not until the beginning of the year under report that the survey began to proceed rapidly. In March 1873 I established survey instructors of putwarees in all the tehseels where regular operations were not beginning, and I organized these regular operations as detailed in my last Report. The arrangements were as follows—

“1.—Survey:—

Ramghur	} Under the Settlement Officer.
Luchmanghur	...	...
Ulwur	...	...
Bansur	...	...
Govindghur	} Under Superintendent Herallal.
Katumbar	...	...
Rajghur	...	...
Thana Ghazee	...	...
Kishenghur	} Under Superintendent Ramgopal.
Mandawar	...	...
Bahrar	...	...

“As each party proceeded it was to absorb the putwaree instructors of each tehseel and their pupils, whose work was then inspected.

“The result has been that the survey of the whole State is now approaching completion, and I may now safely say that by the end of April not a single village will remain unmeasured. I have good reason to believe that although it has been so rapid the work has been well done.

NOTE.—The total area of the State is about 3,000 square miles. More than three-fourths of the State will have been measured in 13 months.

“Cases of various kinds have been heard by the Superintendents in their respective pergunnahs, by Lalla Manneelall and by myself in Luchmanghur and Ramghur, and by Mr. Heatherly in Ulwur and Bansur. I have chiefly confined myself to appeals, though I have also heard a good many original cases. The cases of all the tehseels, except Bansur, Bahrar and Thana Ghazee, have been for the most part disposed of. My practice has been to issue a proclamation in each pergunnah fixing a date up to which petitions of plaint would be taken, after that date no more were to be received until after the completion of the record, when on due cause for the delay being shown cases might be instituted in the “Mal Sadar.

“The record for Tijara, Ramghur, Govindghur, Katumbar is now complete, though not finally examined. In Kishenghur it is nearly complete, and in Rajghur, Luchmanghur and Mandawar it is in progress. The thorough testing of it I have postponed until the survey is off my hands.

“*Putwarees*.—I have taken great trouble to get putwarees and

that 85 putwarees and 47 boys from Ulwur Schools have a thorough practical knowledge of it. Something has been done towards framing rules for putwarees' guidance in their ordinary work, but much in this direction remains to be done.

Cost.—The total expense of the settlement up to the end of December 1873 was Rupees 1,47,893, of this Rupees 80,653 was on account of survey.

CHAPTER III.

JUDICIAL.

42. *Civil Courts.*—In the Civil Court at Ulwur 1,325 cases of the value of Rupees 1,22,213, and in the Tehsildar's Courts 1,424 cases of the value of Rupees 31,904, were disposed of. Appeals from the former to the latter were made in only 10 cases, in six of which the decisions of the Lower Courts were confirmed, and in the remaining four were reversed. The fewness of the appeals speaks well for the working of the Lower Courts.

	Pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Confirmed.	Reversed.	Returned for review.	Compromised.	Pending.
To Council ...	90	100	190	87	5	7	45	46
„ Poltl. Agent	8	18	26	17	1	2	0	6

43. The table in the margin shows the appeals made from the Civil Court to the Council, and from the latter to the Political Agent during the year, and their result.

44. Moonshee Ramdyal, the Civil Judge, who holds a pension of Rupees 200 a month from the Government of India, has gained the confidence of all classes of the community.

45. *Criminal Justice.*—A Statement drawn up in the same form as last year's, showing the result of operations in the detection and prosecution of crime during the year ending 31st August last, will be found in Appendix D.

46. This result, as shown in the table in the margin, is an improvement on that of the previous year. The increase in the number of cases comes entirely under the head of petty offences, and there is a most satisfactory absence of serious crimes. During the year one murder was committed, the perpetrator of which was executed, and there were eight cases of culpable homicide. Not one serious robbery was committed within the limits of the State.

47. A Statement of the punishments awarded to the 2,668 persons who were prosecuted to conviction will be found in Appendix E.

48. *Police.*—A considerable improvement is noticeable in the working of the Police. The Meena rules are now enforced with greater regularity than heretofore.

49. It is hoped that ere long a system of rules for the control of the Meenas, based on those which the Punjab Government have issued under the Criminal Tribes Act, but which have not yet been extended to the Meenas, will be adopted by all the Native States in this part of the country. Until this is done, and until simple rules are agreed upon for the extradition of criminals between the several States, the efforts to suppress crime in one solitary State will not be productive of much good.

50. In my last year's report I mentioned that an attempt was being made to induce some Meenas to forsake their predatory habits by establishing them in a colony about six miles from this. The experiment, although not a failure, cannot be called a success. None of them were brought up on any criminal charge during the year, but the Police officer who was placed in charge of the settlement turned out untrustworthy, and it is not improbable that they may have committed crimes without being reported. They cultivated crops sufficient for their own consumption, and the experiment may still be successful.

51. The Ulwur Police have again been fortunate in arresting proclaimed robbers whose names are entered in the Thuggee and Dacoity Department General List. Three* of a famous band of brothers have been caught, and the fourth brother, Obeera, is still at large. They belonged originally to the Jeypoor State. Another escaped convict (another General List man), named Bukhsha, was also apprehended.

* Dhoulka.

Bhagla, an escaped convict.

Sadhu.

52. The pay of the Police officers who have done well has been largely increased, and the organization of the department has been much improved by the transfer from the Army List of the sepoys who were attached to it, their pay being raised at the same time.

53. New arrangements are being made for the payment of the chowkedars. Previously, in addition to their dues from the village they levied black-mail under the name of "dheel urbai" (raising the dust) on all merchandize that passed through their limits. This has been stopped, and they are now being paid from local cesses, and merchandise passes free.

54. Foujdar Krishklall, who is at the head of the Criminal Court and Police Establishment, has worked industriously. He is anxious to distinguish himself by good service.

55. *Jail*.—The jail continues to be admirably managed by Mr. G. Heatherly under the superintendence of Dr. Downie, who has taken much trouble with it.

Dr. Manners Smith, Deputy Surgeon-General, Agra Circle, and Dr. Moore, General Superintendent of Dispensaries in Rajpootana, both visited the jail during their cold weather tours, and expressed themselves much pleased with the state in which they found it. The latter officer remarked in his Report for 1872 that he considered it "the best jail in the Native States, and more adapted to its purpose than many in British provinces."

56. The daily average number of prisoners during 1873 was 448.6, an increase of 30 on that of 1872. The general health was good,

the daily average of sick being only 1·73 per cent. on the number in jail. Four deaths (inclusive of that of a man released in a weak state) occurred during the year from natural causes and one from an accident (a prisoner fell into a well) making, exclusive of the latter, a death rate of only 8·9 per mille. In the Ajmere and Bhurtpoor jails it was respectively 19 and 30 per mille in 1872. The average death rate in the Bengal jails for fifteen years was 81·6 per mille, and in 1871, the healthiest year known there, it was 40.

57. Discipline was strictly maintained and 247 floggings were inflicted, all for the usual petty crimes of deficiency of work, illicit possession of tobacco, and stealing grain while grinding. No escape or attempt at escape was made.

58. Appendix F. contains an account of the income and expenditure of the jail. From this it will be seen that the cost of food and clothing came to Rupees 21·12 per prisoner against Rupees 21·6 in 1872, and the earnings from remunerative works came to an average of Rupees 17·2 per prisoner, an increase of 35 per cent. over the average of Rupees 12·10 of the previous year. The principal sources of income are the carpet weaving and paper manufactories, the garden and digging kunkur for roads, and the manufacture of blankets has been introduced. Mr. Heatherly has taken very great pains with the manufactories and has kept the accounts in beautiful order. His pay has been raised from Rupees 150 to Rupees 200 a month.

59. A fine range of workshops, which has been under construction during the year, is approaching completion, and several other improvements are contemplated.

60. In Appendix A. Rupees 9,032 is debited to the jail more than during the preceding year. This increase is owing to the cost of the arms procured for the jail having been charged in the year's accounts, to the increased number of prisoners, and to the supplies being slightly dearer.

CHAPTER IV.

PUBLIC WORKS.

	ACTUAL.		ESTIMATE.
	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1. Buildings ...	40,972	67,972	61,350
2. Irrigation ...	16,350	20,520	32,650
3. Roads ...	18,216	55,821	60,000
4. Workshops ...	16,498	20,940	11,000
5. Establishment ...	3,171	4,615	5,000
Total	85,178	1,69,863	1,70,000

61. A detailed Statement of the public works recently finished or under construction is contained in an Appendix G., and the table in the margin contains an abstract thereof.

62. A handsome School-house has been erected at Ulwur at an expenditure of Rupees 25,000 and a new Hospital and Dispensary, estimated to cost Rupees 15,000, will be finished before the rains.

63. A fine new bazaar and market-place on the road between the city and the Railway Station has been commenced. It will cost about a lakh of rupees and will be built departmentally, but the expense will be borne by the tradesmen to whom shops have been allotted, advances being made from the Treasury to those who have not capital at their command.

64. The two principal bunds which were under construction last year were carried away in August last before they were completed, by the extraordinary flood which did so much damage in the neighbouring districts of Rewari, Muttra, and Bhurtpoor. The masonry in both bunds was excellent, and it was no fault of the Engineer's that they were carried away. They are again under construction, and it is hoped they will be finished before the rains. Important bunds are also being constructed at Madana and Tijara.

65. The construction of roads throughout the State is being carried on with much vigour; Rupees 55,821 was expended on this account during the past year and an allotment of Rupees 60,000 has been made for the current year. The Railway Stations in the Ulwur State will be well served with feeder roads.

66. The cost of establishment bears a proportion of less than 3 per cent. to the total expenditure on public works, and the cheapness and solidity with which those works are constructed, have elicited the praise of the Engineer officers, who have inspected them.

CHAPTER V.

EDUCATION.

67. Appendix H. contains the annual School Returns. There are now in the State besides the Ulwur High School and Thakoor School, 16 Tehsili and 60 Hulkabundi Schools, 16 of the latter having been opened during the year.

The headmen and zemindars of several villages have applied for schools, a sign that the benefits of education are beginning to be appreciated.

The total number of scholars on the rolls is 3,403 against 2,968 of the previous year.

During my cold weather tour I noticed a great improvement in most of the schools. The large "Tehsilee" Schools at Rajghur, Tijara, and Bahrar were in a most satisfactory state.

68. The attendance of the High School has risen from 313 to 398, and the school is in a much better state than formerly. The boys went into the commodious new building on the 1st November last.

69. The attendance at the Thakoor School has fallen from 84 to 69. The new Head Master, Lalla Shamjee Rai, B.A., is not responsible for this however. The real reason is that the Thakoors of this State are generally in straitened circumstances, and their appreciation of education is not sufficiently high to induce them to incur expense by keeping their boys at Ulwur. In order to overcome this difficulty, it has been resolved to keep about 20 boys, sons of needy Thakoors of good family, in the boarding school at the expense of the State. Hitherto the few boys who live in the boarding school have paid for their own living.

70. Up to the present time no fees have been taken at any of the schools. The schools have thus been kept up by the State, and the one per cent. levied on land revenue and the shop-keeper class, who make most use of them, contributed nothing to their cost. It has been decided that from the 1st April fees shall be levied in the High School and in the several Tehsilee Schools at half the rates usual in British districts, those who pay the one per cent. being exempt. This measure may have the effect of temporarily reducing the numbers on the rolls, but it will be beneficial to the people as they are prone to undervalue what they get for nothing.

71. Last year I reported the recent establishment of the girls' school at Ulwur by Pundit Roop Narain, one of the members of Council. The attendance at those two schools and at two others, which have been opened at Ulwur, has risen from 64 to 101, and a really good beginning has been made. Through the Pundit's exertions 10 other girls' schools have been started during the year at the principal towns in the State, and they have now 195 on their rolls. The whole credit of this movement is due to the Pundit, to whom I entrusted the entire control of all the arrangements.

72. The expenditure on education has risen from Rupees 22,112 in the past year to Rupees 26,587 in the present, Rupees 19,050 of the amount having been realized from the one per cent., and the remainder being contributed by the State. The pay of a number of the masters has been raised, and also that of the Inspector Moonshee Kanje Mulla, who has continued to give satisfaction; scholarships have also been freely given.

CHAPTER VI.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

73. The working of the three dispensaries in the State has been satisfactorily conducted under the superintendence of Dr. Downie, 13,203 patients having been treated, about the same number as during the preceding year.

74. Dr. Downie in his Annual Report again strongly recommends the establishment of more dispensaries in the State. The only difficulty

which stands in the way is the impossibility of getting good Native Doctors to put in charge of them. This want may be supplied by the Medical College at Ajmere proposed by Dr. Moore.

75. The following Table shows the result of the vaccination operations during three years :—

Seasons.	Successful.	Unsuccessful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of success including unknown.	Average No. by each vaccinator.	Cost of each successful case.
							<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1871-72 ...	8,380	1,046	730	10,156	88.90	725	0 4 4½
1872-73 ...	12,740	1,525	934	15,207	89.99	1,169	0 2 8½
1873-74 ...	19,252	1,752	888	21,892	91.68	1,562	0 2 0

The number of vaccinations shows an increase of 44 per cent. on last year's, and is double that of 1871-72.

76. In his Report Dr. Downie calculates that half the children born in the State during the year have been vaccinated. He calls attention to the fact that although the proportion of boys to girls according to the census is 57.13 to 42.87 per cent., the proportion of girls vaccinated considerably exceeds that of the boys, the percentage being 53.8 girls to 46.4 boys, and he ascribes this anomaly to the belief still widely prevalent that we are seeking to discover the "Avatar" of the Hindoos or the "Imam Mahdi" of the Mahomedans by applying the "Tika."

CHAPTER VII.

ARMY.

77. The expenditure on the army was less than during the preceding year, the reduction being mainly attributable to the transfer from the Army List of the sepoys who were employed in the Police and other departments. The estimated expenditure for the current year is slightly higher, the reason being the rise in the price of grain.

78. The number of so-called fighting men on the list, which was 7,324 in the preceding year, is now 6,408, 810 of the decrease being attributable to the transfers above noticed, and the remainder to vacancies not being filled up.

79. There is another point connected with the army which deserves notice. It has always been the custom of the State to charge "tafawat,"

as the fine is called, for the number of days a horse is absent after its service is due. The total demand against the Jaghiredars on this account amounted to Rupees 2,38,578, but the accounts had never been sifted, and many erroneous entries had been made in the Raj accounts. The Jaghiredars were kept in a constant state of fear and irritation by unjust demands being made against them. By my order Rupees 1,08,931 was deducted from the Raj demand, that being the amount of the charges against jaghires which had been unjustly confiscated by the Maharao Raja, and restored by me. To inquire into the remainder a Committee was appointed, and the result was that Rupees 82,139 was written off as having been erroneously entered, and the balance Rupees 47,509 will be recovered by instalments. This measure has caused a great feeling of relief among all the proprietors in the State.

CHAPTER VIII.

STABLES, &c.

80. The stables, breeding stud, elephant, camel and bullock establishments, and the cattle farms, have been carefully and successfully managed during the year. Details regarding those establishments would not possess general interest, so I refrain from dwelling upon them.

CHAPTER IX.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

81. In former reports I entered with some detail into the reforms which had been introduced into this department. The expenditure, which amounted to about four lakhs when the Maharao Raja governed the State, has been reduced year by year, as shown in the margin, to Rupees 2,13,778. The supplies expended during the past year would have cost Rupees 31,000 more than they did had they been purchased according to the former system of buying in the bazaar what was required for the State daily. The new system of dealing with contractors, and of making large purchases departmentally wherever low rates prevail, relieves the local markets, keeps down the bazaar rates, and is thus as advantageous to the populace as to the Raj.

82. Pundit Ramchurn, the son of Roopnarain, who had the chief hand in reforming this department, is now in charge of it, and manages it to my satisfaction.

CHAPTER X.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—BOUNDARIES.

83. Boundary disputes between Jeypoor and Ulwur have long been rife, but it is hoped that when the pillars, which it has been determined to erect, have been built they will cease. The most serious case was one in which the Rajnota village of Jeypoor was concerned and two or three Ulwur villages of the Bansur Pergunnah. Both Durbars having agreed to abide by Captain Abbott's decision in the matter, he proceeded to the border in November last and decided the case in favor of Ulwur.

84. The boundary cases in which the Jeypoor Durbar appealed have all been settled.

SECTION II.—RAILWAY.

85. The construction of the portion of the Rajpootana State Railway which passes through Ulwur has been carried on vigorously, and it would have been completed up to this by this time had the rails not been required for the famine works in Bengal.

The works have been carried on with the same harmony as heretofore between the Railway Engineers and local officials.

SECTION III.—POST OFFICE.

86. As the Imperial Post has offices at only three of the market towns, where there are "tehsils," a local post for the benefit of both the public and the Raj has been established.

The postage is quarter anna on paid and half anna per quarter tola on bearing covers.

The monthly cost is Rupees 446-8, and in March 1874 the covers carried were as follows:—

Official	...	...	...	5,286
Bearing postage	...	...	...	826
Received from the Imperial post and distributed by the local post	...	...	...	455

A comparison of revenue and income is postponed till the system has had a longer trial.

87. No attacks have been made on the mails within the limits of Ulwur State.

A local postal establishment has recently been organized to connect the several towns in the State with the capital. The correspondence between head-quarters and the district officials is now conveyed expeditiously, and private letters are carried at half the postage rates of the Government of India. The institution promises to be a great convenience to the public.

SECTION IV.—MUNICIPALITIES.

88. I have spoken in former reports of the Municipal Committee which has been appointed for the city of Ulwur. It has worked better

			Rs.	a.	p.	
Grain	... per md.	0	1	0		than hitherto, Pundit Roop Narain having been appointed President. In place
Tobacco, &c.	"	0	10	0		of the house tax, which was most unpopu-
Till and surson, &c.	"	0	1	0		lar and was collected with much dif-
Cotton (cleaned)	...	0	2	0		ficulty, and which yielded only about
Ditto (uncleaned)	...	0	1	1		Rupees 8,000, octroi dues have been
Sugar, 1st sort	...	0	2	1		imposed on the articles and at the rates
Goor, rice, &c.	...	0	1	1		noted in the margin. Their collection
Flax, moonj string, &c.	"	0	1	0		has been let for the year for Rs. 22,000,
Salt	...	0	1	0		out of which sum about Rupees 3,000
Ghee	...	0	8	0		
Piece Goods	... per Re.	0	0	1		

will have to be paid as compensation to a number of persons who were previously allowed to levy dues on their own account. The new arrangement is popular with all classes except the former collectors who kept to themselves most of their collections.

89. Municipal Committees have also been appointed in the towns of Rajghur and Tijara, and the same octroi dues are now levied at those places as at Ulwur. Care is taken that they do not turn into transit dues.

SECTION V.—NUZZOOL.

90. The department called "the Nuzzool" has not been mentioned in previous reports. This office has to do with the letting and selling of all houses, the property of the State, and of land for building purposes, and also has the collection of certain dues on all sales and mortgages of houses throughout the State. Those dues amounted to no less than 25 per cent. on sales of houses and to half that amount on mortgages. Although those dues used to yield only about Rupees 4,000 per annum, the department was a most oppressive one. It trusted solely to informers for information about sales and mortgages, and those informers naturally used their position to make money for themselves. Cases of sale and mortgage, which had occurred some times as long as forty years previously, but which had not been reported on account of the exorbitant dues, were brought up against the parties concerned, who gladly bought the informers off.

91. During the year before last the office was placed under an energetic man, who enforced the rules in all cases which came to his knowledge and considerable oppression was the result.

92. The department has therefore been reorganized and the tax on sales and mortgages of houses, which is levied on the plea that the land on which the houses stand is the property of the State, has been reduced from four to one anna in the rupee on the former, and from two annas

to half an anna on the rupee on the latter. The income of the Nuzzool Office will consequently be much reduced, but the loss to the Raj will be a trifling matter in comparison with the importance of removing such a fertile cause of oppression.

SECTION VI.—WEIGHTS AND COINAGE.

93. In my last report I mentioned the intention of the Council of Management to introduce into the State the standard weights and measures of British India. This measure has been carried out without causing any dissatisfaction, and the convenience and benefit which it has brought to the public is already apparent. Weights to the value of about Rupees 15,000 were cast for the Durbar in the Roorkee workshops, and they have been distributed at a slight profit to the State.

94. Another useful measure has been effected, namely, the introduction of British India copper coinage as a legal tender in place of the very inconvenient and clumsy coinage previously current in the State; Rupees 15,000 worth was supplied by the Government of India at 25 per cent. below nominal value, and two-thirds of the amount have been disseminated. As no discount is allowed to money-changers they oppose the measure, and the dissemination of the coin is much retarded in consequence.

SECTION VII.—NEEMRANA.

95. The Chief of Neemrana has given no trouble during the year, and has paid tribute at the rate of Rupees 3,000 a year to the Ulwur Durbar.

SECTION VIII.—COUNCIL OF MANAGEMENT.

96. The Members of the Council of Management have continued to work steadily and well.

SECTION IX.—CONCLUSION.

97. As I am about to make over charge of this Agency to Captain Powlett, it may be convenient for future reference, if I give a short retrospect of the principal measures which have been introduced during the past four years and of their results.

98. *Past and present condition of the State.*—The condition of disorder into which the State had fallen when its administration was entrusted to a Council of Management in 1870 has already been fully reported.

Order and contentment now prevail throughout the length and breadth of the State.

99. *Increase of income and reduction of expenditure.*—The accounts for the two last years of the Maharao Raja's tenure of power were so confused, that it has been impossible to clear them up, and the year 1867-68 is consequently the latest with which comparison can be

made. In that year the income was Rupees 19,83,417 and the expenditure Rupees 24,70,329. In the past year (1872-73) the former was Rupees 22,86,751, and the latter Rupees 18,17,543.

100. Notwithstanding the great increase in the income, the taxation now falls much more lightly on the people than formerly. When the Maharao Raja was in power, he used to collect the land revenue three or four months before it was due. This cost the people in interest and in paying the charges of the parties quartered on them to enforce payment, about 20 or 25 per cent. on the total demand, and the butta on the Hallee and Government Rupee cost them about two per cent. more.

101. The land revenue is now collected at the proper periods, and the increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. made by Captain Powlett's temporary settlement is not felt by the people. The fact that only 0.1 per cent. of last year's demand remained uncollected is proof positive of this.

102. The reforms in the custom dues tariff have already been dwelt upon. Their result has been that the revenue from this source which was Rupees 1,20,000 in 1868-69 is now Rupees 1,55,000, notwithstanding that the duty on grain and many other vexatious dues have been abolished.

103. *Liquidation of debt.*—During the past three years the sum of Rupees 10,41,290 has been expended out of current revenue in liquidating arrears of pay, miscellaneous debts, and the loan from Government, and the balance due on the loan will be paid off within the next twenty months.

104. *Reforms in administrative establishment.*—All the administrative establishments of the State have been reformed, and the expenditure on them which the necessities of the Maharao Raja had obliged him to reduce to starvation point, has been greatly increased, in many cases trebled. The officials are no longer obliged to resort to illegitimate means of obtaining the wherewith to support themselves and a marked increase of efficiency has taken place. It is not to be supposed that bribery and corruption have ceased to exist among them, but there is no doubt that a great improvement has taken place in this respect.

105. *Police.*—The Police establishments have been entirely reorganized, and they now work tolerably well. Many noted criminals have been apprehended and stringent rules for the control of the Meenas have been introduced.

106. *Civil and Criminal Courts.*—The jurisdiction of the higher Civil and Criminal Courts has been clearly defined, and Tehsildars have been invested with power to dispose of petty cases, a measure which has been attended with great convenience to the people.

107. *Education.*—Much attention has been paid to the educational department. The expenditure on it in 1867-68 was only Rupees 12,162, and it is estimated to amount to Rupees 26,587 during the current year. The efficiency of the schools has been greatly increased, but much still remains to be done. A number of girls' schools have been successfully established through the exertions of Pundit Roopnarain.

108. *Vaccination.*—Vaccination has been introduced and 40,372 children have been successfully vaccinated in three years.

109. *Public Works.*—The construction of public works, such as schools, dispensaries, roads and bunds, has been energetically carried on, Rupees 1,69,868 having been disbursed in this department during the past year, and Rupees 1,70,000 having been allotted to it in the Budget estimate for the current year.

110. *Jail, breeding stud, &c.*—The system of Jail management has been entirely altered, as have also the system of managing the stables, breeding stud, cattle farms, &c., and the results have been highly satisfactory.

111. *Commissariat Department.*—The Commissariat Department has been entirely reorganized with much benefit both to the State and to the people.

112. *Weights and Measures.*—Weights and measures similar to those of the Government of India have been introduced in place of the clumsy and inconvenient ones previously in use.

113. *Confiscated grants restored.*—Many jaghires and religious and other grants which had been summarily and unjustly confiscated by the Maharao Raja have been restored.

114. *Municipal Committees.*—Municipal Committees have been instituted at Ulwur, Rajghur and Tijara, are popular and promise to work well.

115. *Marriage and funeral expenses.*—Scales of marriage and funeral expenses have been drawn up by punchayuts of the several castes, with the exception of Rajpoots, with whom it has been found impossible to deal for the reasons stated in last year's report.

116. *Settlement operation.*—A temporary settlement of the land revenue resulting in an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the former demand has been effected by Captain Powlett and the operation preparatory to a fifteen years' settlement have been more than half completed.

117. *Demarcation of boundaries.*—The boundaries between Jeypoor and Ulwur, 260 miles in length, have been demarcated by Captain Abbott, and the erection of boundary pillars is all that remains to be done.

118. *Maharao Raja's allowance.*—An allowance of Rupees 15,000 a month has been fixed for the Maharao Raja's private expenditure and has been paid regularly. This is amply sufficient to meet his reasonable wants, as all expenses connected with festivals, ceremonials, and entertainments are borne by the State.

119. *Conclusion.*—In conclusion I would place on record that no changes have been introduced without patient consideration and without carefully preparing the way for them beforehand. None have been introduced without the approval of the Council of Management, and none attempted which could not be carried into effect. Care has always been taken not to offend the prejudices of the people, and the dignity and position of the Durbar have been upheld on all occasions.

Receipts and Disbursements.

1871-72	(Sumbut 1928)	Actuals.
1872-73	(„ 1929)	Estimates.
1872-73	(„ 1929)	Actuals.
1873-74	(„ 1930)	Estimates.

Appen

STATEMENT showing the actual Receipts and Disbursements for the Sumbut years 1928 and

RECEIPTS.	1871-72.		1872-73.				1873-74.	
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>I.—Land Revenue.</i>								
1. Arrears ...	30,990	...	20,000	...	29,637	...	20,000	...
Current revenue ...	17,60,180	...	19,00,000	...	19,02,923	...	19,00,000	...
Total ...	17,91,170	...	19,20,000	...	19,32,560	...	19,20,000	...
2. Gardens ...	12,335	...	12,631	...	11,674	...	15,000	...
3. Canals ...	12,319	...	14,003	...	13,727	...	15,000	...
4. Forest dues ...	10,433	...	11,275	...	15,933	...	12,325	...
5. Tribute from Jaghiredars	11,030	...	11,800	...	15,710	...	15,000	...
6. Grass lands ...	1,971	...	3,800	...	10,077	...	10,321	...
7. Miscellaneous ...	4,939	...	4,500	...	5,273	...	5,188	...
		18,45,147		19,78,009		20,05,034		19,92,834
<i>II.—Sewai Jumma.</i>								
8. Customs ...	1,18,592	...	1,55,000	...	1,50,646	...	140,000	...
9. Abkari ...	5,798	...	7,275	...	6,104	...	7,275	...
10. Mint ...	3,142	...	400	...	429	...	300	...
11. Judicial—		...		...		...		...
Fines ...	27,123	...	25,000	...	23,238	...	22,000	...
Fees of Civil Courts	9,872	...	10,000	...	12,539	...	12,000	...
Stamps ...	5,017	...	5,000	...	6,391	...	6,500	...
Total ...	42,012	...	40,000	...	42,468	...	40,500	...
12. Salt ...	2,184	...	2,400	...	1,235	...	2,600	...
13. Iron furnaces ...	4,691	...	5,400	...	6,842	...	6,500	...
14. Discount, interest, &c.	8,250	...	8,000	...	7,622	...	7,000	...
15. Savings of pay-refunds	2,463	...	5,000	...	9,277	...	8,000	...
16. Nuzzool ...	7,923	...	8,000	...	9,469	...	4,000	...
17. Miscellaneous ...	14,778	...	2,000	...	9,567	...	9,400	...
		2,09,833		2,33,475		2,43,659		2,25,575
Total ...	...	20,54,980	...	22,11,484	...	22,48,693	...	22,18,409
School Fund ...	17,804	...	18,500	...	19,050	...	19,000	...
Dispensary Fund ...	17,759	35,563	18,500	37,000	19,008	38,058	19,000	38,000
Total ...	...	20,90,543	...	22,48,484	...	22,86,751	...	22,56,409
<i>Extraordinary.</i>								
Balance in deposit account ...	...	940	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cash balance at commencement of year ...	...	4,31,691	...	6,36,373	...	6,36,373	...	6,99,204
Grand Total ...	...	25,23,174	...	29,84,857	...	29,23,124	...	29,46,613

ULWUR,

The 31st March 1874.

dix A.

1929 (A.D. 1871-72 and 1872-73), and the Budget Estimate for Sumbut 1930 (A.D. 1873-74).

DISBURSEMENTS.	1871-72.		1872-73.				1873-74.	
	Actuals.		Estimate.		Actuals.		Estimate.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chief's private and domestic expenditure.	...	2,14,619	...	1,80,000	...	1,65,000	...	1,80,000
<i>Raj Expenditure.</i>								
2. Stables ... { Riding ...	23,623	...	26,242	...	32,805	...	27,608	...
... { Carriage ...	11,096	...	14,252	...	16,024	...	16,300	...
... { Breeding stud ...	17,056	...	20,309	...	22,378	...	24,370	...
		51,775		60,803		71,207		68,278
3. Elephant establishment ...	...	18,302	...	23,413	...	25,398	...	23,800
4. Bullock estab- { Ruthkhana ...	13,980	...	15,602	...	21,173	...	17,873	...
lishment ... { Garrikhana ...	7,517	...	8,819	...	10,511	...	9,800	...
		21,497		24,421		31,684		27,673
5. Camel ...	...	12,518	...	11,971	...	17,897	...	15,900
6. Cattle farms ...	...	3,136	...	2,991	...	10,010	...	3,383
7. Administrative establishment	...	1,34,513	...	1,35,000	...	1,46,954	...	1,59,697
8. Police ...	...	15,046	...	15,000	...	35,704	...	41,210
... { Artillery ...	28,148	...	20,505	...	31,781	...	33,235	...
... { Fort Garrison ...	1,65,419	...	1,56,976	...	1,31,010	...	1,32,228	...
... { Cavalry ...	2,25,230	...	2,50,629	...	2,52,599	...	2,60,300	...
9. Army ... { Khas Chowkey ...	16,309	...	15,631	...	15,452	...	16,110	...
... { Futteh Pultun ...	53,263	...	51,600	...	50,290	...	51,536	...
... { Khass " ...	27,584	...	26,694	...	26,131	...	26,328	...
... { Bukhtawur " ...	29,086	...	28,746	...	28,361	...	28,122	...
... { Irregular Companies ...	36,849	...	36,841	...	32,922	...	31,411	...
... { Ressalah Nukdee ...	21,825	...	21,372	...	20,949	...	21,036	...
... { Camel guns ...	4,132	...	5,146	...	4,750	...	5,285	...
		6,07,845		6,23,140		5,94,245		6,05,591
10. Imteazees ...	...	15,764	...	13,132	...	14,518	...	15,000
11. Kothi Dusehra (tent, cloth- ing, &c., department).	...	29,583	...	31,178	...	37,114	...	32,785
... { Buildings ...	40,972	...	42,800	...	52,261	...	...	...
... { Workshops ...	16,469	...	13,800	...	20,940	...	...	...
12. Public Works { Roads ...	8,216	...	50,500	...	56,234	...	...	...
... { Bunds ...	16,595	...	23,000	...	16,983	...	...	...
... { Canal ...	2,373	...	2,500	...	6,310	...	...	...
... { Miscellaneous ...	...	...	7,400	...	...	...	...	...
		84,625		1,40,000		1,52,728		1,70,000
13. Workshops { Mistreekhana ...	1,578	...	1,423	...	1,408	...	1,500	...
... { Chupper bundi ...	9,945	...	11,000	...	13,363	...	14,974	...
... { Gur kuptani ...	1,514	...	2,000	...	2,925	...	3,742	...
		13,037		14,423		17,696		20,216
14. Jail ...	...	18,461	...	21,663	...	27,493	...	23,691
15. Gardens ...	...	25,066	...	19,919	...	22,767	...	24,296
16. Charitable, religious and other endowments.	...	54,237	...	65,106	...	71,620	...	77,500
... Bengal Famine Fund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	87,500
17. Pergunnah expenses— Lumburdars 3 per cent. on land revenue.	54,486	...	59,000	...	59,230	...	59,250	...
... Kanongo huks ...	8,994	...	7,000	...	9,030	...	9,000	...
... Putwaree " ...	20,923	...	21,000	...	24,059	...	24,100	...
		84,403		87,000		92,319		92,350
18. Political Agency ...	...	28,379	...	28,000	...	26,426	...	28,000
19. Settlement establishment	...	17,374	...	40,000	...	72,436	...	1,00,000
20. Mint ...	...	2,139	...	700	...	758	...	315
21. Vakeels ...	...	3,093	...	3,500	...	3,295	...	15,000
22. Gifts, rewards, &c.— Gifts on marriage ...	19,410	...	12,000	...	2,109	...	...	...
... " deaths ...	6,490	...	8,000	...	13,319	...	...	...
... " miscellaneous	3,758	...	2,000	...	7,933	...	...	...
... Guests ...	606	...	3,000	...	2,992	...	...	...
		30,264		25,000		26,353		25,000
23. Stationery ...	...	11,518	...	12,000	...	9,218	...	10,000
24. Tuccavee advances	...	16,633	...	50,000	...	27,000	...	50,000
25. Khawas chelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	18,140	...	18,500
26. Advances ...	...	...	...	...	...	19,816	...	10,000
27. Miscellaneous ...	...	69,408	...	79,640	...	40,557	...	47,628
Total ...	...	15,83,240	...	17,08,000	...	17,78,353	...	18,95,813
School Fund ...	18,727	...	24,000	...	26,154	...	27,500	...
Dispensary ...	15,251	...	18,000	...	13,036	...	15,000	...
		33,978		42,000		39,190		42,500
Total ...	...	16,17,218	...	17,50,000	...	18,17,543	...	19,38,313
<i>Extraordinary.</i>								
Liquidation of miscellaneous debts and arrears of pay.	2,69,583	...	...	...	15,377	...	13,050	...
Repayment of Government loan ...	...	...	3,00,000	...	4,00,000	...	...	...
		2,69,583		3,00,000		4,15,377		3,13,050
Total ...	...	18,86,801	...	20,50,000	...	22,32,920	...	22,51,363
Cash balance... ...	...	6,36,373	...	8,34,857	...	6,90,204	...	6,95,250
Grand Total ...	...	25,23,174	...	28,84,857	...	29,23,124	...	29,46,613

Appendix B.

Statement of Traffic and of Customs Dues for the year Sumbut 1929 (A.D. 1872-73).

	DUTY PER MAUND.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		INTERNAL.		TRANSIT.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.
1. Grain	Remitted	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
2. Cotton, uncleaned	4 annas	103½	46	47,993½	11,008	61,603½	3,865	377½	59	110,257½	15,968
3. " cleaned	8 "	72½	30	64,138½	32,050	5,265½	616	231½	54	69,709	32,705
4. Sugar, 1st sort	10 "	11,555½	7,087	12½	0	778½	122	2,301	291	11,737½	7,500
5. " 2nd "	5 "	16,650½	5,159	75	24	2,988½	231	4,088½	582	24,102½	0,026
6. Goor	5 "	65,760½	20,403	1,394½	420	17,749½	1,382	39,007½	4,431	124,009	20,036
7. Rice	5 "	48,570½	15,142	267½	80	9,238½	728	6,307½	709	61,384	16,749
8. Salt	6 "	53,686½	18,537	2,425	460	0,722½	1,825	25,741½	1,059	88,471½	22,781
9. Ghee	8 "	60½	31	4,827	2,412	7,486½	3,700	118	60	12,401	0,203
10. Piece-goods	Per rupee six pie.	2,43,174	3,800	3,705	57	14,395	226	95,551	630	356,825	4,713
11. Miscellaneous...	.....	.....	10,022	.....	19,084	.....	40,751	.....	1,258	.....	72,015
Total	.....	.....	50,203	.....	67,563	.....	53,476	.....	10,123	.....	2,11,305
										Miscellaneous	1,234
										Grand Total	2,15,620

U L W U R, }
 The 31st March 1874.

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Capt.,
 Political Agent.

Appendix C.

Statement of Traffic and of Customs for the first-half of the year Sumbut 1930 (A.D. 1873-74).

	DUTY PER MAUND.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		INTERNAL.		TRANSIT.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.	Quantity.	Dues.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1. Grain	Remitted	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Cotton, uncleaned	4 annas	86	22	910½	236	.....	.....	120½	2	1,116½	280
3. " cleaned	8 "	38	19	2,773½	1,380	.....	.....	25½	3	2,837	1,402
4. Sugar, 1st sort	10 "	5,978	3,789	2½	2	.....	.....	1,839	161	7,819½	3,952
5. " 2nd "	5 "	12,288	3,838	68	21	.....	.....	3,319½	362	15,675½	4,221
6. Goor	5 "	39,581	12,371	977½	303	.....	.....	28,152½	2,712	68,711½	15,386
7. Rice	5 "	21,143	6,610	56½	18	.....	.....	3,523	229	24,722½	6,857
8. Salt...	6 "	15,557	5,440	189	13	.....	.....	18,658	1,688	34,404½	7,141
9. Ghee	8 "	53	27	1,622½	811	.....	.....	58	21	1,733	859
10. Piece-goods	Per rupee six pie.	138,236	2,160	1,189	19	.....	.....	108,671	585	246,096	2,784
11. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	6,278	.....	8,024	.....	569	.....	658	.....	15,529
Total	...	.....	40,554	.....	10,827	.....	569	.....	6,421	...	58,371
										Miscellaneous	1,290
										Grand Total	59,661

ULWUR, }
The 31st March 1874.

(Sd.)

T. CADELL, Capt.,
Political Agent.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during Summer 1929 (1st September 1872 to 31st August 1873).

[illegible]

19/	305, 306, 309.	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	10/	1	11/	10/	2	...	10/	1	11/	10/	10/
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(Sd.) T. CADELL, *Captain,*
Political Agent.

U L W U R,
The 31st March 1874.

U L W U R,

The 31st March 1874.

ULWUR AGENCY REPORT.

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19	11	10	11	...	1	2	3	2	7	2	2	10	2	...
21	3	3	3	1	2	3	3
22	7	1	14	5	2	2	...	2	1	5	2	9
24	2	2	8	2	1	3	5	8
25	113	70	135	26	35	11	13	6	4	34	14	85	31	24	...
34	4	3	18	...	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
35	53	41	136	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	...	...	99	...	21	...
40	530	410	939	248	149	14	2	4	1	...	...	21	487	...	...	...	...	668	218	23	...
43	41	23	35	9	7	3	8	2	3	...	...	16	2	...	...	...	...	26	1	1	...
44	885	75	674	440	17	51	17	10	2	...	...	80	97	...	...	...	...	203	4	31	...
45	1,330	108	891	469	54	70	50	22	8	...	...	150	62	2	1	...	...	385	85	37	...
46	7	2	9	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...
50	16	5	38	29	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...
55	478	307	933	146	101	25	11	2	1	...	...	39	449	...	...	...	...	768	68	21	...
56	14	12	20	4	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	8	3	...	...	...	...	15	...	1	...
57	2	2	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
61	11	9	42	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...
63	5	3	7	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
64	48	44	71	14	3	6	6	3	...	...	...	15	35	...	...	...	...	53	11	4	...
66	86	67	182	35	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	6	137	...	...	...	...	147	10	...	...
67	4	3	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
68	13	7	26	16	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
68	24	20	27	4	5	1	3	6	2	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	22	5	1	...
Total ...	3,745	1,266	4,411	1,546	421	198	141	80	23	3	2	9	1	...	457	1,457	2	1	2,668	492	197

(Sd.) T. CADELL, Captain,
Political Agent.

ULWUR, }
The 31st March 1874.

Appendix H.

Annual Return of Schools in the Ulwur State from 1st April 1873 to 31st March 1874.

No.	HEADS.	No. of Students.			No. of Students Attending Each Department.					Percentage attendance.	No. of Teachers.							Annual expenditure.	REMARKS.
		Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Total.	English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Ved.		English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Sanskrit.	Mathematics.	Ved.	Hindi-Persian.	Total.	
1	Ulwur High School ..	335	38	393	82	160	80	46	25	81.19	5	6	3	2	2	2	..	20	<i>Rs. a. p.</i> 5,625 13 9
1	Thakoor School ..	67	2	69	30	25	14	..	..	66.33	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	6	1,793 4 6
10	Tehseeli Schools ..	1,086	224	1,310	102	495	713	..	..	74.96	4	13	15	..	..	..	..	32	5,339 13 9
60	Hakabundi Schools ..	1,303	238	1,631	..	447	1,184	..	..	75.37	..	12	32	..	..	..	17	61	3,986 10 3
	Superintendent and Establishment.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,334 7 6
	Purchase of School books ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,444 10 3
	Scholarships ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	858 0 0
	Prizes and rewards to Teachers and boys.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	465 0 0
	Repairs to buildings and miscellaneous expenditure.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,745 4 9
14	Total ..	2,901	502	3,403	214	1,127	1,991	46	25	74.16	11	33	52	2	2	2	17	119	25,593 0 9
	Girls' Schools ..	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	994 0 0
	Grand Total ..	3,197	502	3,403	214	1,127	1,991	46	25	..	11	33	70	2	2	2	17	119	26,587 0 9

ULWUR, }
The 31st March 1874.

(Sd.)

T. CADELL, Captain,
Political Agent.

Appendix I.

Summary of expenditure from the Dispensary Fund for the year 1873.

	Total No. of cases treated.	No. OF OPERATIONS.		Cost of bazar medicines and Hospital necessaries.	DIETS.			Pay of Establishment.	Total.
		Major.	Minor.		No. supplied.	Cost.			
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ulwar Dispensary	6,450	.....	.....	207	12	6	1,276	6	5
Tijara Dispensary	4,112	.....	.....	74	10	3	493	15	0
Rajghur Dispensary	2,641	19	1,175	65	2	4	420	0	0
Ulwar Jail Hospital	374	.....	.....	77	1	3	148	4	6
Total	13,577	19	1,175	424	10	4	2,328	9	11

Diets included in general Jail dieting.

1,708	10	3	1,810	0	0
575	11	0	1,657	4	8
515	1	1	1,800	0	0
225	5	9	8,350	0	9
3,082	12	1			

Pay of Vaccination Staff for 12 months, and Rupees 120 distributed as rewards ...

European medicines and Instruments Rupees 1,024-9, miscellaneous* Rupees 632-11-8

Allowance to Agency Surgeon for Dispensaries, Vaccination, and Jail

.....
.....
.....
.....
Grand Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Pay of Vaccination Staff for 12 months, and Rupees 120 distributed as rewards ...
 European medicines and instruments Rupees 1,021-9, miscellaneous* Rupees 632-11-8
 Allowance to Agency Surgeon for Dispensaries, Vaccination, and Jail

Diets, included in general Jail dieting.

Vaccination Results.

SMASON.	Native Superinten-dents.	No. of Vaccinators.	Successful.	Unsuccess-ful or doubtful.	Unknown.	Total.	Average No. of cases by each Vaccinator.	Percentage of success including unknown.	Cost of each successful case.
1871-72	2	14	8,380	1,046	730	10,156	725	88.90	<i>Rs.</i> 0
1872-73	2	14	12,743	1,525	934	16,207	1,069	89.99	<i>a.</i> 4
1873-74	2	14	19,252	1,752	888	21,892	1,562	91.68	<i>p.</i> 4
									0
									2
									8
									3
									0
									2
									0

Among the Vaccinators are included two Native Doctors in addition to their Dispensary duty.

(Sd.) K. DOWNIE, M.B.,
 Agency Surgeon, Ulwar.

* Includes writers' and chuprasses' pay, &c.

Appendix J.

Table showing the castes and percentages of the persons vaccinated in the years 1872-73 and 1873-74.

CASTES.	No. of persons of each caste according to Census of April 1872.	No. of persons of each caste vaccinated.		Percentage of persons of each caste to total population.	Percentage of persons of each caste vaccinated to total No. of persons vaccinated.		REMARKS.
		1872-73.	1873-74.		1872-73.	1873-74.	
Brahmins ...	82,071	810	1,820	10.5	8.26	8.95	This table refers to 9,791 cases of 1872-73 and to 20,315 of 1873-74. In the remaining cases the Returns only showed the vaccinated under "Sharifkon" or "Digurkom."
Meenas ...	49,187	331	793	6.3	3.37	3.90	
Bunnials ...	46,052	772	1,306	5.9	7.87	6.43	
Aheers ...	44,971	854	1,433	5.7	8.71	7.06	
Gujars ...	42,730	454	646	5.5	4.63	3.18	
Rajpoots ...	32,009	472	719	4.4	0.72	2.32	
Jats ...	33,817	71	555	4.1	4.81	2.73	
Other Hindoos ...	2,67,496	4,795	8,498	34.4	48.93	41.86	
Meos ...	96,861	958	2,829	12.4	9.77	14.42	
Other Mussulmans ...	83,402	274	1,716	10.7	2.79	8.45	
Total ...	7,78,596	9,791	20,315	100.	100.	100.	

(Sd.) K. DOWNIE, M.B.,
Agency Surgeon, Uthour.

DHOLEPOOR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 28, dated 29th May 1874.

From—Political Agent, Dholepoor,

To—Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana.

IN obedience to your letter No. 1901-375P. of the 28th ultimo, and your previous orders, and those of Government on the subject, I have now the honor to forward a Report on the administration of Dholepoor, and on the progress made in the education of the young Rana.

2. The state of affairs when I took over charge on the 22nd of December was as follows:—

3. *Raja Sir Dinkur Rao's proposed administration established.*—The plan of administration proposed by Raja Sir Dinkur Rao, and approved of by the Government of India in their letter in the Foreign Department No. 1471P., dated 14th July 1873, to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana, had been introduced.

The different officials, as well as station and road police, had been appointed; several highly paid sinecures had been abolished, all late entertainments had been cancelled, and the individuals concerned had been discharged, and considerable reduction of establishment had been effected; but party spirit ran high in the State, and considerable friction was the result.

You are, however, already too well aware of the difficulties which then beset the administration of Dholepoor to render necessary their recapitulation.

4. *Estimated Revenue.*—The revenue calculated upon by Sir Dinkur Rao for the year 1873-74 was Rupees 8,19,239, of this it was hoped to realize Rupees 7,33,639 from land, and the remainder from customs, tribute of Jaghiredars, nuzzerana, and other miscellaneous sources.

An additional sum of Rupees 2,81,500 had been alienated to Jaghiredars which brought up the *nominal* revenue of the State to over Rupees 11,00,000, but the amount stated was all that could be looked upon as practically attainable.

It was proposed to employ the revenue as follows:—State expenditure of all kinds was not to exceed Rupees 50,000 per mensem, or Rupees 6,00,000 per annum.

Of the remainder Rupees 1,50,000 was to be devoted to the annual instalments in repayment of the loan from the Government of India, while a reserve of Rupees 69,239 would remain to meet possible loss or extraordinary expenditure.

5. *Arrangements regarding State Loan.*—The debt of the State, as reported by Captain Roberts in his letters Nos. 203 and 410, dated respectively 28th April 1873 and 16th August 1873, to your address, amounted to Rupees 8,17,748; of this Rupees 1,78,779-10-9 were paid off under the guardianship of Sir Dinkur Rao.

The original debt was therefore before my arrival reduced to Rupees 6,38,968-13-6, but to this sum should be added the interest on bankers' claims which had accrued, as well as a portion of the current pay of establishments which had remained unsettled during the last six months of 1873.

A loan of Rupees 7,00,000 had been granted to the State by the Government of India, but further orders of transfer to my name were required before it could be made available by me.

6. *Education of the Maharana.*—The Head Master of the Dholepoor School had been appointed to instruct the young Rana in the rudiments of English, while Sanscrit, Hindee, and Persian teachers were entertained to ground him in these languages.

7. This then was the state of affairs at Dholepoor when I took charge on the 22nd December 1873.

Administration during Major Dennehy's tenure of office.—I shall now proceed to report under the different heads the results of administration during my tenure of office.

8. *Punch Moosaheb or Council.*—I found the Councils consisting of three members—1st, "Rao Rajdhur;" 2nd, "Koonur Hurdco Sing;" and 3rd, "Lalla Soondur Lall."

My relations with the Councils have been constant and amicable.

9. *Executive Officers.*—The administration of civil and criminal law was in the hands of the Nazim "Pirbhoo Lall." "Manohur Lall" was the Deputy Collector in charge of the revenue. I had but little opportunity of judging of this officer's capabilities, as he left within a few days after my arrival, being tempted elsewhere by a hope of increased emoluments. I have since his departure done the revenue work myself. The Treasurer "Mohun Lall" I found to be painstaking and reliable; his accounts were the only ones I really found trustworthy.

10. Immediately after my arrival here I took all disbursements into my own hands. In addition to the usual Hindee accounts kept by the Treasurer, I opened English Ledgers of receipts and expenditure: I directed that after departmental check all bills should be submitted to the Council for audit to be attested by their signatures; they then came to me, were again and finally checked, entered in the English accounts, and the money was ultimately disbursed upon a "Purwana" bearing the signature and seal of the Council as well as my signature, with a memorandum in English, recording the account, the register number of the bill and of its vouchers, the name of the person to whom payment was to be made, and the head under which the disbursement was entered. This system has worked satisfactorily, and the frequent comparison of the Treasurer's Hindee accounts (which are kept independently) with mine has as yet revealed no inaccuracy.

11. *Land Revenue.*—The land revenue had, as already stated, been estimated for the year 1873-74 at Rupees 7,33,639.

Of this sum, up to the 1st of June 1874, Rupees 2,06,726-6 had been paid in, while Rupees 5,26,912-10 remained still to be realized; collections were almost at a stand still

The village communities, drained of their substance by the exactions of former years were still further smarting from recent losses during the heavy rains of 1873 and the frost of January 1874. In several instances they had abandoned their villages, leaving considerable tracts of land uncultivated and desolate.

Those who still clung to their homes were exhausted and disheartened; they were unable and unwilling to exert themselves in order to meet the heavy instalments of land revenue required of them. The exigencies of the situation were fully discussed with the members of the Council, and I sought the assistance of Sir Dinkur Rao's ripe experience.

I personally inspected some of the worst villages. We argued that it was idle to hope for payment of the sum originally assessed; further pressure would have only resulted in the flight of a number of the remaining zemindars.

12. By Sir Dinkur Rao's advice, entirely concurred in by the Council and by myself, the total State demand for the current year was then lowered to Rupees 6,54,580. The circumstances of each village were inquired into and sifted, credit was given for amounts already paid in and proportional reductions were made from villages according to their ascertained losses and necessities. This was, I need scarcely say, a work of no small difficulty, entailing much anxiety and trouble.

Further proclamation was made that the sum now demanded would be the limit of the pecuniary liability of village communities during the current year, and they were informed that illegal taxes and cesses which had been levied formerly and which amounted for the entire State to Rupees 31,693 had been abolished.

13. These measures were to a great extent successful in restoring hope and confidence, but we shall still lose absolutely a sum of Rupees 5,755 even on this latest and lenient assessment, and our collections under this head for the year 1873-74 will not probably amount to more than Rupees 6,48,825-4. I say *probably* because in this and other items of receipts I cannot speak with certainty until the accounts of the year are closed; this has always been done here on the 1st June.

14. We are now making every effort to increase the area to be brought under cultivation and to encourage the absconded villagers to return. Some have already come to re-occupy their homesteads. Rupees 17,778 have been advanced in "Tuccavee" for the purchase of seeds, and of bullocks, and for repairs of huts in villages.

Rupees 8,500 have been devoted to repairs of tanks and of wells. I personally hear and attend to any petitions or complaints of zemindars and of their tenants.

I hope to be able during the ensuing season to report a marked improvement in the condition of holders of lands.

We shall without hardship by and by be again able to raise the land revenues to a proper level by gradual and successive augmentations.

15. *Customs.*—The receipts of the year under this head will, I fear, be found also to have fallen short of the estimate. I do not expect to realize more than about Rupees 35,000 instead of Rupees 40,000 as was hoped.

The organization of the department is very defective or, more correctly speaking, the officers are generally careless and untrustworthy.

We have lately succeeded in detecting two cases of clear defalcation ; one is under trial, and the second is about to be sent up for trial.

The punishment of the offenders in these cases will, I trust, prove a useful example. I hope during the approaching rains thoroughly to sift the working of this department.

16. *Nuzzerana*.—The nuzzerana or instalment of tribute money, due by the Rao of Sir Muttra, a large Jaghiredar of this State, on his accession amounting to Rupees 10,000 has not been paid in this year owing to heavy losses in his own jaghire, the Rao has solicited a further year's grace which, on Sir Dinkur Rao's advice, and with the concurrence of the Council has been accorded to him.

17. *Résumé of Revenue prospects*.—The revenue of the State for 1873-74 will thus probably fall short of the estimate in the following items :—

Land revenue	...	...	...	...	Rs. 84,814
Customs	...	...	...	...	„ 5,000
Nuzzerana	...	..	...	...	„ 10,000
Total					Rs. 99,814

The other sources of income have generally justified the correctness of the provisions regarding them.

This however would reduce our available income for the year to Rupees 7,19,415.

I shall prepare to meet the deficiency by increased economy.

18. *Government Loan*.—The loan of Rupees 7,00,000 granted to the State by the Government of India was placed at my disposal on the 6th March 1874.

I have paid off claimants to the amount of Rupees 3,10,667-14, including all debts bearing interest and arrears proved to be due to servants of the State.

I have suspended the disbursement of a further sum of Rupees 33,471 under this head (arrears of pay) for the following reasons :—Rupees 25,900 are claimed as arrears due on the years Sumbut 1926-27-28 (A.D. 1870 to 1872). I am not at all satisfied by the proof brought forward that this money is really due, and in this I am borne out by public opinion, but the accounts of those years were even worse kept than was usual, and I am having the matter again specially gone into by the Council before passing final orders. The balance on Rupees 7,571 has not yet been claimed, and valid rights will probably not be established to the greater portion of it.

Further, by carefully going into the accounts and sifting each claim for salary, I have been enabled to strike off altogether Rupees 11,314.

Raja Sir Dinkur Rao and Captain Roberts had already paid off Rupees 1,78,779-10-9, thus the original debt is now diminished by Rupees 5,00,761-8-9, leaving a balance still due of Rupees 3,16,986-15-6, including the doubtful sum of Rupees 33,471, of which mention has already been made.

On the other hand, claims amounting to some Rupees 30,000, of which no mention is made in the schedule of debts prepared by my predecessor, have cropped up ; I have caused the individuals concerned to be

informed that before entertaining their claims I will require full and satisfactory explanation of the delay which has occurred in bringing them forward.

19. *Reduction in State Servants.*—Raja Sir Dinkur Rao had kindly made over to me separate estimates of the cost, numbers, and requirements which he considered sufficient for the proper working of each department of the State. In dealing with the different establishments I took these estimates for my guide.

A number of useless hangers on had been already got rid of by Sir Dinkur Rao, but a great deal still remained to be done.

Correct muster-rolls of State servants and employés were not in existence, or at any rate were not forthcoming. It was suspected that the cadres were in many instances completed with paper men. Some individuals, for whom pay was drawn, had not been here for years, while others again had died long since, and their stipends were being received by their sons or nephews.

The service was also encumbered with a number of old men and infants who could not possibly do any work, but who were nevertheless rated as writers, or troopers, gunners, or musicians.

In distributing the arrears of salary I was able to verify and correct this state of things, each item was tested and scrutinized, stipends for which no proper authority existed were struck off; but all claims supported by right and hereditary custom were scrupulously respected. English Returns and descriptive rolls were made out, which included each individual, and for each I certified under my own hand to the amount of his monthly salary what he then received, and what was still due to him.

Imposture could not come successfully through this ordeal.

I was thus, as already reported in paragraph 19, enabled to make a very considerable saving under this head.

The "Fouj," or army now numbers 2,700 men, and costs Rupees 16,210 per mensem. The "Khasghee," or Raj establishments and domestic servants numbers 1,200 individuals, and costs Rupees 9,600. Both are still too numerous, but Sir Dinkur Rao and I have agreed that it does not appear advisable to make any more summary reductions at present. No fresh entertainments, however, are made, and places as they become vacant are allowed to lapse.

20. *Horses, Elephants, &c., reduced.*—I have weeded, drafted out and got rid of several of the worst horses, elephants, camels, draught-bullocks, milch cows, and other animals belonging to the State. I have taken proper descriptive rolls of the remainder, apportioned to each animal a proper amount of grain and fodder instead of the inordinate quantity with which their consumption has hitherto been credited. The establishments of syces and elephant men have also been reduced.

Arrangements have been made to have grain and fodder purchased when it is at its cheapest, and stored in sufficient quantities for the year's consumption. Thus on this item also very considerable savings have been effected.

21. *Forge, &c.*—The forge, carpenters' and leather workers' establishment have been revised, put under proper supervision, and a written daily report of work turned out submitted to me.

22. *Office Establishment.*—The Office Establishments have been reorganized, the records put in order, arrears are being brought up, and a regular attendance and disposal of business instituted on.

23. *Civil and Criminal Court.*—The arrears of the Courts of the “Nazim,” or Civil and Criminal Judge, are being cleared off. There were arrears of 373 old cases pending when I arrived, of these there now remain only 45, and the current work has been carried on to a certain extent. There are still however on the file 191 cases, of which 146 are recent and most of them trifling. They have accrued through the unavoidable absence of this officer for more than a month. I will give him every assistance in bringing up his arrears, but I have insisted upon his being able to show me a clear file by the end of July.

24. *Police.*—During the five months under review the Police have enquired into 271 cases, of which they have detected 120. I much doubt, however, the trustworthiness of the number of reports in petty crimes, a good deal of it is disposed summarily by village communities, who insist upon the property stolen being returned or amends being made and satisfaction given to the complainant in some other form. I doubt if this is an evil. I think that it should, in a semi-civilized State like this, be rather encouraged.

The police are not called in these cases; I believe however that they do not even report all the cases in which their assistance is invoked.

They have been, as far as possible, instructed in their duties, and a proper system of report insisted on.

Work is getting better done, and crime is less daringly committed. No dacoities, or highway robberies have taken place since the end of January 1874.

25. Lists* and Statements of all forests and jungles have been prepared, their protection arranged for, a check put to irregular cuttings and waste.

* Forests and jungles.

26. *Charcoal manufacture, waste grass lands.*—The manufacture of charcoal has been taken up and re-arranged for, and the tracts of grass land reserved to the State have been brought under control. I expect a certain addition of income from these sources.

27. *State buildings.*—Several State buildings lately in a ruinous condition are being or have been repaired. The amount devoted to tanks and wells has elsewhere been reported.

A small six-roomed house as a residence for the Political Agent is being built; I have been hitherto living and holding my Court in the house which has heretofore been occupied as a dâk bungalow. It consists of two rooms only with enclosed verandahs and a thatched roof. There is a constant dread of its being burnt down.

The greater part of the houses in the town are thatched. Nearly every day the alarm sounds, and all men on duty are turned out to assist in quenching a fire in one quarter or another of the neighbourhood: this very evening a number of native huts were burnt down in close proximity to the coach-houses containing the valuable State carriage which we fortunately succeeded in saving.

SHOOJANGHUR AGENCY REPORT.

No. 240, dated Camp Bickaneer, 20th May 1874.

From—Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Shoojanghur,

To—Officiating Agent, Governor-General, for the States of Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to forward my Annual Report on the affairs of the Bickaneer State for the past official year 1873-74.

2. As I entered fully in last year's Report on the state of the country and its administration, I shall now confine myself to chronicling the chief events which have occurred during the year under review.

3. *Crops.*—The country has had a narrow escape from famine. Although abundance of rain fell in June and July, and there was then every prospect of a good harvest, the absence of sufficient rain in August and September caused the crops of bajra, moat, and jowar to wither, and would doubtless have produced disastrous results but for the timely showers which fell, mostly in the northern pergunnahs, in October and January, which not only revived some of the standing crops, but also assisted the rubbee (winter) crops in some of those pergunnahs: these crops however have yielded only about half the usual quantity, and the loss of grass has been very great, the bhroot (a wild grass, the seeds of which are extensively consumed by the poor people of the country) has entirely failed this year.

4. During the time there was any apprehension of a famine the Durbar was duly urged to take proper steps to provide, as far as possible, against it, and to adopt such remedial measures as were necessary. In the pergunnah of Hanoomanghur (in the north), where a large quantity of grain is grown in comparison to other parts of the district, the transit duties on grain were reduced by one-half with a view of encouraging the dealers to transmit the grain grown there to other parts of Bickaneer instead of taking it out of the country.

5. *Prices of food.*—The following is a Statement of the prices of the chief staples of food at Bickaneer during the year under report:—

Months.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice.		Bajra.		Moat.		Moong.		Gram.	
	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.
April 1873	14	4	19	8	6	15	19	8	25	5	19	8	17	10
May	14	4	20	10	7	5	18	12	25	5	18	15	17	10
June	15	0	20	4	7	5	18	12	26	4	18	12	17	10
July	14	4	18	12	7	5	16	14	24	6	17	4	14	4
August	13	14	17	4	7	5	16	12	24	6	17	4	14	4
September	16	8	17	4	7	5	19	5	28	2	17	10	17	2
October	14	7	17	4	7	2	15	12	20	7	15	12	14	10
November	14	10	18	0	7	5	16	14	22	8	15	12	15	12
December	15	6	18	0	7	5	18	6	23	7	15	12	18	12
January 1874	15	12	18	0	7	5	16	8	23	7	15	12	17	10
February	15	15	18	0	7	8	16	8	23	7	17	4	17	10
March	14	10	18	0	7	14	15	12	22	8	15	12	16	8

6. *Health of the country.*—From May to October 1873 ague and fever were very prevalent in the city of Bickaneer. Dengue fever also

prevailed to some extent during the months of April and May, a few cases terminated fatally. Many cases of inflammation of the lungs occurred between October and February. Several persons lost their lives by the disease which is unfortunately much neglected by the natives, who will permit the patient to suffer long before they resort to remedies. Numerous persons suffered from guinea-worm between the months of July and October: this complaint is exceedingly common in the country, many people, it is said, annually lose the use of their limbs by it. Small-pox made its appearance in February, and continued to rage throughout March and April last. It is stated that during these three months between 3 or 4,000 persons (mostly children) have succumbed to this terrible epidemic. The people of Bickaneer suffer much from the numerous scorpions which always appear during the rains; the sting of a particular kind of black scorpion called Thakurya is said to be invariably fatal. I have heard since my arrival at Bickaneer of the death of more than one person from the sting of a scorpion. These venomous creatures are exceedingly plentiful in the city; they are to be found almost under every stone and in every corner and are a constant source of trouble to the citizens.

7. *Administration.*—Previous to, and after the commencement of, the year under report many petitions from the Chief Thakoors and other subjects of Bickaneer complain bitterly of the manner in which the affairs of the State were administered, and that persons of all description were permitted to interfere in State affairs which were daily increasing in disorganization.

8. In a khureeta dated 1st August 1873, the Agent to the Governor-General strongly animadverted on the irregularities of the administration. He reminded the Maharaja of the promises of reform made by the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing, and he urged His Highness to lose no time in exerting himself to act up to those promises and pointed out the advantages of doing so.

9. At the same time I was cautioned on no account to interfere with His Highness' domestic concerns or in any way to exceed the clear limits of the policy laid down by Government, which policy is based upon certain promises categorically made by the late Maharaja. These and other instructions have been carefully attended to by me.

10. His Highness was apparently duly impressed by the firm and unmistakeable but friendly language in which the khureeta was couched, and at once issued instructions which if carried out would certainly tend to improve the administration.

11. *The Dewan.*—On the 3rd December 1873 Pundit Munphool, C.S.I., whose health had long suffered from the enervating effects of the climate, resigned the Bickaneer service on account of serious illness. The Maharaja dismissed him with honor, and presented him with a khillut and bestowed a village on him.

12. His Highness appointed his own father, Maharaj Lal Sing, to be President of the Bickaneer State Council. Man Mul and Shah Mul are still Members of the Council. Dabee Sahai was dismissed by the Maharaja in June last, his place is occupied by Juswunt Sing Baid. The Council appear to work together under Lal Sing. I have heard of no particular disagreement among the members since he assumed the office of President.

13. *The Position of the Thakoors towards their Chief.*—Most of the principal Sirdars and other Thakoors of Bickaneer are decidedly disaffected

towards their Chief, and would doubtlessly have caused a disturbance long ere this, but for the constant presence at Bickaneer during the last two years of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General. They demand the restoration of certain villages and privileges most of which were lost to their families many years ago. The Maharaja, on the other hand, declares that, with a few exceptions, the Thakoors are all disloyal and insubordinate, and that their demands are preposterous.

14. On the 27th November last Ummer Sing (the leading Thakoor of Bickaneer) and certain other Thakoors left the capital for Desnoke, a sanctuary about 20 miles from Bickaneer, where it is customary for the Thakoors to assemble when they have general cause of complaint against the Durbar, from thence they went to Jeypoor to meet the Agent to the Governor-General's camp. Before their departure from Desnoke I received a khureeta from the Maharaja, requesting me to act as President of a Committee he proposed to appoint for the adjustment of the claims brought forward by the Sirdars.

15. In January last I had the advantage of meeting Colonel Pelly at Jeypoor. Ummer Sing and the Thakoors who accompanied him also had an opportunity of seeing Colonel Pelly; they explained their case to him. Colonel Pelly informed the Thakoors he was very sorry to hear of their grievances, but he hoped the Commission about to sit would enquire into and justly dispose of all cases brought before it. He considered it a satisfactory mode of settlement, and recommended the Thakoors to lay their cases before it, and expressed his opinion that it would be advisable that the nobles as well as the Maharaja should be represented in the Commission. Colonel Pelly did not consider it desirable that I should sit as President, but he desired I should assist the Commission by my advice and good offices. The Commission has not yet commenced work, as the Maharaja and his Thakoors disagree as to the persons who are to compose it. A special report will be submitted on the subject.

16. *Conduct of the Sirdars towards their ryots.*—While the Sirdars are pressing the Durbar for the redress of their grievances, many unfortunate ryots who are subordinate to these Sirdars are clamoring for justice. The Durbar is constantly urged to attend to the complaints of the poor ryots, but as yet little has been done to assist or protect them. In some cases the Thakoors are too powerful to be meddled with.

17. *Durbar difficulty in collecting the revenue.*—Owing to the unfriendly feeling which prevails among the Thakoors the Durbar has had some difficulty in collecting the revenue. In two cases (*viz.*, in that of the villages of Motosur and Rora, *vide* my letter No. 607 of 1873, dated 16th December, and No. 12 of 1874, dated 6th January) certain petty Thakoors absolutely opposed the collection of revenue. Every argument was used to induce them to submit quietly, but as they drove the Durbar officials from the village and prepared to openly resist the Durbar authority, the Maharaja deemed it expedient to send an armed party against them, but fortunately the cautious instructions given (verbally and in writing) to the commander of the party, and which were acted up to, were successful in causing the Thakoors to surrender without it being necessary (in either case) to have recourse to force of arms.

18. *Serious affray between the followers of the Thakoors of Gundee and Konsur.*—On the 5th August last a serious affray took place near

the village of Jodasur (about 120 miles north of Bickaneer) between the followers of Thakoor Megh Sing of Gundelee and Thakoor Man Sing of Konsur. The cause of dispute is a piece of land (about 15 beegahs which lies between the boundaries of the villages of Konsur and Jodasur) to which both parties lay claim, but which in reality belongs to the village of Dewasur. Thakoor Megh Sing, Putteedar of Gundelee and Jassana (to whom Jadosur also belongs) sent some ploughmen with 10 armed sowars and 16 armed footmen to cultivate this land. Thakoor Man Sing of Konsur having been informed of this despatched, in the first instance, nine men, but afterwards he went himself to the spot attended by 40 armed men. After some words a fight ensued, in which two of Thakoor Megh Sing's men were killed and four were wounded, and one man of Thakoor Man Sing's party was killed and three others were wounded. The case having been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Maharaja with a view that the persons concerned therein should be punished according to their guilt, and that measures should be taken to prevent, as far as possible, the repetition of such disputes, the matter was at last investigated and (as I informed you in my letter dated 4th April last) the Thakoors and their followers have been punished by imprisonment and fines, and the contending parties have been bound over to keep the peace for the future.

19. *Oppression of the Raj Officials.*—The oppressive conduct of the Raj officials was much complained of about the commencement of the year under report. Certain cases of oppression were prominently brought to the notice of the Durbar; in these cases, I am happy to say, the Raj officials concerned were punished and the wrongs of the aggrieved parties were redressed, these measures have had a salutary effect in checking oppression to some extent.

20. *The case of certain Rathore petitioners.*—For some months past several Rathore Bickaneer subjects have been complaining that they could obtain no redress. The claims made by these petitioners may be classed under three heads.

1st.—Those which are rejected by the Durbar on account of length of period (varying from 23 to 100 years) during which the petitioners or their families have been dispossessed of the putta or village claimed.

2nd.—Claims (the rights of which are admitted by the Durbar) to certain villages held by Thakoors and confirmed to them under the ten years' settlement made by the Durbar in 1869-70.

3rd.—Claims (which are acknowledged by the Durbar) to certain khalsa or other villages.

In the first case the Durbar has very properly offered the claimants land on very favorable terms and promised to guarantee certain privileges to enable them to gain a comfortable livelihood. In the second case the Durbar has pointed out to the petitioner how inadvisable it is to interfere with the arrangement made under the ten years' settlement, but they have been promised that their cases shall be brought before the Commission about to sit for the adjustment of the Thakoor's cases. In the third case the Durbar has restored the villages to the claimants and granted them *Sunnuds* therefor. Some of the petitioners are still dissatisfied and have recently left Bickaneer for Aboe to again lay their complaints before the Agent to the Governor-General.

. *Administration of Justice.*—The administration of justice has last three or four months been conducted on a more satisfactory

footing. Instead of the time of the Council being taken up in deciding petty cases, the Criminal and Civil officers have been empowered to dispose of them. The Criminal officer is authorized to pass a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months, and to impose a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees. The Civil officer has the same powers, and can decide civil suits to the extent of one thousand rupees. Serious cases may also be investigated by the Subordinate Courts, but they are submitted to the Council for final orders.

22. *Criminal Department.*—The following table (which is taken from Appendix A.) will show the work done in the Criminal Department:—

Number and Cases.	NUMBER OF CASES.			NUMBER OF PERSONS PUNISHED.			Amount of fine.
	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of cases remaining under enquiry.	By imprisonment.	By fine.	Total.	
1. Murder ...	15	11	4	12	10	22	Rs. 5,967
2. Dacoity ...	14	11	3	7	12	19	2,962
3. Highway robbery ...	105	99	6	18	44	62	2,596
4. Cattle-lifting ...	115	98	17	38	36	74	1,751
5. Committing and abetting suicide	19	18	1	7	8	15	130
6. House breaking ...	107	103	4	24	40	64	1,471
7. Kidnapping ...	4	4	...	2	3	5	228
8. Abduction ...	4	3	1	3	1	4	500
9. Extortion ...	29	28	1	7	9	16	420
10. Illegal confinement ...	9	8	1	2	2	4	45
11. Assault ...	105	98	7	19	72	91	1,482
12. Criminal breach of trust ...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
13. Disobedience of order ...	4	4	...	3	6	9	1,183
14. Criminal misappropriation of property ...	5	5	...	3	...	3	...
15. Adultery ...	29	29	...	9	42	51	1,857
16. Abortion ...	18	17	1	4	4	8	171
17. Dhurna ...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...
18. Counterfeiting coin ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...
19. Forgery ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
20. Gambling ...	10	8	2	7	41	48	768
21. False weight ...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...
22. Wrongful confinement ...	9	9	...	7	...	7	...
23. Destroying cattle ...	3	3	...	1	1	2	15
24. Neglect of duty in allowing persons to escape ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	25
25. Arson ...	3	3	...	2	2	4	77
26. Serious hurt ...	6	6	...	3	2	5	51
27. Illegal marriage ...	8	8	...	2	2	4	382
28. Miscellaneous ...	120	115	5	4	...	4	..
Total ...	752	697	55	187	137	...	22,382

23. In four cases of murder which (without undue interference) were brought to the special notice of the Maharaja through this office, careful enquiries have been made and five of the persons concerned have been sentenced, three to imprisonment for life, and two to seven years' imprisonment each.

24. *Dacoity of Delana*.—On the 8th December last the Bickaneer Vakeel reported that the evening before 30 dacoits (from the direction of Jeysulmere) mounted on 15 camels had driven off the cattle and plundered the property belonging to the villagers of Delana (a village about 50 miles from Bickaneer), and that two of the villagers had been wounded. No time was lost in despatching a party of Raj Sowars (accompanied by a chupprasse of this office) for the purpose of following up the tracks of the robbers. The Raj Sowars joined the party who had followed the dacoits from Delana at the village of Jaimulseer, 30 miles from Bickaneer. Here the whole party took up the tracks of 27 camels, including those owned and those plundered by the robbers; on arriving at the village of Brooj (of Bickaneer) 15 or 16 miles further on, they ascertained that the people of that village and those of Surgura had recovered 10 camels which had been left behind by the dacoits. These camels were found in Surgura and restored to the Delana people. The party, accompanied by the Thakoor of Surgura, then proceeded on the tracks of the remaining 17 camels; they reached Beethnoka of Bickaneer, 18 or 20 miles from Broog, and were there joined by some of the villagers of that place, and continued to follow the tracks for about 30 miles further on, when they came in sight of a hamlet, called Raika of Jeysulmere. As they neared this hamlet, they perceived the party of dacoits leave it, and move towards the village of Grondce of Jeysulmere, about four miles off; the dacoits were followed to this village and seen to enter the house of the Thakoor who holds it. The dacoits and the property they had plundered were pointed out to the Thakoor, but he absolutely refused to surrender them, and prepared to resist, should any attempt be made to force him to do so. After some time the Thakoor of Grondce delivered up to the Bickaneer Raj officials two camels, a few silver ornaments, and one Sewaee, a Bickaneer subject who composed one of the dacoity party, but refused to give up the remainder of the plundered property, or any of the other dacoits. On the case being investigated it appears that about 14 months before the dacoity in question took place, the person named Sewaee lived in the Bickaneer village of Rojah. About that time a boundary dispute arose between the villages of Rojah and Delana (both of Bickaneer) in which the brother of Sewaee was killed. The Bickaneer authorities were about to seize Sewaee when he fled to Jeysulmere territory. He states he repeatedly petitioned the Bickaneer Durbar for redress, but having obtained none, he engaged ten Jeysulmere subjects (whom he names in his evidence) at Rupees 20 each, to assist him in attacking and plundering the villagers of Delana, whom he considers caused his brother's death and his own ruin. The case has been sent to the Court of Vakeels at Jodhpoor. It is to be hoped that the Thakoor of Grondce will be made a severe example of, the action he took in harbouring and assisting dacoits admit of no excuse, and will go far towards encouraging dacoity and robbery unless he is adequately punished.

25. *Revenue Department*.—From the Returns furnished by the Durbar, it appears that 401 cases have been instituted in the Revenue

Department, of which 301 have been disposed of during the year, 100 were pending enquiry on the 31st March 1874. The following table will show the description and number of the cases brought forward in the Revenue Department, which is still under Lukhmeechund Nata :—

No. and description.	No. OF CASES.		
	No. of cases instituted during the year.	No. of cases disposed of during the year.	No. under enquiry at the end of the year.
1. Claims to villages	138	107	31
2. Boundary dispute	32	16	16
3. Claims to land	98	74	24
4. Disputes regarding Chowdhrayut or Lumberdars ...	18	12	6
5. Miscellaneous	115	92	23
Total	401	301	100

26. *Civil Department.*—In the Civil Department (at the head of which is Jowahir Mul Kocheer) it appears that out of the 394 cases instituted during the year, 300 have been disposed of, leaving 94 under enquiry at the end of the year. The amount of Court fees realized is stated to be Rupees 5,019. The following is an abstract of the work done in the Civil Department:—

CIVIL SUITS.

Number of cases.

Number of cases instituted during the year	394
Number of cases disposed of during the year	300
Number under enquiry at the end of the year	94
Amount of Court fees	5,019

The last amount sued for in one case is Rupees 18,000.

27. *Jails.*—By the Durbar statements it appears that, at the end of March last, there were 49 prisoners in the Jails at Bickaneer besides 39 in the Mofussil, total 88, on all of whom definite sentences of imprisonment are said to have been passed as follows :—

Under imprisonment for life	4
“ “ “ 10 years	1
“ “ “ 7 “	2
“ “ “ 5 “	3
“ “ “ 3 “	5
“ “ “ 2 “	10
“ “ “ 1½ “	2
“ “ “ 1 year	14
“ “ “ 9 months	2
“ “ “ 6 “	8
“ “ “ 3 “	12
“ “ “ 2 “	13
“ “ “ 1 month	12
Total	88

There were (at the end of the year under report) 32 prisoners under enquiry, of which number 21 are in the Mofussil or pergunnahs. Some of the prisoners are employed in manufacturing carpets and others in making roads. On visiting the jails I have found them clean, and the prisoners looking well and in fair condition.

28. *Murder of a Raj official by a Bickaneer Dacoit.*—On the requisition of the Marwar Durbar the Bickaneer Durbar despatched a party of Raj Sowars under command of Ressaldar Abdool Azeez to apprehend a notorious dacoit, named Unjee, whose whereabouts had been marked by a Marwar informer. The Sowars reached the village of Rora, 40 miles from Bickaneer, early on the morning of the 16th October 1873, and at once surrounded the house pointed out by the informer; they also secured a camel and two mares belonging to Unjee, who was at that time asleep, and might easily have been apprehended had not the Ressaldar prevented the Sowars entering the house. On Unjee's being informed that his presence was required by the Bickaneer Durbar, he called out to his uncle, Mookund Sing, who lived close by, this man went inside, and after a short time come out and told the Ressaldar that Unjee would join him immediately. Unjee soon afterwards appeared carrying a double-barrel gun in his hand and a sword by his side. Again the Sowars wished to seize him, and again they were prevented doing so by the Ressaldar who (unfortunately for himself) treated the dacoit with too much consideration. Unjee, it appears, walked towards his horses, and when he found they were in the possession of the Raj Sowars, he turned round and suddenly, without the least provocation, shot the Ressaldar dead, he was immediately cut down by the Sowars, who on searching the house found quantity of property (chiefly cloth) evidently plundered in Marwar. The Maharajas of Jodhpoor and Bickaneer have liberally provided for the family of the deceased Ressaldar.

29. *Troops.*—Appendix B. will show the number of troops in the Bickaneer service, their monthly pay, the number of men discharged and the number entertained since last report. I am informed by the Durbar that the troops have been paid up to the 29th March 1874. No complaint for arrears of pay have lately been brought to my notice.

30. *Income and expenditure.*—From the Durbar Statement it appears that the income for the year under report amounts to Rupees 12,17,764-7-9: this includes the sum of Rupees 2,78,334-14-3 borrowed for the payment of arrears of pay due to the troops and other establishments which were reduced by the Maharaja on his accession to power.

The expenditure amounts to Rupees 11,63,834-9-3 and includes the sum of Rupees 1,94,870-9 for the repayment of money borrowed, leaving a surplus of Rupees 53,929-14-6, which (so I am informed) has not yet been collected from the different pergunnahs.

31. I am informed by the Durbar that they have lately so reduced the State expenses at Bickaneer and in the pergunnahs that the reductions will amount to Rupees 1,03,832-4 annually: this reduction, if true, is very creditable to the Durbar.

32. *Debts due to the Agency Treasurer.*—No arrangement has yet been made to pay off the money due to the Rajpootana, Mar-

war, and Jeypoor Agency Treasuries. The sum now amounts to Rupees 21,468-8-7, viz.—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Rajpootana	...	...	7,720	8	6
Marwar	...	...	8,649	11	7
Jeypoor	...	...	5,098	4	6

The Maharaja assures me that measures are in contemplation for the speedy liquidation of this debt and for the gradual payment of the old standing State debts.

33. *Roorkee Workshops*.—The balance (*viz.*, Rupees 3,685-10-6) of the debt due to the Roorkee Workshop was paid on the 18th June last.

34. *Mayo College*.—The Maharaja has arranged to pay the Rupees 50,000 subscribed by the late Maharaja Sirdar Sing towards the Mayo College in three yearly instalments. The first instalment of Rupees 15,000 was paid on the 3rd January 1874. His Highness has also paid the sum of Rupees 6,000 for the construction of boarding houses for the accommodation of two pupils to be sent from Bickaneer to study at the Mayo College, Ajmere, and has also expressed his willingness to pay a further sum of Rupees 500 for the kitchens which are to be attached to the boarding houses.

35. *Bengal Famine*.—The Maharaja has subscribed the sum of Rupees 7,000 towards the Bengal Famine Fund.

36. *Dispensary*.—The following is a summary of the work done in the Bickancer Dispensary from 1st April 1873 to the 31st March 1874:

Number of patients treated.

In-door patients	...	...	...	61
Out-door patients	...	...	...	2,720
Total	...	...	...	2,781
Cured or relieved	...	...	...	2,393
Absent or unknown	...	...	...	316
Dead	...	...	...	9
Remaining	...	...	...	63

Number vaccinated.

Successful	...	...	...	74
Unsuccessful	...	...	...	38
				112

Expenditure, Rupees ... 1,189 15 8

37. *Vaccination*.—The people of Bickaneer have not yet learnt the advantages of vaccination, very few will permit their children to undergo the operation. In April last the Native Doctor reported the small-pox was being spread by inoculation of the disease, the matter was immediately brought to the notice of the Durbar, and measures were taken to put a stop to the practice.

38. *Settlement of Boundary dispute*.—In obedience to Colonel Pelly's instructions in March last I proceeded to the villages of Tumkore and Rao for the purpose of mediating the settlement of certain long standing boundary disputes between the Jeypoor and Bickaneer States. The three following cases were happily settled to the entire satisfaction

of the parties concerned, and the demarcation of the boundaries laid down has been completed by the erection of regular boundary pillars:—

1st.—Tumkore of Jeypoor and Rao of Bickaneer.

2nd.—Tumkore of Jeypoor and Hudial of Bickaneer.

3rd.—Khorree of Jeypoor and Mangao of Bickaneer.

39. The settlement of these disputed boundaries is a matter of congratulation to both States; their existence was the cause of much bloodshed and trouble. The country in which the villages of Tumkore and Rao are situated is of the most uninviting kind, the absence of trees and vegetation, the great scarcity of water (even at the commencement of the hot season), and the apparently interminable expanse of deep sand convey a melancholy conviction to the mind of a stranger that the unfortunate inhabitants of these desert villages must invariably suffer privations and want, and that their sufferings must be truly great in times of actual scarcity. The distance from Bickaneer to Tumkore is calculated at 160 miles; within this distance I did not observe any cultivation, nor did I see a really green leaf or a blade of green grass until I reached the Jeypoor town of Mulseesur.

40. In October last the Extra Assistant Commissioner at Hissar and the Hakim of Rajghur of Bickaneer met and settled a dispute regarding about four beegahs of land between the villages of Borak, of Hissar, and Mogaua of Bickaneer.

41. *Sheobaree*.—The Maharaja has lately improved the garden at Sheobaree (an insignificant village about three miles from the city); he has also built a house there, and repaired the tank which has hitherto retained the rain water for only a very short time, now it is expected that the tank will hold the water during the greater part of the year. In addition to this His Highness has commenced to dig a well at Sheobaree, which will be a great convenience to the inhabitants of Sheobaree, and also to the numerous travellers who pass that way. I regret to say that the gardens at Gujnere (20 miles from Bickaneer) have suffered much from drought and neglect.

42. *Remarks*.—In concluding this report on the affairs of Bickaneer, I beg to observe that my intercourse with the Durbar has invariably been conducted in a most friendly manner. I have always found the Maharaja and his father, Lal Sing, willing and ready to listen to my advice, and profuse in their expressions of loyalty and attachment to the British Government, and although it has often been my duty to point out to His Highness the irregularities of his administration, he has never had occasion to complain of undue interference on my part, and I am happy to say His Highness has frequently acknowledged the benefit he has derived by following the friendly advice which is always most willingly afforded him by the representatives of the Supreme Government.

43. *Duties on the triple border*.—Within the last two years no dacoities have occurred on the triple border. The 14 cases of highway robbery which have passed through this office during that time are detailed in Appendix C.

44. During the year under report I have visited some parts of Shekhawattee, the improved administration of that district has in a great measure contributed to the suppression of dacoity on the triple border.

At Seekur in particular the good arrangements made by Thakoor Mookund Sing are apparent to every one who visits that well kept little State. I have invariably found Thakoor Mookund Sing, Thakoor Chimmun Sing, and the other Seekur authorities willing and anxious to assist in the suppression of crime. I may here mention some of the arrangements made by them with that object in view.

45. The Meenas and Baorees, who are notorious for their predatory habits, are required to find security for their immediate attendance at any time they may be required. The chief men among the Baorees and Meenas have been entrusted with certain police stations, and have been made responsible for the prevention and detection of crime within their beat. The Baorees, &c., are not allowed to leave their villages without a pass from the Thanna or Tehseel to which their villages belong. In the pass is stated the name of the place they are about to visit, and the time they will be absent from their own village. They are required to report the arrival of any relation, friend, or stranger, at their village, and they are to be employed as much as possible as chowkeedars and cultivators of land.

46. In May 1873 the Marwar Durbar made the following arrangements regarding the Baorees and other predatory tribes:—

1st.—The Baorees were to be deprived of their camels, horses, and arms.

2nd.—A census was to be taken of the Baorees residing in the Marwar district, and the Thakoors, Zemindars, and Bhoomees, and other persons in whose village they resided were to be held responsible for their proper behaviour. Those Baorees who could not find security were to be placed under restraint, but it was particularly directed that their families should on no account be meddled with.

3rd.—No Baorce is to leave the country without a pass. The patel or headman of the village is required to muster the Baorees daily, and to report those found absent.

4th.—The Thakoors, Tehseeldars, and headman of village are urged to encourage the employment of Baorees in agricultural pursuits.

47. To give effect to the above arrangements a Superintendent for the suppression of dacoity was appointed by the Marwar Durbar in July last. This Superintendent (Sirdar Sing, son of Maita Bijai Sing) has given and received every assistance to and from this office.

48. The measures adopted by the Marwar Durbar were at once brought to the special notice of the Bickaneer Maharaja, and I urged His Highness to make similar arrangements in his district, and I pointed out the necessity of establishing thannas or police outposts throughout the country. I am happy to report that my suggestions have been attended to. I am informed by the Bickaneer Durbar that measures very similar to those adopted by the Marwar Durbar for the proper control of the Baorees have been made in the Bickaneer territory, and that ten thannas have now been established in the district, one hundred and twelve sowars are distributed among these ten thannas.

49. One of the greatest difficulties the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General had to contend against while at Shoojanghur was the laxity and indifference with which the Bickaneer officials attended to his instructions for the detection and suppression of crime on the triple border

this difficulty has in a very great measure been overcome by the residence during the last two or three years of the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General at Bickaneer.

50. The following table which shows the yearly reductions in the insurance rates on goods passing between Bickaneer, Marwar, Jeypoor, Bheewanee, &c., proves how much more settled the triple border is now to what it was only a few years ago. In 1867, before the establishment of the Shoojanghur Office, the rates of insurance were Rupees 2 and $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., they are now between 10 and 14 annas per cent :—

Routes.	RATES PER CENT.											
	1867.			1868.			1869 to 1872.			1873.		
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>
From Bickaneer to Bheewanee <i>via</i> Shoojanghur ...	2	0	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	10	0
From Bheewanee to Bickaneer and Marwar, &c. ...	2	0	0	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	10	0
From Jeypoor to Bickaneer and Marwar ...	1	12	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	8	6
To Jeypoor from Bickaneer <i>via</i> Shoojanghur ...	1	12	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	8	6
From Jodhpoor to Bheewanee, Bickaneer, &c. ...	2	4	0	1	4	0	0	14	0	0	14	0
To Jodhpoor from Bheewanee, Bickaneer ...	2	4	0	1	4	0	0	14	0	0	14	0

Appendix B.

Return showing the number of troops in the service of the Bikaner Durbar with their monthly pay and the reductions made by the Durbar in them during the year 1873-74.

No.	Description.	NUMBER OF MEN IN SERVICE ON THE 31st MARCH 1873.			Monthly pay.			NUMBER OF MEN IN SERVICE ON THE 31st MARCH 1874.			Monthly pay.			DISMISSED DURING THE YEAR.		ENLISTED DURING THE YEAR TO REPLACE THOSE DISCHARGED IN 1872-73.									
		Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.	Monthly pay.			Infantry.	Cavalry.	Total.	Monthly pay.			Number of men.	Monthly pay.	Number of men.	Monthly pay.								
1	Sudder or at Bikaner.	642	301	943	Rs. a. p.	4,187	11	6	779	424	1,203	Rs. a. p.	6,619	6	3	151	Rs. a. p.	610	7	3	411	Rs. a. p.	3,042	12	0
2	Mofussil or in districts.	712	400	1,112	4,121	5	3	663	351	1,014	3,421	7	9	160	865	5	3	32	165	6	9	443	3,208	2	9
	Total ...	1,354	701	2,055	8,309	0	9	1,442	775	2,217	10,040	13	0	211	1,475	12	6								

CAMP BIKANER, }
The 20th May 1874.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, Capt.,
Assistant Agent, Govt.-Genl.

Appendix C.

Statement showing the number of Highway Robberies which have passed through the Office of the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Shoojanghur, from the 31st March 1872 to the 1st April 1874.

Number.	Date of occurrence.	Upon whom, where, &c.	Amount of property plundered.	Amount realized.	No. of persons killed.	No. of persons wounded.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons sentenced.	No. of persons released.	REMARKS.
1	March 1872	Bheeman and Kurma, Jats, of Beekoopoor, was robbed of one camel by Chaina Goojur, of Bahadran of Biekaneer, at Beekoopoor.	Rs. 70	.....	..	..	..	..	..	The case having been enquired into in this Office was sent to the Political Agent, Jodhpoor, for final orders. The camel returned to the plaintiffs.
2	2nd May 1872	Munoolall, Brahmin, of Biekaneer, plundered near Alde of Marwar.	326	.....	..	..	..	..	..	The case having been fully enquired into in this Office was sent to the Political Agent, Marwar, for orders, who issued a decree for Rupees 135 in favor of the plaintiff.
3	11th July 1872	Jeevun Ram, Mahajun of Sirsa, plundered by Lal Sing and Boodh Sing, of Koozla, and Chholee and Chhimun Sing, of Buisseur, of Biekaneer.	323	.....	..	..	4	4	..	The case was investigated by the Biekaneer Durbar, a decree to the amount of Rupees 275 was issued in favor of the plaintiff.
4	July 1872	Futlah, Mahomedan, of Biekaneer, plundered by Bhance, Rajpoot, of Kotah.	152	.....	..	..	..	..	..	The case having been enquired into in this Office was sent to the Political Agent, Harowtee, for final orders, who issued a decree for Rupees 118.
5	Sept. 1872	Nanug, Jat, of Salhiwa of Seekur, plundered at Koeena of Biekaneer.	536	.....	..	..	..	..	..	The case having been enquired into in this Office was made over to the Biekaneer Durbar for final disposal. The Durbar has issued a decree for Rupees 350 in favor of the plaintiff.
6	9th Oct. 1872	Shamla, Jat, of Chainawa of Hissar, was plundered at Runggeesur of Biekaneer, trucks taken to Ladnoo of Marwar.	8 camels and property worth about Rs. 100	.....	..	..	..	..	..	The case having been enquired into in this Office was sent for the final orders of the Political Agent, Marwar.
7	9th Dec. 1872	Choonia Hulwee and the wife of Bheer Lal, of Biekaneer, plundered at Alde of Marwar.	345	.....	..	..	..	..	..	The case having been enquired into in this Office was sent for final orders to the Political Agent, Marwar, who issued a decree to the amount of Rupees 199 in favor of the plaintiffs.

Statement showing the number of Highway Robberies, &c.—(Concluded.)

Number.	Date of occurrence.	Upon whom, where, &c.	Amount of property plundered.	Amount realized.	No. of persons killed.	No. of persons wounded.	No. of persons arrested.	No. of persons sentenced.	No. of persons released.	REMARKS.
8	29th Dec. 1872	Choonnee Lall, Mahajun of Chupra, plundered at Noondee of Rajghur of Bikaner, tracks taken to Buddinghur of Jeypoor.	Rs. 1,303	2 camels	..	..	..	..	..	The case having been enquired into in this Office was sent for final orders of the Political Agent, Jeypoor. The case dismissed on account of the non-pursuit of the plaintiff.
9	29th March 1873	Maisa and Kharnoo, Jats, of Beedwara of Hissar, plundered near Roonia of Bikaner.	1 camel and Rs. 63 cash.	.....	..	..	..	..	..	The case having been enquired into in this Office was made over to the Bikaner Durbar for final decision, with a request that this Office might be informed of the orders passed. No reply has yet been received.
10	March 1873	Gunnishee Lall, Mahajun, of Rungla of Sirsa, plundered at Dheelman of Bikaner.	2,493	.....	..	..	..	..	..	The case having been enquired into in this Office was sent to the Political Agent, Marwar, for final orders. The case was dismissed by him.
11	20th April 1873	Attempt on Mail bag near Deedwana of Marwar by Eudoo Khan and Sheonath Sing, of Marwar.	.....	.....	..	..	2	2	..	The case having been enquired into in this Office was sent for the final orders of the Political Agent, Marwar. The offenders (two in number) having been found guilty were sentenced to one and a half year's imprisonment each.
12	6th Oct. 1873	Sher Sing, Rajpoot, of Bikaner, plundered of one camel in the jungles of Koondesur of Bikaner by Dowla, Brahmin, of Jeypoor.	1 camel	1 camel	..	..	1	1	..	The case having been enquired into in this Office the camel was made over to the plaintiff. The Misl and the offender were sent to the Political Agent, Jeypoor, for final orders. The offender sentenced to six months' imprisonment.
13	7th Feb. 1874	Nahur Sing, Rajpoot, of Deekosurn of Bikaner, was robbed of his one camel by Pahoodan and Gopala Chokur, of Marwar.	1 camel	1 camel	..	1	2	2	..	The camel was recovered to the plaintiff, full enquiry having been made into the case. The case was sent to the Political Agent, Marwar. Both the robbers having been found guilty were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.
14	.....	Nawul Ram, Brahmin, of Sirsa, was robbed of one camel and property near Beeloo of Bikaner.	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	The case was made over to the Bikaner Durbar for enquiry and report. The Durbar has issued a decree to the amount of Rupees 50 in favor of the plaintiff.

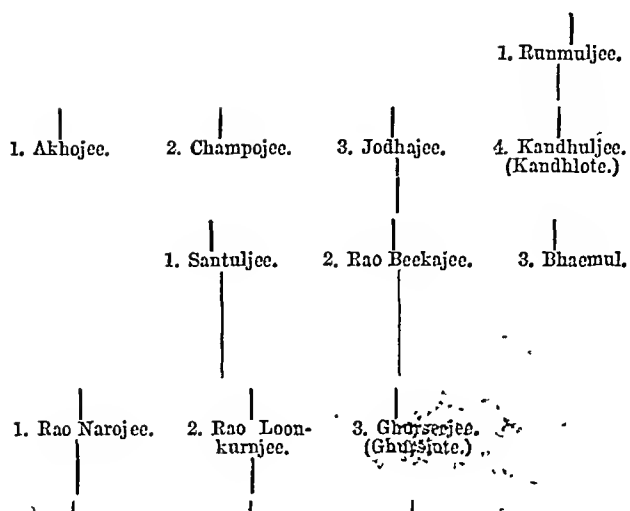
BICKANEER, }
The 20th May 1874.

(Sd.) C. W. BURTON, Capt.,
Assistant Agent, Govt.-Genl.

Enl.-J. T. F.

Appendix D. accompan

B



No.	NAMES OF THE CHIEF'S SONS.	BIRTHS.	SUCCESSION.	DEATHS.
1	Rao Beekajee, the founder of Bikaner ..	Sumbut 1495 .	Sumbut 1545 ...	Sumbut 1561.
2	„ Narojee	„ 1526	„ 1561 ..	„ 1561.
3	„ Loonkurnjee	„ 1527 ..	„ 1561 ...	„ 1583.
4	„ Jaitseejee	„ 1546 ...	„ 1583 ...	„ 1598.
5	„ Kullian Muljee	„ 1575 ..	„ 1602 ..	„ 1628.
6	Raja Rai Sing	„ 1598 ..	„ 1628 ...	„ 1668.
7	„ Dulput Sing	„ 1621 ...	„ 1668 ...	„ 1670.
8	„ Soor Sing	„ 1651 ...	„ 1670 ...	„ 1688.
9	„ Kurn Sing	„ 1673 ...	„ 1688 ...	„ 1726.
10	„ Anop Sing	„ 1695 ...	„ 1726 ..	„ 1755.
11	„ Saroop Sing	„ 1746 ...	„ 1755 ...	„ 1757.

SEROHI AGENCY REPORT.

No. 205-35G., dated Erinpoorah, 20th May 1874.

From—Political Superintendent of Serohi,

To—Agent to the Governor-General for Rajpootana.

I HAVE the honor to submit a Report on the Serohi State for the year 1873-74.

2. *State of the country and crops.*—The rainfall was good, 14·4 inches having been registered: but in the Arravelli range, which runs parallel to Serohi on its eastern side, it was surprisingly scant, and there being no perennial streams in Serohi, the supply of water for the wells almost entirely depends on the running of its nullahs during the rains, which take their rise in those mountains, and the State suffered in consequence.

3. *The Khureef crops.*—The steady and periodical showers at the commencement of the season were most beneficial to the crops, but unfortunately in September and October the rain altogether ceased, and the khureef crop which at first promised to give a bumper harvest became withered, and the outturn was comparatively small.

4. *The Rubbee crop.*—About half only of the usual area of land was brought under cultivation for the rubbee crop owing to the number of wells which had run dry, but the yield was very satisfactory, and food grains have fallen in price as will be seen from the accompanying table:—

		1873.										1874.		
		April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		January.	February.	March.
		Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.		Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.	Ss. Ch.
Wheat	...	14 4	14 12	13 8	13 12	14 6	15 2	16 0	16 0	15 8		15 0	16 0	16 0
Barley	...	21 8	21 0	18 4	18 0	19 4	20 0	21 0	21 12	22 0		22 0	22 8	23 0
Bajra	...	18 10	18 0	16 8	16 0	16 0	17 8	18 12	17 12	18 0		18 12	19 4	19 8

5. *Dewan.*—The appointment of Dewan which I mentioned was vacant in my last year's Report has not yet been filled up. The fact is the Serohi State is so small and so poor that the Rao cannot afford to pay a salary sufficiently high to induce a foreigner to accept the post, and there is nobody on the spot qualified to fill it, with the exception of the Naib Dewan Chimunjee, who still continues to perform the duties thereof, and has done so in a satisfactory manner. The permanent post of Dewan has been offered to Chimunjee more than once, but he is unwilling to accept it.

I have repeatedly urged on His Highness the Rao the necessity of collecting round him young and respectable men to be gradually trained for official positions, and though His Highness invariably concurs with me, yet he has hitherto failed to put the idea into practice. Consequently when a vacancy occurs an efficient candidate for it is not to be found.

6. *Dewan's salary*.—The Dewan's salary was formerly Rupees 30 a month, and it was only by my personally pointing out to His Highness the impossibility of expecting any man to work fairly by the State on such a miserable pittance, that it was raised to Rupees 100.

7. *Salaries of Officials*.—The salaries of the different Tehsildars and Thannadars of pergunnahs are all on the same false principle, and I can conceive no system more prejudicial to the true interests of the State than underpaying these officials.

8. *Thakoors and Jaghiredars*.—The general conduct of the land-owners has been good; they have been obedient to their Suzerain, and no instance of their harbouring bad characters has come to my notice.

9. *Settlement of the boundary dispute between the Durbar and Sahiban Jeyt Sing*.—The long-standing dispute between the Durbar and Sahiban Jeyt Sing regarding the boundary of the latter's village of Azaree, which had been the cause of so much ill-feeling between the two brothers, was settled in March last by a punchayet of Thakoors, to whose decision I prevailed on both parties to consent. Accompanied by the members of the punchayet I proceeded to the boundary in dispute, and remained there for 12 days, endeavouring to induce them to come to a decision, but I found it no easy matter, for it was evident they had received private instructions from the Durbar and Sahiban Jeyt Sing, respectively, and had entered on the duty with their minds already made up.

10. Having to proceed to meet the Agent to the Governor-General's Camp at Dessoree, I pitched a tent for the accommodation of the jurymen, whom I put under the charge of my jemadar of chuprassies and a party of mounted orderlies, with orders that they were not to be allowed to leave the boundary until they had given their decision in writing and the pillars had been erected, and thus a few days later the case was settled.

11. I have since conversed with both His Highness the Rao and Sahiban Jeyt Sing on the subject. His Highness affirms that he has lost some land, but expresses himself satisfied with the decision, and as Jeyt Sing holds similar views, I conclude the punchayet did a fair amount of justice.

12. *Boundary dispute at Chundrawattee*.—His Highness the Rao has also consented to a punchayet of landholders to settle the disputed boundary at Chundrawattee between the Durbars and the Thakoor of Danta, but an opportunity has not yet been afforded me of visiting the spot accompanied by the punchayet, though I hope to do so during my next annual tour.

13. *Thakoor Lalljee of Domanee*.—The case of Thakoor Lalljee of Domanee, whose outlawry against the State of Pahlunpoor was referred to in my last year's Report, is still *sub judice* by the Pahlunpoor Durbar, but I have reason for hoping, from what the Political Superintendent informs me, that a final settlement will shortly be effected.

14. *Highway robbery.*—During the year under review not a single case of highway robbery has occurred on that portion of the high road from Ajmere to Ahmedabad which runs through the length of Serohi, and the village guides complain that their occupation is gone as travellers have ceased to employ them.

15. *Dacoity by Teemlah's band.*—In other parts of the State, particularly in the east and south-eastern portions, a number of dacoities have been committed chiefly, I believe, by Teemlah's band of dacoits, who are still very troublesome, and continue to receive sympathy, and obtain assistance from the country generally.

Their residence in Meywar proved.—It was proved at the meeting of the Meywar and Serohi border punchayet in February last that this band spent the greater portion of last rainy season in grass huts erected by them in the Arravelli hills, within the limits of the villages of Bokhara and Mugga, in Meywar whence they issued, as opportunity afforded, to commit raids in Marwar and Serohi. It is the universal complaint that this band when followed up and hard pressed invariably cross the border into Meywar, where they find a safe and sure refuge in the dense jungle of the hilly tracts.

16. *Present strength of original band.*—Although the band continues to number some 30 men of the original party headed by Teemlah, one only, a younger son of Teemlah's, is living, and he nearly lost his life by the hand of a comrade a short time ago in a drunken quarrel over the division of their booty.

17. *Attack on it by Police of Marwar.*—In January last in an attack which was made upon this band by the Marwar Police five of their number were killed, and the remainder have become so desperate, knowing no mercy will be shown them, that they have become more than unusually active in their depredations, especially in Marwar.

18. *Without co-operation of the Chief's eradication of outlaws improbable.*—Until confirmed action and hearty co-operation between the Chiefs of the States concerned is enforced, I see but little prospect of any permanent improvement taking place in the eradication of these and other outlaw bands.

19. *Subjugation of Asseeah's and Kooplah's band of dacoits.*—During the last two years two other bands of dacoits, known as Kooplah's and Asseeah's, have been subdued, but owing to the system obtaining in these Native States of Hakims and Thannadars increasing the revenue and filling their own pockets by inflicting fines on every possible pretext, and in amount far beyond the means of the parties so punished, and to the misrule and oppression to which the wild Bheels and Meenas are subjected, others have been driven into outlawry, and a fresh band known as Ganglah's, composed of men from Marwar and Serohi, have gone into outlawry and committed numerous robberies.

20. *Conduct of the Durbar officials towards the predatory tribes.*—Only lately when enquiring from two Meena robbers who had surrendered to me, their reasons for going out they told me their brother had been an outlaw, but that last year on his falling into the hands of the Raj, the Durbar officials revenged themselves upon them by carrying off

their buffaloes and looting their houses, and that they had thus been driven from their homes by sheer starvation and fear.

I mention this circumstance as an instance of the manner in which the wild and predatory tribes of these districts are dealt with by their Durbars, for there is no doubt that in the majority of cases men who go into outlawry are driven to do so by acts of extortion and oppression ; one of the results of underpaid officials and want of proper control.

21. *Immunity from molestation of British Officers travelling in the district.*—A fact worthy of notice is that notwithstanding that an unusually large number of British officers of the Ecclesiastical, Survey, Telegraph, Public Works Department, Postal and Railway Departments have traversed the Serohi State to and fro during the past cold season through some of its wildest and most jungly parts, they and their followers have been free from molestation of any sort, with the one exception of the Bishop of Bombay, whose camp followers during the absence of His Lordship on Mount Aboo reported that they were robbed of some clothes at Anadra.

22. *Capture of a dacoit by Mr. McNair.*—Mr. McNair, an officer of the Topographical Survey Department, while at work in the Sewardree Pass in the main range of the Arravelli mountain, captured a noted dacoit named Heerka, belonging to Lucknow, in Serohi.

Mr. McNair reports that he met this man followed by six others, who on seeing him at once turned into the jungle, and that on his observing Heerka edge off from the pathway also, his suspicions were aroused, and he called on him to halt, upon which he too took to his heels, but on finding Mr. McNair was following him, he turned and fired an arrow, which fortunately missed its mark. Mr. McNair, who was armed with a short gun, then returned the fire, and having wounded Heerka with shot in the nape of the neck, succeeded in overtaking and disarming him.

The prisoner told Mr. McNair who he was, and where he came from, adding that "owing to his land having been confiscated he took to highway robbery."

23. *Mail robbery.*—One mail robbery has occurred during the year.

The apprehension and conviction of the perpetrators.—In August last the Government banghy mail was carried off near Birman in Serohi : enquiry on the spot was promptly instituted, which resulted in the recovery of the whole of the contents of the mail-bag, and the arrest of the perpetrators, one of whom was the postal runner, who was carrying the mail at the time. He and his accomplice, Uthul Sing, were both sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in the Agra Jail, a sentence which will no doubt have the desired effect.

24. *Uthul Sing's object in robbing the mail within Birman limits.*—Uthul Sing is a Rajpoot of Muggreewarra, and a connection of the Thakoor, and while hoping to enrich himself by plundering the mail, he took occasion to do so within the boundary of a neighbouring Thakoor, between whom and the members of his family a feud existed, thereby killing two birds with one stone ; but fortunately for the Thakoor of Birman, Uthul Sing was found out and captured.

25. *Apprehension of Umma Sing and his band.*—Urchul Sing's capture led to the discovery and apprehension of a band of men, who under his leadership and that of another Rajpoot, named Umma Sing of Muddar, had committed a dacoity in Pahlunpoor a few months before, in which property to the value of many hundreds of rupees was plundered.

Umma Sing tried and sentenced.—Umma Sing was also tried and sentenced to imprisonment for 14 years in the Aboo Jail, and the other members of the band were left to be dealt with by the Durbar.

26. *Capture of Kara Dull and Buggojee.*—In January last a noted outlaw, named Kara Dull, who was known to have been engaged in the affray with the Sind Police near Boyatra (Marwar) in August 1872, was pursued and killed by parties of Jalore and Pahlunpoor Police acting together.

Another proclaimed robber, named Buggojee Thakoor, belonging to the band, was also captured at the same time, and made over to the Pahlunpoor Durbar for trial.

Reward divided between Police of Marwar and Pahlunpoor.—For each of these men a reward of Rupees 1,000 had been offered, and this money with your sanction was divided between the Police of the two States.

27. *Trial of the Boyatra Thakoor and others.*—In November last the trial of the Thakoor of Boyatra and others was held before the Marwar Court of Vakeels at Boyatra. They were accused of committing a dacoity in the Runn of Cutch, and were pursued into Marwar by the Sind Police; where they were overtaken, and in the conflict which ensued a Subadar and Naik of the Police were killed.

28. *Result of the trial.*—One of the accused was found guilty and sentenced to be hung, and the remainder having been acquitted on the capital charge of murder were handed over to the Political Superintendent, Thurr and Parkur, for trial in the Sind Courts on the minor charge of dacoity.

29. *Jalore Pergunnah.*—I am happy in being able to report that the repose of the Jalore pergunnah, mentioned in my last Report, has not been interrupted, and no case of gang robbery has occurred.

30. *Thakoor of Malwarra seized and punished.*—In paragraph 26 of my last year's Report I mentioned that it would be necessary to punish the Malwarra Thakoor, who was one of the most influential, powerful, and unruly landholder in the Dewaluttee pergunnah. Accordingly with the full concurrence of His Highness the Maharaja a fitting opportunity was taken for moving a force of Marwar mounted Police on Malwarra, which was surrounded shortly before daybreak. The Thakoor at first prepared to act on the defensive, but on the delivery of a letter from me, stating that the Hakim was acting by my orders, he at once surrendered.

I placed him in irons, and sent him a prisoner to the Jalore Fort, at the same time confiscating all his villages. Three months afterwards finding him broken in spirit I consented to listen to his expression of contrition for the past and his promise of good conduct for the future, and released him on security, at the same time reinstating him in his

estate. He returned to his home, and has since behaved well. He has paid me frequent visits, and quite admits the justice of his treatment at my hands, which has been a lesson to him.

31. *Jalore border Police.*—The control of the Police along the Marwar and Serohi border was entrusted to me in July 1871 for two or three years: the third year expires in July next, and the question of restoring the management of the border to His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpoor is now under the consideration of Government. Order has been completely restored along the entire border, whether permanently or not, is a question that time alone can decide.

32. *Extradition of criminals.*—An agreement for the mutual extradition of border criminals having been made between the States of Jeypoor and Marwar, the Political Agent of the latter State furnished me with a copy of the rules, and suggested that a similar arrangement should be come to between Serohi and Marwar, to which His Highness the Rao has given his consent, and I anticipate very favorable results therefrom.

33. *Police organization.*—The Raj force continues, I regret to say, *in statu quo*; they are barely efficient as Police, though as good, I think, as those of the neighbouring States. Pending the advent of more prosperous times, and till Serohi is blessed with a good rainfall for a succession of years, I fear that funds will not be available for the thorough reorganization and equipment of the Police so much to be desired.

34. *Administration of Justice.*—The Naib Dewan has presided over the Criminal Court, and, so far as I am informed, has performed his duties satisfactorily.

All civil cases, as noted in my last year's report, continue to be decided by Punchayet, a procedure which affords satisfaction to the parties concerned.

35. *Schools.*—The schools at Serohi and Roherah continue to prosper, and the attendance at the one started afresh last year at Muddar has steadily increased.

36. *Dispensary.*—The dispensary at Serohi has worked fairly throughout the year.

37. *Roads.*—The construction of the Agra and Ahmedabad road through Serohi still continues. The progress made is slow, and the metalling appears to me to be most indifferent.

The new and important cart-road originated by Colonel Forlong, Superintending Engineer, from Aboo to the foot of the hill at Rukhikishen, is near completion.

It was a difficult work and has been well and quickly done, and so soon as feeders are made to Rukhikishen enabling the traffic to pass on that side of the hill, this new road will be an immense boon to Mount Aboo.

38. *Railway.*—During the past cold season the survey for the Western Rajpootana State Railway has been carried through Serohi to the east of Mount Aboo, and a capital line has been found *via* Pindwarra and Kewelee, as well as an excellent crossing over the Bunnass.

39. *Telegraph.*—The telegraph wires have not been tampered with in any way during the year under review.

40. *Jail.*—My visits to the jail have been frequent throughout the year.

The sleeping apartments are crowded and badly ventilated, notwithstanding which the health of the prisoners has been good. This is accounted for by the fact that the men are properly fed, and are either employed on out-door work or are located in open sheds during the remainder of the twenty-four hours.

The sleeping barracks are not capable of improvement, and what is really required is a new jail; but for this there are no funds.

41. *Kidnapping*.—No case of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes has come to notice during the year.

42. *General health*.—The general health of the country has been extremely good, and no epidemics of any kind have occurred.

43. *Punchayets*.—The annual Border Punchayet between Serohi and Mahee Kanta met at Roherah on the 2nd of February last, when all pending cases were disposed of.

The new rules by which the Guzerat and Rajpootana Border Punchayets are presided over by one officer, instead of by the Political Agents of the two States conjointly, as formerly, came into force this year.

44. The Meywar and Serohi Punchayet commenced work on the 14th February, and all cases were settled with the exception of eight in connexion with Teemlah's band, the hearing of which was at the request of the Meywar Vakeel postponed until the next meeting.

45. *State Accounts*.—I append a Statement shewing the revenue and expenditure of the State during the past year, which has been obligingly furnished me by the Durbar.

Excess of expenditure over receipts.—From this it appears that there has been an excess of expenditure over receipts of about a thousand rupees, and that His Highness the Rao has failed to carry out his promise to curtail his expenditure and to devote a portion of the State income towards the reduction of the debt due to the Raj banker.

Liquidation of debts due to Marwar Treasurer.—I believe, however, that the debt due to the Marwar Agency banker on account of decrees as compensation against the State by the International Court of Vakeels has been reduced by Rupees 6,711-8-9.

46. *Reasons assigned for increase of expenditure*.—The reasons assigned by the Rao for this increase of expenditure are large outlays in the repairing of tanks; entertaining his daughter, who is married to the eldest son of the Maharaja of Kishenghur; the visit of His Highness's sister from Doongurpoor; and the marriage of another sister's daughter to the Jeysulmere Chief.

His Highness has also two sisters married to the late Maharaja Tukht Sing of Jodhpoor, whose death threw expenses on the Durbar that were entirely unforeseen, and which could not be avoided without compromising the Rao's dignity and position.

47. *Correctness of accounts furnished by Durbar*.—It has been customary to ask the Durbar to furnish annually a statement showing the receipts and disbursements for the past year, and though I have no means of testing them, I have no reason to suppose that those now appended are not correct.

State debt undiminished.—The object in view, however, would not seem to have been attained, and I am of opinion that the State debt never will be paid off so long as the Rao has full control over the exchequer.

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements of the Serohi State for Sumbut 1929, A.D. from 21st July 1872 to 10th July 1873.

Cr.

Dr.

By balance in the Raj Treasury on the 20th July 1872.	Rs. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	To Balance due to Raj Banker on the 20th July 1872	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Uncollected balance in Pergunnahs on the 20th July 1872 collected during the year ending 10th July 1873.	6,751 15 9 10,430 5 0	17,282 4 9	<i>Expenses during the year Sumbut 1929.</i>	.....	89,687 14 6
<i>Received during the year Sumbut 1929.</i>					
1 Land revenue of every description	66,707 4 6	1,30,134 6 6	1 Tribute to British Government	7,331 13 0	
2 Transit duty	36,494 2 3	87,826 2 3	2 Hojior Talka or household expenses of all kinds of His Highness the Rao and his family.	8,190 5 3	
3 Miscellaneous	25,982 15 9		3 Charities and temples	3,699 7 3	
Balance due by Raj to State Banker on the 10th July 1873.	.....		4 Stables, elephants, camels, bullocks, and carts	19,583 2 6	
			5 Presents, rewards, supplies to camps and travellers	7,773 11 3	
			6 Officials and office expenses	10,087 7 0	
			7 Police posts on main road	1,290 15 0	
			8 Troops and contingent expenses	28,408 3 6	
			9 Jail expenses	1,613 6 3	
			10 Public Works	6,392 13 0	
			11 Schools	691 5 0	
			12 Dispensary and Vaccination	1,206 4 3	
			13 Pensions	1,143 8 9	
			14 Interest on debts and dokankhurch	7,021 7 6	
			15 Miscellaneous expenses	3,625 5 3	1,07,964 2 9
			16 Extra expenses incurred for Jaskourjee (daughter of His Highness).	13,609 1 6	
			Do. do. funeral obsequies of late Maharaja of Jodhpoor.	2,797 12 9	
			Compensation awarded by Court of Vakeels	6,711 8 9	23,118 7 0
			Balance by cash and stock in Raj Treasury on 10th July 1873.	5,056 14 0	
			Uncollected balance in pergunnah on 10th July 1873	9,415 7 3	14,472 5 3
TOTAL	.....	2,35,242 13 6	TOTAL	.....	2,35,242 13 6

ERINPOORAH,
The 20th May 1874.

(Sd.) W. CARNELL, Lieut.-Col.,
Polih. Supdt.

